

# Belmont Chronicle.

The Largest Circulation of any paper published in Belmont County.

## Local Matters.

### OUR NEW TERMS

\$1.50 in Advance—\$2.00 if not paid in Advance.

Owing to the enormous increase in the price of paper, we are compelled to fix our terms of subscription, commencing with our new volume, on the First of February, at \$1.50 in advance, or \$2.00 if not paid in advance.

All of our subscribers, if they would get the paper at the old price, should therefore come in previous to the 1st of February and pay for it in advance. THERE CAN BE NO DEVIATION FROM THIS RULE.

Subscribers who are in debt for the present year can settle it, previous to the 1st of February, at \$1.50; if not paid previous to that time, \$2.00 will be charged in all cases.

Some of our foreign subscribers are in arrears for two years. We hope they will settle up previous to the 1st of February; and if they do not pay by that time we will be compelled to stop their papers.

Hereafter all notices, of any kind what ever, will be charged for at advertising rates, and must be paid for in advance.

Marriages and deaths inserted gratis.—Obituary notices, exceeding ten lines, will be charged half advertising rates, and must be paid for before inserted.

The adoption of these rules has been made imperative by the tremendous rise in paper and printing materials. We hope our friends will see the necessity of it, and will in the future give THE CHRONICLE the same cordial support and substantial encouragement it has had in the past. There is still plenty of room on our books for new subscribers. If all our friends will make an earnest effort they can do the paper and cause great good.

**THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.**—Gov. Tod's Message is printed in full on our outside. The Message is lengthy, but it will well repay a perusal. Edson B. Ods, a man whom Sam. Medary, years ago, said "died for want of honest principles," has pitched into that part of the Message relating to the arrest of certain citizens for treasonable speeches, encouraging resistance to the draft. The Governor says these arrests were dictated by stern necessity, and that the individuals who will complain of these arrests, under the circumstances attending them, should complain of the neighbor, who had just opened his mansion;

## The 15th at Murfreesboro.

The news from our 15th regiment comes in very slowly. At first we had news that our friend, Lieut. Col. Frank Askew, was killed, and Lieut. Fowler, of Capt. Glover's company, wounded. Next came news that Lieut. Sam. Hallis, commanding Col. Askew's old company, was wounded. The report of Col. Askew's death spread a gloom over the whole town. Col. Askew's father immediately left, for the purpose of getting his body and bringing it home for interment. When he reached Columbus and called upon Gov. Tod for a pass to Nashville, the Gov. informed him that he had telegraphed to Nashville for Col. Askew's body, and was answered that he was not killed, but was wounded and a prisoner. Mr. Askew immediately telegraphed these facts to his family, and a great weight was lifted off the hearts of every one. God grant that he may be restored to his friends and country.

### LATER.

Capt. Carroll has since telegraphed that Col. Askew is slightly wounded, and is at Murfreesboro. His father according started for Murfreesboro on Monday, and we presume, if the Col. is able to be removed, will bring him home at once.

The following dispatch from Capt. Carroll, of Co. K—formerly Holloway's company—has been received by his wife:

CAMP NEAR MURFREESBORO Jan 21st,  
Via Nashville, Jan. 11th.

To Mary Carroll: Samuel Cowles killed. Seven wounded—not dangerously,—and nine missing, of my company. I am unharmed. C. W. CARROLL.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette writes as follows concerning the part taken by Gen. Willich's brigade:

Gen. Willich, commanding brigade was captured before giving a command. Col. Gibson threw himself on the extreme right and took four guns of Battery A 1st Ohio Artillery from the field, rallying the men and fighting back the foe at every point.—The route on which the brigade retreated is marked by the 218 of the enemy killed, besides officers and many privates carried off the field before it was reoccupied. The men reached the center with empty cartridge boxes, and at once re-organized, participating in the conflict of the four days of battle following. Col. Wallace, 15th Ohio, holding the left of the brigade, distinguished himself by deeds of heroism, and punished the enemy severely. Col. Gibson had two horses shot under him, and came near being captured three times. Once a rebel officer demanded his sword, but at that moment a squad of our cavalry dashed up, and the Colonel and those with him fought their way out with their revolvers, of which the Colonel held a Colt in each hand. He was the first to reach the head of the "skedaddlers" on the pike, and at once arrested the tide and brought hundreds back to the field of battle, and re-organized the 1st brigade before night.

**HORSE THIEF CAUGHT.**—On Thursday night Messrs. Samuel Lewis and Archibald Giffen returned to town with the horse stolen from Mr. Giffen the Sunday night previous, and having in their possession "Capt." Wm. P. Simpson, who was found in possession of the horse. Simpson was arrested about 8 miles above Pittsburgh. He was in bed asleep when Mr. Lewis pounced upon him. Simpson was terribly frightened, and begged these gentlemen not to kill him. This occurred at about 10 o'clock on Wednesday night. They guarded him the balance of the night alternately, but neither of them recognized him until the following morning.

Simpson left here, we believe, about the 1st of July, 1861, without any one knowing where he had gone to. He was a very violent Butternut, and his neighbors generally thought he had gone to the Rebel army.—When he left here his hair was as white as snow, and he wore no whiskers. He has colored his hair black, and now has black whiskers and moustache. He has also lost a great deal of flesh.

It is thought he has been in this business pretty extensively. Mr. S. M. Thompson's mare, stolen from here on the evening of the 8th of October, was sold to a Mr. Donaldson, at Steubenville. The receipt given to Donaldson is in Simpson's writing. Donaldson also describes him pretty correctly.—He was then sailing under the name of "Wm. R. Griffiths." When caught this time his name was "Wm. Williamson."—Simpson was also seen near this town by Mr. Isaac T. Craft, on the night Mr. Ault's horse was stolen.

Simpson at one time represented this County in the Ohio Senate, and was also Sheriff two terms. He was elected by the Democrats.

—Since the above was written, Mr. Donaldson, to whom Simpson sold the Thompson mare, has visited him in his cell in the Jail, and identified him. Simpson, naturally of a very florid complexion, grew pale as death when Mr. Donaldson entered his cell. He, of course, denied ever having seen Mr. Donaldson.

## Married.

BEYMER—NICHOLS.—At the Fourth street Methodist Church, on Thursday, the 21st inst. at 5 o'clock P. M., by the Rev. S. Barcus, Mr. Z. A. Heymer, of Wheeling, Va., to Miss Elizabeth S. Nichols, formerly of Clairsville, O.—(Wedding Int.)

THOMAS—MORRIS.—At the residence of S. N. Calvins, Iowa Hill, Placer County, California, Nov. 10th, 1862, by Rev. James Rogers, Charles W. Thomas of Danacus, California, and Miss Lydia Morris, of Blanchester, Ohio.

TODD—BEATTY.—On the 21st inst. by the Rev. John B. Graham, Mr. James Todd and Miss Angeline Beatty, both of Belmont County, O.

## Deaths.

the flames.

think the only mistake made was in... diating such soundrels as Dr. Olds and... zarahel Kane to prison—to be released without trial...

THAT "blessed martyr," Elton B Olds, had a reception at Columbus, a few days ago. There were 5 buggies and 28 horsemen in the procession.

STANDARD OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.—The following standard of weights and measures, established by the Gen. Assembly of the State of Ohio, April 5, 1859...

Table with 2 columns: Name of crop and weight in pounds per bushel. Includes Clover Seed, Beans, Peas, Hominy, Irish Potatoes, Wheat, Timothy Seed, Hemp Seed, Millet Seed, Buck Wheat, Hungarian Grass Seed, Sweet Potatoes, Dried Peaches, Dried Apples, Shelled Corn, Corn in the Ear, Rye, Flax Seed, Hareley, Oats, and Malt.

OFFICERS OF THE STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.—The following are the officers elect of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture for the next two years:

- President—N. B. Townsend, Avon, Lorain county.
Treasurer—David Taylor, Columbus.
Recording Secretary—D. McMillan, Jr., Xenia.
Corresponding Secretary—John H. Klapparty, Columbus.

THE LOOPER.—Joe Harris, one of the most successful fruit growers in the State, writes our readers the benefits of his experience with the looper...

ture he lost one eye, the rebels shooting down the artillery horses. On Friday the brigade made a charge in line clearing the field to Stone River on the left...

The following are the losses in the companies from this neighborhood:

- Lieut. Col. Askew, wounded and prisoner; Major John McClenahan, wounded slightly in shoulder.
Company B—Capt. Brown—Garnsey County.—Absalom Sines, killed; Corporal Levi Frost, killed; Corp. McCune, wounded in thigh with fracture; E. Millner, wounded in right leg; Samuel Black, wounded in right thigh; Corp. H. Wiles, wounded in right leg; J. Adamson, wounded in left knee; Thomas Even, severe in thigh; John Penwise, in neck; Andrew Ross, wounded in right leg.
Company E—Lieut. Hillis commanding—from Belmont County—Lieut. Hillis, wounded slightly; Smith Gardner, wounded slightly; Orderly W. Malin, wounded slightly; J. B. Dysart, wounded slightly; C. Etzler, wounded slightly; J. E. Stewart, wounded slightly; Shackelford Lee, wounded severely; Geo. Billeb, wounded slightly; Jno. Danford, wounded severely.
Company F—Captain Glover—Belmont County—Corporal McCoffrey, killed; Jacob Hesseck, killed; D. Bowles, killed; O. Bronson, killed; J. Daly, killed; Lieut. Fowler, wounded slightly; N. Madden, wounded severely.
Company K—Capt. Carroll—Belmont county.—J. J. Raywood, wounded; Peter Russell wounded; S. Coles, killed.

The above is correct, as furnished by the surgeon of the regiment. J. N. DUBOIS, Lieutenant and Adjutant.

STATE AUDITOR.—We learn from a reliable correspondent at Columbus that Gov. Tod will appoint Hon. W. S. Kenyon State Auditor, vice Taylor, resigned. Mr. Kenyon is now in New York.

Gov. PIERPOINT has postponed the execution of Doc Pool, the murderer, until the 18th day of March next. Pool says he is not prepared to die.

An interesting letter from our Columbus correspondent may be found in another column.

Eq. HOWELL, Deputy Tax Collector, was in town on Monday, collecting

On the morning of the 25th November last of typhoid fever one week illness. Leo J. Josephus, youngest daughter of John and Edger Means, aged 2 years 3 months and 20 days.

Of diphtheria, on New Year's day, Jennie V. Carman, daughter of Capt. W. C. Carman, aged 7 years.

Of Typhoid Pneumonia, at Lebanon Ky. Nov. 20th, 1864, Mr. Charles F. Pickering, son of Mr. Isaac Pickering, and member of Capt. Mendenhall's Company, 9th Regt. O. V. I.

Charles, not long since we saw thee in all thy bright expression of young manhood. Little did we think then, Charles, that so soon thou would be lying in the cold ground. Thou, so young, so noble, hast been taken from us...

That once loved form, now cold and dead, Each mournful thought employs, And nature weeps, her comfort fled, And withered are her joys.

Business Notices.

SINGER & CO.'S Letter "A" FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. WITH ALL THE RECENT IMPROVEMENTS. Is the BEST and CHEAPEST and MOST BEAUTIFUL of all Sewing Machines. This Machine will sew anything from the running of a tack in Tarlatan to the making of an Overcoat...

ERRY, BEL. CO. O.  
 ing and securing claims.

C. COWEN,  
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Branum & Co.,  
 ALL GROCERS  
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 REPORT, OHIO.

NT HOUSE,  
 AIRE, OHIO.  
 OK, Proprietor.

The Killed and Wounded of Com-  
 pany E, 15th Regiment, at Mur-  
 freesboro--About the Prisoners.

We take the liberty of printing the fol-  
 lowing private letter of Capt. Danford,  
 15th Ohio Regiment. Although the letter  
 was not written for publication, there are  
 many things in it that will interest the  
 friends of Co. E:

CAMP SILL, NEAR MURFREESBORO',  
 TENN., Jan. 20th, 1863.

J. B. LONGHLEY--Dear Sir: It was not  
 my fortune to be in the battle of Stone's  
 River, having been detained in Kentucky  
 by a "Morgan raid" from the 25th Decem-  
 ber till the 3d inst. I do not propose to  
 give you any account of the engagement,  
 and to say but little in relation to what took  
 place there. I have been over the field, how-  
 ever, and was shown the position occupied  
 by our division. At the time it was attack-  
 ed, the 15th were in position (and so placed  
 I am told by the officer commanding the  
 division,) with their backs directly to the  
 front from which the attack was made,  
 whilst a full brigade of rebel infantry and  
 also a full brigade of rebel cavalry were on  
 their right flank. In this situation they  
 were surprised and shot down whilst taking  
 their guns from the stacks, with their backs  
 to the enemy. The whole division was in  
 this situation, and were shot whilst getting  
 into position to fight. And although thus  
 surprised and overwhelmed by four rebel  
 divisions they were from 7 o'clock to 12 in  
 falling back two miles to the pike. Had  
 the right wing been in proper position when  
 attacked, they could have held the enemy in  
 check, in all probability. Some one is ter-  
 ribly to blame for this state of things, and  
 in the second division there is but one opin-  
 ion as to who that one is. Our division was  
 on the right, and it being thrown into con-  
 fusion, led to the disasters of that day.

You have before this, no doubt, received  
 a list of the casualties in Company E. Of  
 our wounded, Lieut. Hillis has gone home.  
 I understand, and can report for himself.—  
 Sergeant Wm. G. Malin and privates Smith  
 Gardner and Isaac E. Dillon have been  
 heard from at Nashville. They are all  
 severely wounded, but in no danger. The  
 two last have probably been sent to Louis-  
 ville, and no doubt but their friends will  
 hear from them directly. Fernando W.  
 Shackleford is in field hospital, unable to  
 be removed. His wound is a bad one, the  
 bone of his leg being shattered, beside a  
 severe flesh wound in the arm. But still  
 good hopes are entertained of his recovery.  
 George W. Ashton is in hospital in Mur-  
 freesboro', wounded in the face—is getting  
 along finely, and will be well in a few weeks.  
 Calvin Etzler, and Oliver Henderson were  
 known to be wounded—Etzler in the arm  
 and Henderson in the hand. They are mis-  
 sing, and are no doubt prisoners. John

and the leaders of the Butterant party in  
 general. The Richmond editor says the  
 Northern people are natural-born fools to  
 believe in any such a mad dream—and  
 boasts, moreover, that "if the whole Yankee  
 race should fall down in the dust to-morrow,  
 and pray us to be their masters, we (the  
 rebels) would spurn them even as slaves."  
 The Southern papers of influence all abound  
 in just such articles as this, and any man  
 who expects lasting peace, or the restoration  
 of the Union, by anything short of hard  
 knocks, and the success of our arms, is a  
 dupe, a knave, or as great a traitor as  
 Vallandigham! Hear what the Georgia  
 Chronicle has to say about this same peace  
 party:

"We must recollect that there is yet no  
 peace party at the North based upon the  
 only terms upon which we can make a peace.  
 The so called peace party, or Democrats, or  
 Conservatives, or whatever they call them-  
 selves; have apparently no dissatisfaction of  
 the war *per se*—they are only dissatisfied  
 with the manner in which it is carried on.—  
 Such is their profession now—they may grow  
 in grace until they advocate peace on our  
 own terms; but, it requires time for such a  
 growth, and at present they are powerless.  
 They are so much the more to be depended  
 on, perhaps, because they are not in power,  
 for the *outs* are always more virtuous than  
 the *ins*, but it is to be feared that when they  
 become *ins* their virtue will give way before  
 the temptation offered by the public plun-  
 der. The Republicans have reaped a har-  
 vest while in, and it is more than can be ex-  
 pected from human nature, or rather from  
 the nature of professional politicians, than the  
 scanty gleanings. If they can find no other  
 way to fill their pockets, possibly they may  
 propose peace upon fair terms; if not, this  
 war will go on until the now set of blood-  
 suckers are satisfied. The question of war  
 or peace with the Northern politicians, is a  
 question of money and stealings entirely."

Peace Democrats, what do you think of  
 the compliment?

Treason at the North.

The Rebel Patriot and Union, at Harris-  
 burg, Pa., thus enunciates the latest doc-  
 trine forwarded on his own behalf by Jeff.  
 Davis:

"The Administration is but a single  
 branch of the Government, and when it errs  
 —as Mr. Lincoln's undoubtedly has—it is  
 the duty of the people to set it right, by ad-  
 vice and admonition, if they can; and if they  
 cannot, then to weaken it by opposition, to  
 overthrow it at the ballot-box, and that  
 failing—rather than submit to ruin or en-  
 thrallment—to crush it by revolution."

This is precisely what the rebel leaders  
 have been endeavoring to do for two years,  
 and in which they will be ultimately suc-  
 cessful if the Government supinely contem-  
 plates such efforts to spread such anarchical  
 doctrines. The restrictions thrown about  
 the promulgation of treason having been re-  
 moved, a number of Democratic leaders  
 and editors are hoisting their true colors—  
 the "Stars and Bars."

ment; of its being disas-  
 men placed under arre-  
 deprived of their arms.  
 it is reported, deserted  
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 arrested.

We learn the followi  
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 an officer of an Illinois  
 Springs, Mississippi, d  
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**COOK, Proprietor,**  
 of Lancaster, Ohio.  
 It is situated between the depot at  
 Columbus and Ohio, and the Cincin-  
 nati Road. The Proprietor has pur-  
 chased the first class order. He is  
 prepared to accommodate the traveling public at all  
 and see me.

A. E. COOK

**N. WHITE,**  
 MANUFACTURER OF THE PATENT  
**Separator & Cleaner**  
 Power. Also, the Ohio Open Tumbling  
 Mill  
**ing Machines,**  
 2, 4 and 6 Horse Power,  
 MARTIN'S FERRY, Del. Co. O.

**NANCY B. FARIS,**  
 FOR FART FAVORS, would wish to  
 customers and the pub-  
 received and is now  
**Id Assortment**  
 of  
**Trimmings,**  
 FLOWERS, RIBBONS  
 OF TRIMMINGS and is prepared to  
 all kinds of bonnets with neatness and  
 to 7011.



**IT TREES.**  
 1000 Apple Trees,  
 5 TO 8 FEET HIGH, and a  
 cent of  
 Plums, Cherries, Apricots, Necta-  
 rs, Currants, Blackberries, Raspber-  
 ries, Evergreens, &c., &c., &c.  
 At the

**IT COUNTY NURSERIES,**  
 Northwest of St. Clairsville.  
 To suit the present times, I  
 amply attended to.  
**NOTE TO AGENTS.**—We will offer great  
 Agents, who wish to engage in the sale  
 Address for call upon  
**B. MORRISON & CO.**  
 St. Clairsville, Ohio.

**ESTABLISHMENT.**  
**INET MAKING.**  
 signed notices the public that he has open-  
**Cabinet-Maker's Shop**  
 formerly occupied by  
 nearly opposite Dr. **FURNITURE**  
 ler's residence, in St.  
 30, where he will be  
 commodate all his old  
 of the public generally  
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 as, Bedsteads, Tables, Stands,  
 ings, Wardrobes, &c.,  
 able and accommodating terms.  
**KING** will also hold himself re-  
 sponsible for all the work of his  
 at satisfactory manner.  
**DAVID R. DOWLE**  
**FINNING**  
 a variety of work and  
 a promptly and

sing, and are no doubt prisoners. John  
 Pouton, wounded in the foot, and George  
 Billeb in the leg, are probably in hospital  
 at Nashville; but we have heard nothing  
 from them. Their wounds were not danger-  
 ous. John E. Pickering, slightly wounded  
 in the foot, is with the company, and will  
 soon be able for duty.]

Of our long list of missing, it is hoped  
 that many of them are unhurt. Some are  
 known to be, whilst of others nothing is  
 known other than that they are missing.—  
 Stephen Burly and Alf. Powel were in hospi-  
 tal as nurses, and taken from there, un-  
 hurt. Charley Hall, of Wheeling, was tak-  
 en, unhurt.

The ground was gone over by some mem-  
 bers of the company after we got posses-  
 sion of it, and it is thought if any had been  
 killed their bodies would have been found.  
 Friends of the missing, however, will have  
 to wait until the prisoners are heard from  
 before they know the truth.

John W. Danford and John B. Dysart  
 have died of their wounds. Dysart on the  
 12th and Danford on the 14th January.—  
 They were both good soldiers, and their loss  
 is deeply felt by the company. I can say  
 nothing that will be a consolation to their  
 parents more than that they fell in the dis-  
 charge of their duties as good soldiers. They  
 were buried upon the battle-field, where they  
 "sleep the sleep that knows no waking" to  
 the things of this life.

"Oh, if there be, on this earthly sphere,  
 A boon, an offering, Heaven holds dear,  
 'Tis the last liberation liberty draws  
 From the heart that bleeds and breaks in her cause."

The boys present are well and in a com-  
 fortable camp.

Sincerely yours, L. DANFORD.

**ANOTHER MARTYRED COPPERHEAD.**—  
 The Springfield correspondent of the "St.  
 Louis Democrat" relates the following happy  
 incident, which occurred at that place: "A  
 few nights since, a member of the Legisla-  
 ture, who was sleeping double at one of the  
 hotels, was kicked out by his bedfellow, an  
 officer in the army, for ventilating his So-  
 cial sentiments at the unseasonable hour  
 of midnight. The officer threw the offen-  
 der's clothes after him into the passage.  
 The member was compelled to sit up the  
 balance of the night in the office, before a  
 cold stove in a not very pleasant mood."

**Gov. ANDREW** of Massachusetts is of-  
 ficially authorized to raise volunteer infantry  
 for service in forts in that State or elsewhere  
 for three years, unless sooner discharged.  
 He may include persons of African descent,  
 to be organized into separate corps.

**Amendments to the Excise Law.**  
 The following amendments to the Excise  
 Law, passed Dec. 25, 1863, will be of inter-  
 est to our readers generally:

**Sec. 3. And be it further enacted,** That no  
 instrument, document, writing, or paper of  
 any description, required by law to be  
 stamped, shall be deemed or hold invalid  
 and of no effect for the want of the particu-  
 lar kind or description of stamp designated  
 for and denoting the duty charged on any  
 such instrument, document, writing or  
 paper, provided a legal stamp, or stamps,  
 denoting a duty of equal amount, shall have  
 been duly affixed & used thereon: *Provided,*  
 That the provisions of this section shall not  
 apply to any stamps appropriated to denote  
 the duty charged on proprietary articles.

**Sec. 5. And be it further enacted,** That  
 the ninety-fifth section of an act entitled  
 "An act to provide internal revenue to sup-  
 port the Government and to pay interest on  
 the public debt," approved July first, eigh-  
 teen hundred and sixty-two, be so amended  
 that no instrument, document, or paper  
 made, signed, or issued prior to the first  
 day of March, Anno Domini eighteen hun-  
 dred and sixty-three, without being duly  
 stamped, or having thereon an adhesive  
 stamp to denote the duty imposed thereon,  
 shall, for that cause, be deemed invalid and  
 of no effect: *Provided,* That no instrument,  
 document, writing, or paper, required by  
 law to be stamped, signed, or issued, with-  
 out being duly stamped prior to the day  
 aforesaid, or any copy thereof, shall be ad-  
 mitted or used as evidence in any court until  
 a legal stamp or stamps, denoting the  
 amount of duty charged thereon, shall have  
 been affixed thereto, or used thereon, and  
 the initials of the person using or affixing  
 the same, together with the date when the  
 same is so used or affixed, shall have been  
 placed thereon by such person. And the  
 person desiring to use any such instrument,  
 document, writing, or paper, as evidence,  
 or his agent or attorney, is authorized in  
 the presence of the court to stamp the same  
 as hereinbefore provided. And section  
 twenty-four of an act entitled "An act in-  
 creasing, temporarily, the duties on imports,  
 and for other purposes," approved July  
 fourteen, Anno Domini eighteen hundred  
 sixty-two, is hereby repealed.  
 Approved, Dec. 25, 1862.

**COUNTERFEIT POSTAGE CURRENCY.**—  
 Counterfeit fifty-cent postage currency notes  
 have made their appearance in the East,  
 which the unsuspecting would be very  
 likely to take. They are easily detected,  
 however. The ink with which they are  
 printed is darker and has a dirty look; the  
 paper is thicker, while the note itself is thicker.  
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 narrower than that on the genuine, and the  
 whole engraving coarser.

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erty and peril. I understand  
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ible jealousies. But I under-  
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rty should risk their last man-  
t dollar to keep the inheritance  
ers, and I respect it. What I  
rehold is, that there should be  
ope people calling themselves  
reproach the North for her  
assistance, and counsel a shame-  
u. The war is a terrible evil;  
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ve argued on the hypothesis  
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But unless the West should  
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ence is a chimera. It might  
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West shall have doubled or  
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as of men shutting her in on  
self-defense the South would  
an on Europe. Her existence  
on her being protected by a  
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guarante her sovereignty.—  
a new danger for free Amer-  
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nd with slavery there never  
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of cotton, and would furnish  
h capital and ships. In two  
umph of the South is the re-  
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ed, English supremacy would  
It is peace banished from the  
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ored our rivals.  
t Napoleon felt to be true—  
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ory were merely a collection  
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s would be for the triumph  
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e first quarrel with England  
but too late, that we aban-  
which for forty years has been  
f our own safety.  
ese pages I do not expect to

## Letter from the 15th Regiment

Correspondence of the Belmont Chronicle.

CAMP SILL, NEAR MURFREESBORO', }  
TENNESSEE, Feb. 19th, 1863. }

DEAR CHRONICLE: The rainy season has  
fairly "set in," and there is but little stirring  
in the vicinity of Murfreesboro', save mud  
and water. Whether the Army of the  
Cumberland can be moved in such weather,  
and over such roads as we now have, is ex-  
tremely questionable. I see nothing that  
indicates an early attempt at a movement  
of any kind. The work upon the fortifica-  
tions still progresses, and the defenses here  
will soon exceed in extent any of the kind  
in the West. What they are all for, I have  
not the least idea. Time, I presume, will  
develop some grand plan, of which these  
works are a part.

We have but little to do except stand  
picket and go foraging, yet we are busy  
more than one half the time; picket every  
fourth day, and one or two foraging expedi-  
tions between each picket. Considering the  
weather, the duty is very heavy. Foraging  
parties in this army are a regular institu-  
tion of great power, and I think if well  
regulated and extended throughout the Con-  
federacy, would soon end the rebellion. A  
foraging party, consisting of a full brigade,  
Infantry, Cavalry, and Artillery, goes out  
eight and ten miles from camp, taking about  
one hundred wagons to bring in corn, hay,  
fodder, &c. They light down on some  
peaceful neighborhood, and strip it of every-  
thing in the shape of forage; and the boys  
extend the order to every sheep, pig, chick-  
en, in fact every living thing that they do  
not consider *unclean*, that they may find  
running loose in the fields; also visit the  
houses and bring off all the meat, meal, and  
flour they can find, leaving the neighbor-  
hood literally stripped of everything eat-  
able. So that when a *well conducted* forag-  
ing party has once gone over a farm, there  
is but little of the material for carrying on  
a war left upon it, especially as the able-  
bodied young men are all off in the army.

We are now doing the work here that  
should have been done one year ago. There  
is one consolation, however, we are pro-  
gressing, and we will soon be at good earn-  
est war with our Southern brothers, giving  
them well directed blows by burning and  
destroying all the property we can get at,  
that we cannot make useful ourselves. I  
suppose there is no one fool enough now to  
suppose this war can be ended in any other  
way than by subjugating the Rebels, and  
the shortest and easiest way to do it is to  
make their country a desolate waste as we  
pass over it.

The Paymaster is in camp, and we will  
get four months pay this evening or to-mor-  
row morning.

## What is the Difference?

In a speech made by John Van Buren,  
at the New York Municipal Dinner, on Mon-  
day last, he made this remark, "I under-  
stand our loyalty to be due to the Constitu-  
tion of the United States, and not to the  
people who administer the Government."  
This sentiment of the facile leader of a por-  
tion of the Northern Democracy is the  
general excuse for sympathy with treason.  
Whenever a sympathizer desires to assail  
the Government he always makes the dis-  
tinction which Mr. Van Buren makes. He  
worships the Constitution, but he despises  
Mr. Lincoln. He is an ardent friend of the  
Union, but he desires the overthrow of the  
Administration. He strengthens his posi-  
tion by a peculiar reasoning. The men in  
power are but men. They represent parties  
with which he has had no sympathy. They  
were chosen as the representatives of princi-  
ples which he could not endorse. In the  
administration of the affairs of Government  
his friendship and assistance are not sought.  
In the distribution of patronage he and his  
friends and his leaders are not conciliated.  
He has chosen the side of the Opposition—  
the success of his opposition will be a tri-  
umph—it will gratify his conscience and  
give him power and place. Therefore, he  
opposes the people who administer the Gov-  
ernment.

In ordinary times we would assent to  
these arguments, for we believe they per-  
fectly apply to the operations of the Gov-  
ernment in times of peace. We do not  
look upon Mr. Clay as a traitor, or a  
sympathizer with treason, for having  
opposed the Administration of President  
Jackson, nor do we think Mr. Douglas was  
likewise guilty for having oppo-  
sed the Administration of President  
Buchanan. Their opposition was legitimate.  
They made war upon men in power to ad-  
vance certain principles. Their war was  
that of the parliamentarian, the statesman;  
the publicist, the politician. They endeav-  
ored to accomplish victory by educating  
and changing public opinion. The country  
was at peace, and no issue was before the  
people which threatened its peace. Mr.  
Van Buren might have been disloyal to  
Andrew Jackson and James Buchanan, and  
at the same time a sincere patriot and a  
lover of the Constitution. But we do not  
see how he can ask us to say the same thing  
in reference to his opposition to Abraham  
Lincoln. When Mr. Lincoln came into  
power, he found the Government assailed  
by the greatest rebellion that history records.  
Armies were marching upon his capital,  
guns were trained upon his forts, and every  
department of the Government was either  
in the hands of traitors or under their  
influence. He might have made his Ad-

ories to amuse children. No to understand the lessons of the experience of our fathers upon our ignorance, we should ending her own independence, sing the national unity, the our cause as well as her own. would be for the triumph faithful friends. To weaken ates would be to weaken our- first quarrel with England t, but too late, that we aban- which for forty years has been of our own safety.

These pages I do not expect to who have in their hearts an by for slavery. I write for ous who allow themselves to the great words of national paraded before their eyes loative and delude them. The er been threatened. To day e back into the Union, even a. It is only demanded of troy the national unity, and liberty. We can not repeat he North is not the aggressor. s, as every true citizen should, mpact, the integrity of the

at it has found so little sup- e, and especially in France.— us—in us they placed their have abandoned them as if rds. of country and of liberty ke a response in our hearts.— come of the days when the ce applauded the young La- buckled on his sword in the rica? Who has imitated him, led that glorious memory?— n so old as to have forgotten

ve the issue of the war?—It is foreseee. The South may su- orth may be divided and ex- tensive strife. The Union is, now, but a great memory.— r may be the future, or what- nay attend it, the duty of e- does not allow himself to be by the success of the present tain and encourage the North o condemn those whose ambi- to destroy the most perfect patriotic work of humanity— thful to the end of the war, or defeat, to those who will o the last moment for Right

#### A Just Decree.

ated that an officer in a regi- e State of Maine has been lassed from the service for red, his resignation, on the he could not serve under a o had issued an emancipation

The decision of the Court hat he should be dismissed and allowances, but General hen Couch each made a special the case, and recommended issal be made in a dishonorable out any pay or allowance.— on the President embodied in d of the officer was dismissed.

These things done by Is shows that in the ar- army, the great cause will not

them well directed blows by burning and destroying all the property we can get at, that we cannot make useful ourselves. I suppose there is no one fool enough now to suppose this war can be ended in any other way than by subjugating the Rebels, and the shortest and easiest way to do it is to make their country a desolate waste as we pass over it.

The Paymaster is in camp, and we will get four months pay this evening or to-mor- row morning.

The railroad is completed to Stone Ri ver, one mile from Murfreesboro', and cars will be running into town by the last of this week. Time it was. The splendid pike from here to Nashville is entirely used up, and is al- most impassable. Wet weather and army wagons are hard on pikes in this country.

We now get our mails pretty regularly.— The CHRONICLE of the 12th inst. came through in four days. Some of the boys are complaining terribly of their friends not writing. Some of them have had no letters from home since the battle. Friends ought to be ashamed of such neglect.

Our missing from Belmont County have pretty much all been heard from—all of Co. E, save Sergeant W. A. Hoge. He is still missing, and the friends, no doubt, feel terribly anxious in relation to his fate. He may have been taken prisoner and been by some chance separated from the Murfrees- boro' prisoners and yet be heard from. We hope still that he may be restored to his friends and country. The other companies, I believe, have heard from all theirs.

Since my last, Philip King, and Samuel Danford have been here from Belmont Co. The latter removed to Ohio the body of his son. Though these gentlemen, at least one of them, was upon a melancholy mission, yet we were glad to see them, and hope that their visit to the front was instructive and gratifying to them.

We have but one field officer present now. Maj. McClenahan has returned and report- ed for camp duty. His wound is not yet healed. We hope to see our Colonels back soon. Send along the CHRONICLES.

The health of the regiment is remark- ably good; but seven cases in Regimental Hospital.

#### Affairs in Kansas.

Copperheads are not happy in this State. A disloyal paper, the only one in Kansas, was suppressed last week. The Senate has voted their "unfeigned regret" at the course of Representative Conway, in Con- gress; but the House went further, and by a vote of 60 to 2 resolved that they beheld Mr. Conway's course with the deepest shame and indignation; that he has betrayed his loyal constituents, by counseling submission to the rebels, and

That in a time like this, holding that it were far better to be unrepresented than

at the same time a sincere patriot and a lover of the Constitution. But we do not see how he can ask us to say the same thing in reference to his opposition to Abraham Lincoln.] When Mr. Lincoln came into power, he found the Government assailed by the greatest rebellion that history records. Armies were marching upon his capital, guns were trained upon his forts, and every department of the Government was either in the hands of traitors or under their influence. He might have made his Ad- ministration the exponent of a party, and thus driven such men as Mr. Van Buren from his support. He might have been proscriptive, dogmatic, opinionated. He might have made his political enemies the enemies of his country. He recognized, however, the great duty that lay before him; and he made his Administration the Ad- ministration of the whole country.

We might fill these columns with illus- trations of the President's policy. We might enumerate hundreds and thousands of leading Democrats who were recognized and conciliated by the President in his anxiety to make the Democratic party an effective ally of the Union in its great war. Democrats were placed in the Cabinet—they were given high commands—they were entrusted everywhere with positions of honor and trust. In the development of his policy the President endeavored to strengthen them by giving their opinions a fair and patient trial. In the beginning of the Administration's career we had conser- vatism in the National Councils and conser- vative men in power. The Democrats appreciated this, and such of them as really desired to see the country's success became active and energetic friends of the country. But Mr. Van Buren and his followers re- jected the President's conciliation, and con- tinued their animosity and revenge. Now we see them actively opposing every measure that contemplates the overthrow of the re- bellion, and boldly avowing their purpose to be the overthrow of the Administration.— They owe their loyalty to the Constitution, according to Mr. Van Buren, but not to the men in power! How false and hollow and vain such a pretext is! How can we overthrow the Administration, and yet save the Constitution and the Union? How can we strike the arm that holds the sceptre, and not expect it to fall? How can we paralyze the hand that holds the sword, and expect to see it triumph? We can only save this Union by conducting the war ac- cording to the Constitution. We can only so conduct it by obeying and sustaining the constituted authorities. Mr. Van Buren, with all his frolic of rhetoric, can show us no other way of gaining this cause, and if he is sincere in his desire to see the Union triumph, he must abandon his false philoso- phy.— [Phila. Press.

One of the Dupont powder mills, near Wilmington, Del., was blown up on the

# Belmont Chronicle

Established in 1813.

ST. CLAIRSVILLE, OHIO, JAN.

## Belmont Chronicle.

ST. CLAIRSVILLE, OHIO:  
THURSDAY, JAN. 29, 1863.

### The 15th at Murfreesboro.

Extracts from a Letter of Col. Wallace.

We are permitted to published the following extracts from a letter written by Col. Wallace to his wife. Although not written for publication, it will be read with great interest by the friends of the regiment:

HEADQUARTERS 15th INFANTRY, U. S. A.,  
CAMP NEAR MURFREESBORO, TENN.,  
January 9, 1863

We broke up camp near Nashville on the 26th, sent our tents and wagons to that city, and then put out after the Rebels. It commenced raining about an hour after we left, and rained all day and night. We had skirmishing with the enemy all day—drove them out of Nolinsville that day, and camped near it. It rained all night. The men had little shelter tents that they carried on their backs, which they call "dog huts," as they are about the size and look like a dog kennel. The officers had none. Dawson and I sat up by a small fire all night, and a dismal night it was. We moved next morning again, skirmished again all day, and took Triune, where we remained over night, when we moved on Murfreesboro. That night we took up a position 6 miles from the town, and slept out, without fires. It rained almost all night. We moved next day slowly, the center and left of our army being engaged with the enemy nearly all day. We camped this night about 3 miles from the Rebel town, our brigade being posted on the extreme right of our army, and the 15th being the extreme right of our brigade. Gen. Willich was confident the Rebels had fled, and would not fight us. I did not share his belief.—He put the 32d and 39th Indiana regiments of our brigade on picket, and posted the balance of the brigade in this form:

49th Ohio.

89th Illinois.

Schmidt, of the same, and Adjutant Norton of the 49th Ohio. I got the brigade rallied at this point. I had only one piece of artillery left of our battery, under Lieut. Belding of Ohio. I put his piece in position, and ordered him to open on the enemy, who could be seen advancing in double columns across the fields below us. We had in our shattered ranks 1,200 or 1,500 men of the 15th and 49th Ohio, 32d and 39th Indiana, and 89th Illinois. The brigade opened fire, with the piece of artillery. I could see the effect of each shot from the cannon.—The Rebel flag came down each time, and great gaps were made in their columns; but they were soon closed up again, and one dark column after another came pressing on behind them. Their cavalry were coming around on our right flank. I ordered the brigade to again fall back, which was done in no very good order. A panic being now evident among the men, when I found another good place to make a stand, the men showed little disposition to obey the order to halt. Capt. Dawson took command of the 15th, Lieut. Col. Askew having been severely wounded and taken prisoner.—Maj. McClenahan was very slightly wounded and with the regiment, but thought himself unable to command. Dawson at this point seized the colors of the 15th and stood fast and waved the old and now bullet-torn flag. I had lost my sword and overcoat, so I took off my hat and called for three cheers for the old flag. The men all took it up, turned and came back to the ranks, when we marched back to a fence on the edge of the woods in which we were at the time the rebels heard our cheer, halted and poured a deadly fire into their heavy columns. They opened artillery on us, and their cavalry were again surrounding us on both sides, when I ordered the brigade again to fall back. We were now nearly surrounded, but I was providentially led through the only gap to save the brigade from being all taken prisoners. We kept up a brisk fire as we fell back, making a stand now and then, until I came up with Gen. Johnson, and I reported the brigade under my command. He ordered me to form it in line of battle behind Gen. Davis's Division. They were soon

I loved them all for their brave and manly conduct. They lay as they had fallen. The storm of battle that raged around them for days had no sound for them, and it was their sad fate to die when pressed by Rebel foes. If they had only heard the shout of victory as they closed their eyes in death, it had not been so hard. When victory came they were cold in death. - Slowly and sadly we deposited their remains in the ground they had fought on so well.

### Gen. Butler's Welcome Home.

A NOBLE SPEECH.

Gen. Butler had a significant welcome at Lowell, Mass., his native city, on the 12th inst. In response to the welcoming speech made by the Postmaster of the city, Hon. John A. Goodwin, General Butler replied in the following truly admirable remarks:

Mr. Chairman, Friends and Neighbors:

I have many times met you in this hall, but never under circumstances of greater embarrassment. My heart is full. My voice is choked with the emotions that well up to the eyes as I listen to your kind words of greeting and approval. My friends, if there is a reward to be sought on earth by a faithful discharge of duty, by a loyal devotion to country, it is the approval of one's friends and neighbors. [Applause.]

You, sir, have flatteringly alluded to my services, but you have not alluded to the great element of my success. I have never been in battle without a Massachusetts regiment, and I have never been engaged in a battle where success crowned my efforts without a Lowell regiment. [Applause.]—The 26th—once your old 6th—was at New Orleans; it was at Baltimore; and if I could do nothing for you at Fortress Monroe, it was because the Government kept back from me the 6th and 8th Massachusetts regiments. At New Orleans, at St. Philip, your regiment waded up to the arm-pits in mud to attack that fortress, and it was owing to their gallantry that the fortress surrendered. It is to Lowell men, to Lowell perseverance—not alone in the fervor of the General in command, but in the brave and gallant comrades with him—that the country owes the glory of that victory.

Let us pause here a moment to drop one tear and breathe one sigh for the gallant dead who have offered up their lives on the altar of their country. I need not name them to you. Every heart cherishes their

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**Apple Trees,**  
 TO A FEET HIGH, and  
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 &c., &c., &c.  
**INTY NURSERIES,**  
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 We will offer great  
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 of all year  
 S. McKim & Co.  
 St. Clairsville, Ohio.

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**MAKING.**  
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 t-Maker's Shop  
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 in St.  
 will be  
 all his old  
 generally  
 of business.  
 ed. Tables Stands,  
 and cheap, &c.  
 accommodating terms.  
 will also hold himself in readi-  
 ness in this branch of his busi-  
 ness.  
**DAVID E. DOTLE.**

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 supplied by the TUNNING  
 and machinery, call on  
**WYOM HARRIS.**

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You will see by this our position. I was  
 fronting from the enemy; the 49th was  
 fronting the Rebels and Murfreesboro.  
 I felt uneasy all night. Gen. Willib  
 allowed the men to put up their shelter tents.  
 I was much opposed to it. I felt that they  
 might be attacked very early in the morn-  
 ing, and their shelter tents would be in their  
 way. I remained up myself all night, and  
 had a sentinel from each company, who was  
 relieved every hour, march up and down in  
 front of their company line. I called them  
 all up at 5 o'clock, and had them stand to  
 arms. There were no fires near our lines  
 all night. The men wanted to make fires  
 for coffee in the morning when it began to  
 break day. I would not let them; but Gen.  
 Willib about daybreak sent word round to  
 build fires and make coffee. I could do  
 nothing but obey. They stacked their arms;  
 and just as day had fairly broke, and the  
 fire had commenced burning, we heard the  
 Rebels. Gen. Willib was absent from his  
 quarters, being down at Gen. Johnson's  
 headquarters. An Aid-de-Camp rode up to  
 tell him the Rebels were pressing our  
 men in in overwhelming numbers. He  
 jumped on his horse and rode down towards  
 his headquarters, when he met our men  
 from the left of the road falling back, and  
 the Rebel columns right at his quarters.—  
 They took him prisoner at this time. In  
 the meantime, Col. Gibson, of the 49th,  
 rode over to me in a great hurry, telling me  
 the enemy was on us—to move out and form  
 line of battle. Just as I was mounting my  
 mare, Nellie, she received a slight wound on  
 her side, and she was so restive she could  
 not be mounted, so I took it upon myself  
 to ride out and counter-marched it so  
 as to face it the other way from the order in  
 which we were camped, for the Rebels were  
 coming on our rear. When I had formed  
 the regiment the balance of the brigade and  
 the two brigades on the left of the road came  
 rushing past us. When they got past the  
 Rebels in all their force were on us; not  
 less than 40,000 were in pursuit of our fly-  
 ing regiments. I opened fire on them when  
 they were not twenty yards from us. We  
 gave them about six rounds. I found we  
 were being surrounded, and gave the order  
 to fall back. Before we then, and about 50  
 yards from us, was a high fence, which must  
 be crossed. We had covered the retreat of  
 all the rest, and then had all the enemy's  
 fire on us. We lost heavily in crossing the  
 fence. All we lost in killed and wounded  
 was between our camp and this fence. Be-  
 yond the fence about a quarter of a mile I  
 rallied the regiment, and then found myself  
 in command of the brigade, Col. Gibson  
 having been taken prisoner, or killed, as we  
 supposed. Dr. Miles rode up on a gray  
 horse and gave him to me; and with the as-  
 sistance of Capt. Dawson, Adjutant Dubois  
 of the 15th, Lieutenant Miles, Green, and  
 McGrath, of Gen. Willib's staff, Capt.

again, where the whole force of the rebel-  
 were coming, intending to break the centre,  
 as they had the right wing; but they were  
 met here with as good as they brought.—  
 Rosecrans had massed all the remaining  
 forces to meet them, and the time was soon  
 changed, and our forces began to drive them  
 back, while hundreds of pieces of artillery  
 from every eminence of ground in our pos-  
 session hurled a deluge of shell and shot  
 upon them.

I gathered my weary forces and found  
 one half were killed, wounded, and missing,  
 those left had expended all their ammuni-  
 tion, and I sent to the wagons to get a new  
 supply.

We had commenced fighting about twenty  
 minutes of 7, and I supposed we had been  
 engaged something over an hour. Imagine  
 my surprise when on looking at my watch it  
 was near 2 o'clock. In the meantime the  
 fight was raging all over the country, far and  
 near; for a space as large as Pose Town-  
 ship the two armies were in deadly conflict,  
 and ceased not until the sun went down and  
 hid from view the awful scene of suffering  
 and death.

I have no words to tell of my feelings on  
 that night. Of six hundred brave 15th  
 boys who awoke with me that morning to  
 health and life, 17 were killed, 68 wounded,  
 and 127 missing—most likely prisoners; the  
 killed and wounded in the Rebel lines.

The following day we were moved off to  
 the extreme right, and had a fight with the  
 Rebel cavalry, and drove them off hand-  
 somely. At night we were moved to a ravine  
 where we could build fires and sleep, the  
 first since the 30th of December.

Col. Gibson came off safe, and took com-  
 mand of the brigade the 1st of January.

On the 2d of January the Rebels made a  
 dash on our left, and were pressing our men  
 hard, when Gen. Rosecrans rode up to our  
 brigade and ordered us to make a charge at  
 fixed bayonets, which we did in splendid  
 style. We drove the Rebels nearly two  
 miles, clear into the river, captured a great  
 number, took four pieces of artillery, and  
 wounded Gen. Brockinridge, when we  
 stacked our arms by the river side for the  
 night. All next day the fight continued  
 along our whole lines until 10 o'clock at  
 night, when the enemy broke after a fierce  
 and bloody charge on their centre, and by  
 morning they had withdrawn all their forces,  
 and our cavalry in full pursuit. The rebels  
 had held the ground our brigade occupied  
 on the morning of the 31st ever since  
 that day. And on the 4th, with a burying  
 party, I went over to bury our dead and  
 hunt up our wounded. The sad sight of  
 the dead who had lain unburied for five  
 days, rebel and Union soldiers covered the  
 ground. I followed back the track we had  
 come, and rebel dead marked the entire  
 route, and one place where our brigade had  
 halted, and used the one piece of artillery,  
 over one hundred rebels lay. Over the en-  
 tire country, they were found, one, two,  
 twenty, and a hundred and more in a spot.  
 Thousands of them have paid the debt of  
 treason and rebellion. When I found our  
 own poor boys, my heart was almost broke

while men have given their lives for the sac-  
 cred cause of liberty, and they can never be  
 forgotten. Now, friends, obelishing their  
 memories, let us pass on to the scenes of  
 the present and the duties of the living.

I have heard, but cannot believe it, that  
 some are fltering in this hour of their coun-  
 try's peril, that the faith of some in the na-  
 tion's triumph in this unhappy war has for  
 a moment given way. Do you believe that  
 there is a just God? Whoever believes in  
 Him, must believe that the cause of right  
 and justice and truth must necessarily tri-  
 umph. Upon that subject never permit  
 yourself to doubt. We may have to pour  
 more treasure, to lose more sons and broth-  
 ers in the cause of the country, but ultimate  
 success is sure. To doubt this is, in my  
 judgment, atheism of the worst sort.

I have heard it said, my friends, that I  
 have changed in some of my ideas and  
 thoughts on political questions since I left  
 you. I have changed in some of my ideas,  
 I grant you, because I have learned some-  
 thing, [great applause,] but that I have  
 changed in a single principle, I deny. I  
 stand before you the same Democrat who  
 for so many years battled for the rights of  
 the people at the North, and now battle for  
 the same rights in the South. I have found  
 that this rebellion is a rebellion against the  
 working classes, without distinction of color;  
 and I have stood upon that question where  
 I have ever stood, and where I shall ask  
 you to stand—as I know you will. The re-  
 bellion was begun and is carried on for  
 the purpose of creating a landed aristocracy,  
 which shall give to four hundred thousand  
 the government of eight millions of whites  
 and four millions of blacks. It is for that  
 that Jeff. Davis and his confederates have  
 undertaken a rebellion which they claim is  
 to secure the rights of the people. Do you  
 think, if it was a rebellion of the people, it  
 would be necessary to resort to conscription  
 to raise their armies? Did our fathers have  
 to conscript men? Did not our fathers will-  
 ingly go forth? At this time I may say that  
 more than one-half the army of the South  
 is composed of men driven into it at the  
 point of the bayonet. Did anything of this  
 kind ever succeed before, and will it succeed  
 now? No; unless the laws of nature are en-  
 tirely reversed.

Now let us look directly at your interests  
 and your duties, for I am speaking now,  
 having just come from the cotton regions,  
 where interests and duties for once go hand  
 in hand. Would you wish to be at the  
 command of those masters at the South who  
 could make you do as they said by cutting  
 off the supply of cotton? It is for your  
 freedom from those masters that we are  
 fighting to-day; that the people of the South  
 may not claim to be our masters but our  
 brothers; that we may place ourselves where  
 they will feel us to be, as we know we are,  
 their equals, not their inferiors. It is to  
 correct this idea that the Northern man,  
 with red blood, blue eyes, light hair and all  
 that God gives to this image of himself, is  
 not equal to the slave drivers, with their  
 thin lips and pallid brow—it is to correct  
 this idea, I say, that we are engaged in this  
 momentous struggle. That is the question  
 before us; and he who does not side with us  
 on that question says that he desires to tie  
 the feet of those masters. I want to Loui-  
 ana desiring to do everything to restore it as  
 it was; to see if by any possibility I might  
 bring the principles, the laws and the in-  
 stitutions which govern that State into har-  
 mony with the Union; but I found there no  
 disposition to have that done. I found  
 that the aristocracy looked upon us as their  
 enemies; and I found that the working and  
 middling classes looked upon us as friends.  
 Within the first month 14,000 of those who  
 compose the bone and sinew of New Or-  
 leans had taken the oath of allegiance, not  
 by their service only, but from their hearts;  
 and from that day I found no man owning  
 slaves who would take the oath of allegi-

While it costs us effort, it costs  
 operation. While it costs us la-  
 their life-blood. I wish that  
 be won back without this; but  
 not chosen. As long as life is  
 as any power remains, we must  
 the Union, one and unlivable.  
 Every traitor, every man, ev-  
 every lake, every river, every in-  
 over belonged to the flag of  
 States, must still remain under  
 the United States, cost what  
 what it may. [Enthusiastic ap-  
 as you flatteringly observed, I a-  
 to another field of duty, I sh-  
 with the determination never  
 never to compromise—renewe-  
 never to have anything but  
 ours as the symbol of our natio-

Whoever differs from that,  
 south of Mason and Dixon's li-  
 no business here. [Applause.]  
 have no means of dealing with  
 but there are plenty, at the Sou-  
 receive him with open arms, if  
 that he is their friend, not the  
 country. Who proposes to g-  
 tomb of Washington? Who  
 Who the honors won by Jack  
 Orleans? Who proposes to be  
 less than that which belongs to  
 proposes to give up our fair claim  
 if it comes to this? None pro-  
 up the rights of this Union. I  
 repeat—because I hear that the  
 who falter—come what way, w-  
 or woe, there is one thing whic-  
 lose, and that is, the supran  
 Government over every inch of  
 dary.

I desire a single word on the  
 emancipation. On that ques-  
 know. I have held certain opin-  
 opinions have received, in a  
 correction. I have vsws to  
 think will commend them, of  
 judgment of every one of you;  
 man here who doubts that no  
 other, in the providence of God  
 is to be free—and that some d-  
 tention of the laws will be exten-  
 and that he will become fro-  
 doubts that; and all desire to  
 the evils that may arise from  
 & which cannot be made withou-  
 our political system. It is  
 that all this has been sent up-  
 for some great object; and it is  
 that it will be easier at this ti-  
 this question than to leave it  
 hereafter. Is it not evident to  
 that the day and hour have so  
 men, so far as this country is  
 and it is the last refuge of the  
 globe—shall be in political rig-  
 equal, as they were declared by  
 tion of Independence? [Appla-  
 man be concerned about the  
 social equality. They will be  
 equal as God has made them o-  
 more and no less. Take care  
 found fighting against God. It  
 made them our equals, they will  
 equals. But He has made t-  
 God willed them free. God will  
 free. And let His will be done!

GARIBALDI'S return to his  
 in Capora is made the subject  
 description by the correspond-  
 English papers. His letter  
 from the frigate Sardinia to  
 thence removed to the shore  
 medical attendants and M. Or-  
 ried the letter in their arms to  
 and deposited it in the small  
 ground floor of the old house.  
 most affected was Fruscianti  
 remained. All the time at G-  
 so bravely dared to hope ever a-  
 the General.



from Columbus.

Morgan and his officers at tenting—How they looked he Capital City.

UMBUS, July 31st, 1863.

ONICLE: John Morgan, the chief, is finally done for— and turning, and doubling, in the country for more than and his great thieving expe- to a delectable end. Your doubt, fully conversant with Morgan's capture, and re- ti. Upon receiving intel- scoufure, quarters in the re immediately put in readi- the distinguished convict from Salineville.

tion being raised as to and command were law- the terms of surrender to militia Captain Burbeck, was issued by Gen. Burn- em to proceed to Cincin- momentous question could following evening Gov. cinnati for the purpose of ation with Gen. Burnside, mportant issue. Late in ;, the Secretary of War, was placed in direct tele- ication with Tod and Burn- ling a conversation of half , it was unanimously de- ceptance of Morgan's sur- pperhead Militia Captain tion of the rules of war, could not be considered as r, but that he should be od and Burnside might ments of consultation be parties were sufficient.— roprier decision was arrived rgan and his clan of out- forthwith be incorporated of that staunch edifice, the y, or at least as many of conveniently, accommo- his officers. Gov. Tod re- the following morning.— ord spread that Morgan he 3:30 train from Cincin- se crowd of citizens quiet- the Penitentiary. The rison is about one hundred ilroad, a double file of d on each side of this n door. Precisely on time n. In half a moment John ng from the car neatly e regular convict style, to In ally the whole of n number were emptied d safely received within Then they began to re- f their situation. Before, l a bold, defiant look, but d downcast and disheart- l previously understood be put in a military pri- interesting scene, the ing, and clothing proceed- the Warden's office. But

The 15th Ohio at Liberty Gap.

HEADQUARTERS 15th O. V. I. IN CAMP NEAR TULLOHOMA, TENN., July 24th, 1863. CAPT. CARL SCHMITT, A. A. O.

CAPT.: In accordance with circular issued yesterday, asking a report of all instances of personal courage or individual heroism displayed by men of the command in the engagements of the 24th and 25th of June, at Liberty Gap, I beg leave to submit the following:

Where every one did his duty fearlessly and faithfully, where every order was obeyed with alacrity and enthusiasm, where men advanced under such showers of death dealing missiles upon an enemy posted with all the advantages which our adversaries had at Liberty Gap, every man is a hero, and it would be invidious to make distinctions.

Such instances as Lieut. Andrew E. Sniley, the efficient officer and Christian soldier, receiving his death wound without murmur or complaint, and Capt. Danford a painful wound while gallantly leading their men on to the charge, and numbers of men of the Regiment receiving many of them mortal, nearly all severe wounds, and who, without a single exception, bore their sufferings cheerfully and without unavailing regrets, are perhaps not uncommon in this war and might have happened to any one belonging to the Regiment had they been equally unfortunate as they were equally exposed; still they deserve to be remembered by a grateful country.

There is one instance reported by Capt. Glover which I think deserves special mention. It is the case of James E. Ramage, a private of his company, who in the hot fight on top of the hill, on the 25th of June, fell mortally wounded. Immediately rising to a sitting posture, he grasped his rifle again, and calling to a comrade, "I am giving them my last shot," fired his gun and fell back, exhausted by the pain of his wound, and this his last effort to punish the traitor to his country. When the Captain approached him he cheerfully said, "Tell my father that I fell with my face to the enemy." His prediction that this was his last shot has proved too true; his gallant spirit has taken its flight, and the most envious cannot now grudge him this tribute to his memory.

Very respectfully, your obdt. servant, FRANK ASKEW, Lieut. Col. Comd'g.

WE are permitted to publish the following extracts from a private letter, written by Henry H. Vail, a young man formerly of this county, to his Uncle, Thos. Fawcett, of this Township:

MANCHESTER, TENN., July 20, '63. DEAR UNCLE: After a long silence, I seat myself to write you a few lines to let you know that I am still in the land of the living. Uncle, Tommy I am a member of

The Exile Candidate.

We again ask the attention of our thousands of Ohio readers to the following extract from the Chattanooga Rebel, one of the fiercest and most malignant and venomous of rebel newspapers, published within the Confederate lines. Let it be remembered that the Rebel article was published several weeks before Vallandigham was nominated by the Conservatives of Ohio for Governor:

"His (Vallandigham's) road, which lays to the steep ascent of the future, is direct and gas lighted all the way. It leads out of some Confederate port to Nassau, thence to Canada, and finally to the gubernatorial chair of Ohio. The return of Napoleon from Elba was the signal for general reaction in France. Thousands flocked to him on the instant. Nothing could keep the little Corporal, bars nor iron, nor prison Island. He stood once more on his native heath. The superstitious heart clung to him and he triumphed. Let Mr. Vallandigham's return be as speedy; let an absence of a single month find him issuing an address to the people of his State, from Lower Canada, proclaiming these things to them:

I, a loyal citizen of the Union, and a soldier thereof and of freedom, banished against law and Constitution, thrown against my will across the lines of a public enemy, whose refusal to receive and recognize me, establishes before all men my patriotism and my honor; I, C. L. Vallandigham, persecuted, exiled, mobbed and coerced by cowardly tyrants and bayonets, but not dead nor dumb, issue these words, and declare myself a candidate for Governor of Ohio.

The effect would be magical.

The Rebel further says: "His prospects for Governor of Ohio are exceeding fair. We admire him, because from the start he has been against the war."

Fellow citizens of Ohio, ponder these words and the source from whence they proceed, seriously.

You have sent about 100 000 of the flower of your yeomanry to fight against armed traitors in the South. This man Vallandigham, who has recently been nominated for Governor of your State, was so fiercely hated by the Ohio soldiers, that when he was brought to Murfreesboro a few weeks ago, to be sent through the lines, he had to be hurried through by stealth, to prevent the indignant soldiers from laying violent hands upon him.

This man, who has opposed the war in all its stages, and who proposed a formal dismemberment of the United States into four sections, or Confederacies, was greeted with delight by the traitors against whom the Government is fighting, and nominated as a candidate for Governor in Ohio, the most populous, wealthy and flourishing of all the States in the Northwest.

And now, after all this has happened, a Democratic Conservative Convention assembles in Columbus, and thrusts this cold hearted, selfish, treacherous Knight of the Golden Circle, and grand squire-man of the "Conservative Copperhead" faction, C. L. Vallandigham, upon you, as a proper person to be your Chief Magistrate.

Certainly, this Conservative Ohio Convention presents an extraordinary spectacle. We find nothing like loyalty in its resolutions. They applaud and eulogize Vallandigham, but denounce the President.

Their whole tone is insolent and manag-

KENTUCKY GLORIOUS The Union T All Hail,

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 3. State office passed off lett's majority, over Wolf, 2,500. The ne as far as heard from, jorities.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 3. tion so far as known. The following returns

Paris—For Governo 296; Wickliffe, Dem; Clay, Union, 306; Buck Union, 1.

Maysville—Bramlett Congress—Wadsworth Dem. 21.

Lexington—Bramble 107; Clay, 583; Buckne

Gorgetonia—Bramble 235; Clay, 305; Buckne

Nicholasville—Bram 2; Clay, 127; Buckner,

Cynthiana—Bramlett 87. Congress, Menz es, Union, 100.

Cockington—Bramlett 69. Congress, Smith, Leates, 29. The Un State, about 20,000.

Brutus Clay, is cert Ashland district.

General Order WAR DEPARTMENT, AD OFFICE, WASHINGTON

The following order o published for the infor ment of all concerned:

EXECUTIVE MANSI JULY 30.—It is the du ment to give protectio whatever class, color or cially those who are dul diers in the public servi tions and the usages and carried on by civilized distinction as to color i prisoners of war as publ or enslave any captured of his color, or for no c laws of war, is a relapse a crime against the civi

The Government of the give the same protectio and if the enemy shall because of his color, th punished by retaliation prisoners in our possessio ordered that for every s killed in violation of the el soldier shall be execu one enslaved by the ene very, a rebel soldier, sho labor on the public work such labor until the oth and receive the treatment of war.

(Signed) ABRAHA By order of the Secretar E. D. Townsend