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Belmont Chronicle.

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FRUIT TREES.
150,000 Apple Trees,
3 TO 4 YEARS OLD, & TO 2 FEET HIGH, and
a good assortment of
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Roses, Grapes, Currants, Blackberries, Raspberries,
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I'll please to send the present terms. -I'll
send orders promptly attended to.
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MISS NANCY B. FARIS,
THANKFUL FOR PAST FAVOR, would wish to
inform her customers and the public
that she has received and is now
opening
A Splendid Assortment
of
Bonnet Trimmings,
consisting of FLOWERS, RIBBONS
ALL KINDS OF TRIMMINGS and is prepared to
make and trim all kinds of bonnets with ribbons and
apricot.

Belmont Chronicle.
ST. CLAIRSVILLE:
THURSDAY, OCT. 9, 1862.
To the Union Men of Belmont County.

IN THE CHRONICLE of August 21st we published an appeal to the Democratic Central Committee, and the 23rd of August Convention, calling on them, in the name of their bleeding country, not to force upon the people of this County a political contest this Fall, but to adjourn that Convention without making any nomination, and unite with the Union men of the County in calling a Convention, without regard to party, to nominate a ticket of good Union men, who were known by their past actions to be such, pledging ourselves and the people of the County to the support of such a ticket, no matter if every man on it should be a life-long Democrat.

From the constant professions of loyalty made by some of the leaders of that party, as at present organized, and the expressions of devotion to the cause of the country made by gentlemen of their committee, some of our friends thought there was reason to hope that some attention would be paid to the appeal, although we must confess that, with the knowledge we had acquired of these men by past experience, we were of different opinion. We thought, however, there could be no harm in making the appeal, and we did so. We did it honestly, intending, in the event of its acceptance, to live up to every promise made in it; and we now believe, as we believed then, that if the proposition had been accepted by that Committee, and endorsed by that Convention, that the Union voters of the County would have fulfilled every pledge we made in their name.

That Convention met, however, and treated the appeal with contempt. That Convention met at the time, and for the purpose specified in the call, and nominated a ticket—a "Democratic Ticket"—and the organ of that party is now appealing to the voters of the County in the name of the "old Democratic party" to sustain it. We shall not stop now to discuss the Democracy of that ticket, or the character of the men who compose it, although the recent conversion of some of the candidates, and the public record of others, would supply some rich arguments against both. We shall content ourselves with looking after the principles at issue, the bearing of the movement upon the condition of the country, and the character of the men (with reference to their loyalty to the Government) who have inaugurated it.

Is there an intelligent man in the County who does not believe that it would have been much better for the peace of our country, and the welfare of the Government, if there had been but one ticket in the field this Fall? And, if so, was it not the imperative duty of that Convention, assembled under a partisan call, to adjourn without making a nomination? Who did not wish from the bottom of his heart that, at a time when so many households in our County were in mourning, and so many hearts were bleeding for the loss of brave husbands or sons, whose lives had been offered upon the altar of their country, there should be nothing done that would have a tendency to arouse the bitter feelings of party, that were slumbering—almost buried—beneath the weight of sorrow that overshadowed us as a nation, and the anxiety for the safety of our country that filled the hearts of all who loved their country more than their party.

In that reasonable wish we have been disappointed. Disappointed by whom? Men who have always been loyal to their country since the commencement of this Rebellion? Men who have been doing all that was in their power to sustain the Government?—Men who have been wielding their influence in getting recruits for the Army of the Republic? No, verily, no; but that Convention was called and managed by such men as J. H. Heaton, who pronounced the war against the treason that seeks the destruction of our country "a damnable war," and who advised "all good Democrats to have nothing to do with it;" by such men as Wm. Kennon, Jr., who, in a speech in the Court House, urged the propriety of letting the South go, rather than fight; by Chambers, and Swaney, and Alexander, who, a year ago, canvassed the County, abusing the President in unmeasured terms for violating the Constitution by calling out three hundred thousand volunteers, and for suspending the writ of habeas corpus, and pitched into Congress for passing the tax law, to raise money to pay the volunteers. It was these men, and a number of others of like principles that we could name, whose past history, since the commencement of this war, is a record of uncompromising hostility to the Government in its every movement for the suppression of the Rebellion; who have forced, by their inordinate love of party and the spoils of office, upon the Democracy of the County this political contest, and disappointed the reasonable expectation of the people that there would be no party fight this Fall.

These men have not had the brazen hardihood to nominate a ticket composed entirely of men of avowed hostility to the Government. They have, however, nominated a number of men of that class, and some who have assumed "such questionable shapes" that it would be very difficult to tell where they belonged, and sugar-coated the whole with a man or two who, without enquiring into their motives, we are willing to give the credit of having sustained the Government. This, voters of Belmont County, is the history of the origin of the contest in which you are called to take part this Fall, for, under the circumstances, such as it may be, there was no other course that the Union men of the County could take but to call a Convention, without regard to party, and nominate a ticket. They have done so. They have placed before you a ticket of life-long Democrats and Unconditional Union men, who are willing to forget that they ever belonged to any party, and pledge themselves to sustain the Government, no matter what party it may be administered. They are men whose record of loyalty to the Government has been so clearly written—by their words and their actions—since the commencement of the Rebellion, that "he who runs may read," and none are found fool-hardy enough to question it.

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Col. Forney writes on this matter to the Philadelphia Press: "There is a large class of regular officers in both branches of the service who are expected to oppose the proclamation, and among these Gen. McClellan is prominently named. Happily, however, I have the best reason for knowing that these officers will disappoint this unreasonable hope. Whatever their opinions may be, they will fearlessly obey the acts of Congress, and stand by the Executive in enforcing these acts. So far as I am concerned, many of the most distinguished officers in the army and navy are known either to have endorsed the proclamation since its appearance, or to have expected and asked for it. Of these I feel free to name Gen. Hooker, Banks, Wadsworth, Houtzmann, Sigel, John A. McClernand, John A. Logan, Sickles, Meagher, and, of course, Gen. Hunter, Butler and Phelps. In the navy, Admiral Dupont is authoritatively quoted among the earnest advocates of the policy of emancipation; and so also of the gallant old seaman, now in command of the United States Naval Asylum at Philadelphia, Commander Joseph Engle."

Gov. Stanly of North Carolina, might have been expected to oppose the proclamation, from his well known opinions in such matters, but the Washington Correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser says: "Gov. Stanly is believed to have left here fully satisfied with the emancipation proclamation, as he is confident that before the 1st day of next January, North Carolina will be in good faith represented in the Congress of the United States," which (so the document goes on to say) shall be deemed conclusive evidence that that State and the people thereof, have not been in rebellion against the United States.

Parson Brownlow on the Proclamation. In his address last Thursday at the Michigan State Fair, in Detroit, Parson Brownlow said: "Regarding Mr. Lincoln's proclamation, I will say, that if he means to free the slaves of rebels in arms, and pay loyal men for them, I am for it out and out. [Enthusiastic applause.] I think the proclamation well timed, and fortunate at this moment. If it had been made a month or six weeks later, the rebels would have made a proposition themselves to let us take their arms and colonize them, and I think God that Old Ben has taken the starch out of them. [Cheers.]"

The olive branch has been tendered to the treason-mouthing politicians and old party hacks, who have forced this issue upon the people, and they have disregarded and rejected the proffer of peace. We appeal to the patriotism of the people of Belmont County! No matter what your past political associations may have been, you owe a duty to your Country that overshadows your obligations to your party. These men in whom you have formerly trusted are attempting their personal aggrandizement at the cost of their country's ruin, are trying to barter their country's welfare and safety for the sake of a party triumph, and to secure to themselves the spoils of office they seek the opportunity, in the absence of the two thousand brave Union men of the County who are in the "tented field" for the defense of their country, to secure a triumph that they may use to the ruin of their country; and your duty to yourselves—your duty to your Country—your duty to those brave men who are out in the Army of the Republic, demands that you will prevent such a result.

MAINE has filled her entire quotas under both calls for 300,000 men. Her quota under the first was 7,000, and all the men have been in the field for four weeks past. Under the last call for drafted men, Maine has 9,600 men ready, all raised by volunteering, and they have all been in camps at Portland, Augusta, and Bangor since the 15th of September. Prior to these contributions Maine had sent over 18,000 men, and, including the 4,000 seamen she has given to the Navy, she has raised 40,000 men for the Union. The population of Maine is 628,000. She claims the pre-eminence of being the Banner State in raising volunteers.

BENJAMIN F. HALLETT is dead. He was a Rhode Islander thirty-five years ago, an Anti-Masonic editor, and was transferred to Boston in that capacity, and one of the early Abolitionists of the radical school. After a time, he turned Democrat, and, being an able, shrewd man, became one of the small number who dispensed—or rather, divided—the patronage of the Federal Government for the New-England States. He was the author of the Democratic National Platform put forth at Cincinnati in 1856.

PERSONS who have had extended opportunities for observing the feeling of the residents of Fairfax, Loudon, Prince William and Fauquier counties (Virginia) on the President's emancipation proclamation, say that they have been long expecting it, and express no other feeling on the subject, (than simply, that (as they express it) the Lincoln Government is at last in earnest.

The Army and the Proclamation. Correspondents with the army on the Potomac say that the President's proclamation of emancipation creates very little sensation among the soldiers. The same difference of opinion prevails as among men in civil life, but nobody seems to anticipate any immediate or important effect of the measure upon the war.

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White's Speech Record!!—More of the Little Butternut's Sayings!! (From the Gurnsey Times) The people of this country will recollect, among the many incidents that occurred at the opening of the present unhappy rebellion, one which quickened the pulse, and caused the great heart of the American people to throb, which excited indignation and horror. No incident of that time will be fresher in the memory of the people.

Maj. Anderson and his eighty brave men, were engaged in the battle of Fort Sumter, surrounded as they were by armed slaveholding devils, and battery upon battery aimed at the heroic little band it was next to an impossibility to provision the fort. The Government sent a peaceful vessel, the "Star of the West," loaded with provisions, and the famishing band—no sooner had the vessel attempted to enter Charleston harbor than the guns of the rebels opened upon her, and she was compelled to retreat. This was the first gun of the rebellion.

Speaking upon this matter Joseph W. White, in the presence of several of the most reliable citizens of this place uttered the following language: "You have no right to attempt to provision the fort, it should have been evacuated long ago—THE SOUTHERN PEOPLE DID RIGHT IN FIRING INTO THE 'STAR OF THE WEST.'—I should have long since given up ALL THE FORTS, AND ALL THE WEAPONS, &c. In another conversation he was told that the South had stopped the circulation of the "Pittsburgh Christian Advocate" in Dixie, he remarked: "The South is right in this, such a paper should not be allowed to circulate in the South or elsewhere. I will not allow it to come about my house. This religious paper is now, and always has been a steady advocate of the Union, and the cause of freedom, hence Joseph's opposition. The morning after the President's proclamation had been issued, he 75,000 men, and just after the spring election, when Cincinnati had gone Democratic, Joseph met a couple of our citizens on a corner, when the following conversation ensued: Joseph—'What's the news?' Ans.—'The President has issued a call for 75,000 men.' Joseph—'What will Ohio's proportion be?' Ans.—'I suppose it will be from ten to fifteen thousand.' Joseph—'Well I would like to know where Lincoln's going to get them?' Ans.—'Cincinnati will alone send out 5,000 of them.' Joseph—'She will not send out FIVE SHE IS ON THE OTHER (meaning the DEMOCRATIC) SIDE OF THAT QUESTION.'"

A good Union Democrat, and at the same time as good and reliable a young man as I have met, said, in speaking of the war: "It is about time for you to dry up, you have been throwing cold water on this matter long enough. While in Columbus last winter he uttered the following words: "Let us DEMOCRATS HAVE NOTHING TO DO WITH IT." While reciting was going on to fill the President's last 300,000 call, Joseph stated in several places, that the South was "able to keep this war going on for FIFTEEN YEARS," and that the war would not be of the long length Lord Byron predicted. He gives notice to the common enemy to prepare for his coming down. No reasonable objection can be urged against this Presidential proclamation. It cannot excite the traitors themselves, because they have long since announced their purpose to be one of non-resistance to emancipation. But he that seeks to stay the hand of advancing justice upon its oppressors. The people of the free States, and their brothers in arms against the rebellion, will not only acquiesce in this remedy of the President, but will hail it as an inevitable result of the rebellion itself. They will see that while we have been dazed by the phantoms of party, eighteen or twenty millions of free white people can readily suppress the revolt of eight millions, these latter have from the beginning of the war been supplied with all their material subsistence by the results of the compelled yet certain labor of four millions of slaves; and as (Mr. Douglas) could not say whether their acts were legal or illegal, he cared not whether Gen. Jackson violated the Constitution or not. If his acts were necessary to the defense of the country, that necessity was above all law. General Jackson hazarded everything, he hazarded life and reputation on that step, which might render him immortal, he saved the country, or, on the contrary, make him ignominious, and a by-word and a reproach; and the man that dared to do that deserved the protection and the plaudits of his country. He did not envy the feelings of that man who could get up and talk calmly and coolly, under such circumstances, about the slights of court and technicalities of procedure, when the city might be in flames, and the utmost barbarity might be committed. What were rules of court but a mere cobweb when they found an enemy with cannon at the doors of their courts, and they saw the flames curling about their heads? Then, when the clanging of courts and the formalities of proceedings! The man that would do this would idle while the Capitol was burning. (Sensation.) He could not envy any man in the possession of such a cool philosophy. Talk about illegality! Talk about formalities! Why, there was rule one forbidding to be observed, and that was the formality of directing the cannon, and destroying the enemy regardless of the means, whether it be by seizure of cotton bags, or the seizure of persons, if the necessity of the case require.

THE President's late Proclamation is well received in General Franklin's corps. I have heard Major-Generals, and there are several in the corps, speak well of it, and think it not any too severe for the times. One of these Generals has not been, and I am not aware that he is now, an admirer of the political principles of the President, but he said to-day, that he was in favor of anything and everything that would in the least tend to crush this rebellion.—[Williamsport Cor. N. Y. Tribune.]

"EXTRA! REBEL LIES.—About the 10th instant extra news flaming capitals were printed in Richmond announcing the capture of Cincinnati. Others were issued declaring the capture of Washington, and stating that President Lincoln had fled to Buffalo. Copies of the former were sent to Gen. Lee's army, and of the latter to the rebel army in Mississippi.

THE God of nature has conferred this right on men and nations, and therefore, let him not be told that it was unconstitutional. In defend the country let him not

he told that it was unconstitutional to use the necessary means. The Constitution was adopted for the protection of the country, and under that Constitution the nation had a right to use all the means necessary for the protection of the country. It is a law of God, and it is a law of the country, that if a man is guilty of a crime, he shall be punished for that crime. It is a law of God, and it is a law of the country, that if a man is guilty of a crime, he shall be punished for that crime. It is a law of God, and it is a law of the country, that if a man is guilty of a crime, he shall be punished for that crime.

Colonel Forney on the President's Emancipation Proclamation. Col. Forney writes from Washington to the Philadelphia Press: "The President has spoken the great word at the right moment. If he had uttered it in the midst of our reverses, it would have been denounced as an act of exasperation, and not as a new blast of victory. It is a word that will stir the hearts of millions, and it is a word that will be remembered by the American people through the narrow limits of respect for the statutes of the Congress of the United States. It applies the want and the demand for a positive, practical, and decisive policy. It will satisfy millions who are impatient, and it is vain to attempt a war upon the rebellion without at the same time assailing that rebellion in its stronghold, and it will at once and forever separate the loyal from the disloyal. The President has calmly and bravely faced his time. For many months he has been the object of the attacks of the party, when they required of him this very declaration at an earlier day; and in resisting them, he has secured the confidence and regard of thousands who stand ready to sustain him, when he speaks in his own way and at his own convenience. He waited until he had secured the patience and forbearance of the Northern people, until by many new manifestations of violence and cruelty they had proved their determination to wage unceasing and inveterate war upon the Government, until they had invaded Ohio and Indiana, until they had threatened to devastate Pennsylvania, and until their blood-thirsty brigades had resolved to destroy their own relatives and friends in the cities of Nashville and Louisville. At such a moment the President proclaims that all slaves of rebels shall be freed, unconditionally and forever, on the first day of the year next ensuing. He gives notice to the common enemy to prepare for his coming down. No reasonable objection can be urged against this Presidential proclamation. It cannot excite the traitors themselves, because they have long since announced their purpose to be one of non-resistance to emancipation. But he that seeks to stay the hand of advancing justice upon its oppressors. The people of the free States, and their brothers in arms against the rebellion, will not only acquiesce in this remedy of the President, but will hail it as an inevitable result of the rebellion itself. They will see that while we have been dazed by the phantoms of party, eighteen or twenty millions of free white people can readily suppress the revolt of eight millions, these latter have from the beginning of the war been supplied with all their material subsistence by the results of the compelled yet certain labor of four millions of slaves; and as (Mr. Douglas) could not say whether their acts were legal or illegal, he cared not whether Gen. Jackson violated the Constitution or not. If his acts were necessary to the defense of the country, that necessity was above all law. General Jackson hazarded everything, he hazarded life and reputation on that step, which might render him immortal, he saved the country, or, on the contrary, make him ignominious, and a by-word and a reproach; and the man that dared to do that deserved the protection and the plaudits of his country. He did not envy the feelings of that man who could get up and talk calmly and coolly, under such circumstances, about the slights of court and technicalities of procedure, when the city might be in flames, and the utmost barbarity might be committed. What were rules of court but a mere cobweb when they found an enemy with cannon at the doors of their courts, and they saw the flames curling about their heads? Then, when the clanging of courts and the formalities of proceedings! The man that would do this would idle while the Capitol was burning. (Sensation.) He could not envy any man in the possession of such a cool philosophy. Talk about illegality! Talk about formalities! Why, there was rule one forbidding to be observed, and that was the formality of directing the cannon, and destroying the enemy regardless of the means, whether it be by seizure of cotton bags, or the seizure of persons, if the necessity of the case require.

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Words in Season. The "Lantern," in a late number of Harper's Weekly, says: "Let us suppress the abolitionists," cries some slack-stirred orator, "and the rebellion will end!" Of course it will, you dear soul, and all your fellow citizens had been of your calibre and kidney, there would have been no rebellion at all. If Hampden and his friends had said, "Let us suppress those fellows who cry out against ship money," England would have quietly submitted to the tyranny of the Stuarts. If O'Connell and Patrick Henry had shouted, "Hurrah for King George and the Stamp Act," there would have been no bloody revolution. If Mirabeau and the French people had belabored "Hurrah for starvation! Aristocracy, forever!" all the trouble in France would have been quietly settled. To be sure, every right word has been annihilated, every liberty destroyed, and a few rich and remorseless people would have governed France, but there would have been no difficulty except moral rot and general national decay.

Let us suppress the abolitionists. But suppose you begin at the beginning. First enable the common sense of the people of the country; then you may abuse those who influence it. It is not what you call, with an amusing persistence, abolitionism which ended the war, but the opening of the eyes of the people, so that they see the people of the country know perfectly well that slavery is at the bottom of this rebellion. If there had been no slavery, there would have been no abolitionism. The temperance movement springs from drunkenness, and when a drunken man tries to kill his wife, don't you think that the teetotalers are responsible for it? "Slavery was trying to kill the country. Watch! watch! shouted the abolitionists.—Slavery, maddened that its crimes was discovered, shot and stabbed right and left.—There! there!" cry the sensible Wickliffe and company—"this means calling the watch! Watch! Watch! the abolitionists are coming! Watch! Watch! these fellows who cry 'Watch! watch! and all will be quiet again!"

Our Present Danger. Col. Forney writes to the Philadelphia Press: "I know there are those in the free States who will resort to every artifice to turn the President's proclamation into a means of injury to the common cause. God help our country in this her last trial! Attacked by traitors in the South, betrayed by ingrates in the North, she now, more than ever, needs the services and support of her children. Will not her many sufferings awaken the fire of affection in the hearts of those who have hitherto been deaf to her appeals? A strange nation, in the condition of the free people of this country, should excite the sympathies of those sympathizers with treason. But they are indifferent to the cause of the wretched country that bore them, on whose broad breast they have grown rich and great. Out of every act of the Administration to protect and preserve the Government, they have contrived to fabricate new elements of strife and dissension. There is—there must be—a limit to this atrocious treachery in our midst. The people should see to it, or they are lost. If the authors of the rebellion, the advocates of Breckinridge in 1850, and of his treasonable doctrines are set at naught, and allowed to sow the seed of a new revolt—in fact, to lay the ground-work of peace that would brood upon the ruins of a united South and the peace of the jealous monarchies of the Old World. There is a way to anticipate and to crush this great danger. The people must rebuke the shameless demagogues who, under the cloak of loyalty, are toiling on the side of rebellion; and who, in opposing Mr. Lincoln's Administration, expect to see that of Jefferson Davis taking its place. The President's proclamation will give the sympathizers with secession in Pennsylvania and elsewhere another chance to show their hands. May it also teach the people that the toleration of such treason is the certain forerunner of the overthrow of the Republic!"

Fallen from Grace. D. W. Staugh has gone back to the sham Democracy, and is out in a three column article against Bingham. At our State Convention he wanted to be nominated for Attorney General, the delegates not considering him small corn, gave him the cold shoulder, and Brother S. returned home from Columbus, a disappointed politician. To vent his spleen against Union Republicans and Democrats, he is now working day and night to defeat Bingham. As he makes a political sunburst about every other year, next fall he will again knock for admission into our ranks to be elected Prosecuting Attorney. But we will require him to take a back seat and keep him on probation at least two years, before we will again admit him into full communication in the Union Church.—[Tuscarawas Advocate.]

HON. ANDREW J. HAMILTON, formerly in Congress from Texas, has escaped from the murderous despotism now reigning that unhappy region, and reached our city. His Unionism very strong in Western Texas, though overruled for the time by ruffianism. Colonel Hamilton, we understand, heartily approves of President Lincoln's Proclamation of Freedom, believing that it will prove the death-blow of the Rebellion. He ought to be heard in our City, where no State is so little understood as Texas, which by must be able to throw a flood of light on its recent history. Shall he not be called out, and induced to speak where thousands can hear him? We understand that he is stopping at the Metropolitan.—[N. Y. Tribune, 22d.]

PROVOST-MARSHAL GENERAL, is to be appointed in the War Department, with one or more Special Marshals in each State, whose business it will be to arrest deserters, and upon the warrant of a Judge Advocate, to send any person, however situated, into any distant spot. This, it is supposed, the machinery of the enforcement of the late proclamation about treasonable aid and comfort.

GEN. MORGAN has arrived on the Ohio River, opposite Portsmouth, with his army from Cumberland Gap. His retreat from the Gap is regarded as a masterly one.