Belmont Chronicle.

THE BATTLE OF IUKA

A Complete and Graphic Description of the Fight.

CAMP NEAR IUKA, ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI, September 21st, 1862.

[Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.]

Another battle, surpassing in fierceness any that has been fought in the Southwest, has just come off, and the heroes of New Madrid, Island Ten and Shiloh, have proved themselves as ever, victorious. Price has been met and utterly routed by a force far inferior to his own and compelled to beat a precipitate retreat, leaving his dead & wounded on the field. Rumors to the effect that the enemy intended making an attack on us had been in circulation for some time, as Price, with a heavy force was advancing Northward threatening our line of defences on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, and compelling Gen. Rosecrans to evacuate Iuka. On the 17th inst., the third division, under command of Brig. Gen. C. S. Hamilton, left Jacinto and moved in an Eastwardly direction on the main Iuka road. The second brigade, composed of the 4th Minnesota, 5th Iowa, 26th Missouri, and Sand's 11th Ohio battery, had arrived at what is known as White's farm on the 18th inst. Continued skirmishing had been going on between the enemy's advanced pickets and our cavalry, which comprised the 2d Iowa and the 3d Michigan, with another battallion, the name of which I forget. The whole of our effective force at this time could not have been more than five thousand, and they successfully engaged and repulsed the enemy with overwhelming loss as the sequel will show.

From White's farm to the field of battle the enemy's pickets became more frequent and daring, firing upon us from every spot that would afford concealment, and contesting every inch of ground. The country over which our route lay was uneven and hilly, with numerous ravines, the sides of which were thickly wooded, and now and then large clearings that gave the rebels a chance to harrass and annoy our movements. The 5th Iowa having the extreme advance, companies E and D were deployed as skirmishers—company E taking the right and D the left of the road, while company G acted as a reserve. The skirmishing force was commanded by Lieut.-Colonel Sampson, of the 5th Iowa, who was ably seconded by Captain Lee and Banbury and Lieut. Lamper. Forward pushed the gallant boys, over fences, fields, woods, swamps and impenetrable morasses where they sank to their knees in mud every step. But unfaltteringly they crowded on, driving the enemy steadily before them. At 3 P. M. they were relieved by two companies of the 26th Missouri, Lieut. Brown. The main column wound slowly along the road, halting frequently for the skirmishers, who found the enemy strongly posted in every nook and corner. Two of them were killed, and quite a number severely wounded. Towards night the skirmish firing lulled, and many were led to believe that the enemy would make no stand at all, when just as the head of the column was rounding a neck of the woods, a tremendous volley was poured into them on the front by an unseen foe. The skirmishers, who were about two hundred yards in advance of the main body, were thrown into confusion for a few moments, but soon rallied and returned the fire with vigor. It soon became evident that the enemy had at last chosen his battle-ground, and whatever preparations we had to make must be done on the spur of the moment. The enemy had every advantage over us in regard to position; their main infantry force, which consisted of two divisions, being posted on the right and left of the road which wound along a high ridge extending East. On either side were ravines and deep depressions of ground, covered with underbrush, which effectually screened them from observation, while the high ridge at their front covered them from our fire. The battle ground was situated a mile and a half West of Iuka, and the line of the opposing forces ended at first North and South. Our right was protected in part by the ridge of which I spoke, while our left was strongly posted behind a thick belt of timber. Immediately in our rear was an open field cut up with o'd gullies and watercourses, on which was placed our reserves, mainly composed of Ohio, Indiana and Missouri troops. The line of battle as thus formed was arranged in the following manner. The 5th Iowa was placed on the right of the road, and drawn up behind a small comb of the ridge in the extreme advance, to their left was planted the 11th Ohio battery, the 48th Indiana acting, while to their right stood the 4th Minnesota, 17th Iowa and 80th Ohio. The formation of the ground would not permit the engaging of our whole force at the same time, and on these troops the enemy's fire was principally concentrated, they seeking to break the center and turn our right flank. By the time that all the various preparations were completed it was 6 P. M. The sun was fast sinking behind some heavy clouds, tinging them with a significant hue of fiery red. Generals and all were quite confident that the troops would merely lay on their arms that night, and commence the contest on the morrow. Let the reader take into consideration the fact that the troops had marched quite a distance over rough and dusty roads, and that the advance had been skirmishing with the enemy all the afternoon, while no one had even a chance to make a cup of coffee, and he will readily perceive that they were not exactly in the trim for fighting, but their devotion, bravery and discipline overcame all obstacles and rewarded them with the blessed fruits of victory.

The 11th Ohio battery having got into position commenced plunging a few shots in among the enemy to ascertain his location, but failed to elicit any reply. An ominous silence reigned along the lines, broken only by the heavy tramp of infantry and rumble of artillery. So close were we to the rebels that we could distinctly hear them forming in line and distinguish the command of the officers, although the ridge hid them from our view. Pretty quick a Major came riding up to where the 5th Iowa was formed, saying, "Look out, boys, the rebel sharpshooters are coming just over the hill." He had not more than spoke before a broad sheet of flame issued from the battery and spread along the whole line. It seemed as though all the fiends of hell were let loose. The roar of artillery, the crash of musketry, the whistling balls and the bursting shell swelled up in a volume of sound that was deafening. The battle now raged furiously on the right and center. The gallant 5th, although opposed to two rebel brigades, commanded by Green and Marton, stubbornly held their ground and poured in hot and deadly fire. *Three times they charged and drove the rebels over the brow of the hill at the point of the bayonet.* The rebels made a desperate attempt to turn our left flank, but repulsed in this, they charged on the battery. For some reason the 48th Indians was forced back and the enemy took possession of the guns, but the fire of the firm infantry became too hot for them and they had to relinquish the ground. At times the guns of the combatants were muzzle to muzzle. Here our superiority with the bayonet was fairly proved, for charging on them with a yell that could be heard above the roar of artillery, our boys routed them in every instance. Again the enemy attempted to turn our right flank, but the 3d Michigan cavalry, Col. Misner, took position on the extension of our extreme right and repulsed them with great loss. A dense cloud of smoke now enveloped the engaging forces so that it was impossible to distinguish friend or foe, but the balls kept pouring in like hail stones, cutting off the twigs of trees, and throwing up the dirt in all directions. There was no lulling in the fire. A thousand Niagaras seemed concentrating their mighty sound, while the earth fairly trembled beneath the tread of the combatants. No words can convey a proper description of the magnitude of the strife. The rebels resorted to many treacherous devices to get within our lines, and once or twice they appeared with Union flags. Three desperate attempts were made to capture the 5th Iowa's stand of colors, but it was no go. The gallant boys who have marched under their folds for sixteen months had no idea of relinquishing them to rebel hands, and they rallied and fought, and struggled with the most glorious heroism. By this time the carriages were running low, but the brave Col. Matthias, who never exhibited more *sang froid* and coolness in his life, still held them to their work. He was well aware of their critical position, but knew that if he abandoned the field the day was lost. At this juncture the 5th was relieved by the 11th and 26th Missouri, who stood up nobly and poured in a murderous fire, till darkness put an end to the conflict.

Generals Rosecrans, Hamilton and Sullivan, were continually on the ground exposed to a heavy fire, urging and animating the troops by their presence. Gen. Hamilton's horse was killed under him, and he also had a narrow escape, a Minie ball shattering his sword belt. They are entitled to the highest praise and confidence of the soldiers and people. Gen. Grant was to effect a junction with his division from Corinth, but failed to arrive in time, the rebels having obstructed the road by felling trees, so that his progress was slow.

The rebel force consisted of two divisions under Gen. Price, and it was their intention to crush us before Grant could render any assistance. In this they were most woefully disappointed, as they were compelled to abandon the field, leaving their dead and wounded, and falling back, as is supposed, to Tupello. The actual time that our forces were engaged was one hour and a quarter, though to those who were in the hottest of the fire it did not seem over ten minutes.—The 11th Ohio battery suffered severely. Of one hundred and thirty men who went into the engagement, but twenty are unhurt, while nearly every horse was killed. The enemy succeeded in capturing some of the guns, but they were re-captured the next morning with three other pieces.

When darkness put an end to the conflict the battle-ground was occupied by our troops, and all expected a renewal of hostilities. All of the troops stood to arms, but when the sun rose at last clear and glorious, and the mist and battle smoke that hung languishly over field and forest was cleared away, no enemy was to be found.—The echoes of the cha lenging cannon that had been planted in the night, spoke out loud and defiant, but failed to provoke a reply. The battle was over and the victory complete. But few prisoners were taken on the field. They all agreed that the rebel force was much larger than ours, but said that it was impossible for any troops to withstand our fire. The 6th Missouri rebel regiment was almost annihilated, while whole brigades were so cut to pieces that they could not be rallied again. Brigadier-General Little was killed, while all of their field officers of lesser note were disabled.—The rebel loss cannot fall short of 1,800 in killed, wounded and missing. Two hundred of their dead were buried by our men on the the field. I have no means of ascertaining the total loss on our side, but do not think it will exceed five hundred. As evidence that the rebels were badly beaten they left all of their wounded and prisoners that they had captured at Iuka, not even taking the trouble to parole the latter. The whole of their retreat was a complete rout, and it is doubtful whether Price can ever collect his scattered forces so as to make another stand in the State. If he is properly followed up and not allowed to fortify himself in any position, the war will, indeed, be virtually closed in the Southwest in less than four weeks.

The officers in many of our regiments have suffered sorely. Col. Boomer, of the 26th Missouri, had his arm shattered by a ball. Col. Eddy, of the 80th Ohio, was slightly wounded; Adjutant Patterson, of the 5th Iowa, received an honorable scar, and many others whose names I do not recollect, but who will be held in lasting remembrance by a grateful posterity. And then the long, long sad list of privates whose forms now lie low on the battle field, who died the death of the glorious, with their breasts to the foe, who never flinched or murmured in the leaden storm, are they not immortalized? The 5th Iowa suffered the most, as they were in the advance, and bore the brunt of the conflict. Had they retreated or even wavered, the day would have been irretrievably lost. Of four hundred and forty-six who went into the action, two hundred and sixteen are killed and wounded.

AFTER THE BATTLE.

Now came the melancholy task of attending to the wounded and burying the dead, and now for the first time the horrors of war were fully apparent. Many of the former had lain on the field all night, and their sufferings were inconceivable. I directed my footsteps to where the battery was planted, for there the strife had been most hot and bloody. Never shall I forget the sight which met my gaze. On every side were ghastly corpses stiffened, with their rigid features turned upwards, and the warm, bright sunlight playing over them.—Some were laying down as if they sank peacefully to rest, with arms folded on their breast, or placed naturally by their side.—Others had been struck while loading their guns and died with them firmly grasped in their hands. Here was a man, once strong, healthy, vigorous, in the prime of life, with the hands cleached till the nails entered the flesh, and teeth set hard, who had died in agony. Beyond was a youth with the morning dew lying wet on his matted locks, whose countenance bore the impress of a smile, as though his last thoughts had been of the dear ones at home. Artillery horses shot dead in the traces, scraps of harness, broken caissons, knapsacks and guns were strewed promiscuously over the ground; also the ravine opposite the 5th Iowa, the ground was literally covered with dead bodies, while great number had been dragged away by the rebels in the night. Some of our own dead were found here. Their pockets had been rifled in every instance, reflecting much credit on Southern chivalry and honor. The trees around showed that the conflict had been a fierce one. For a distance of fifteen or twenty feet they were riddled with balls, while the brush were shorn smooth as though the reapers had been at work. Everything that could possibly inconvenience the rebels in running was thrown away, and cartridge boxes, blankets, and cards were found in thick profusion. From the abundance of the latter I should judge that Hoyle was more anxiously studied than Hardee in the rebel camp.

From the statement of prisoners, it appears that Price's forces consisted mostly of Mississippi and Texas troops, amounting in the aggregate to 20,000, but these statements are not to be relied on. But one thing is certain: the greatest battle that was ever fought in the Southwest, considering the number of forces and shortness of time engaged, has been fought, and victory has perched upon our banners. Gen. Rosecrans, with his respective commands, is now at Jacinto, and the people of the North may rest assured that when the Army of the Mississippi again moves they will win fresh laurels. It is rumored that Price intends making another stand at Boonville or below.

VERITAS.

Address of the Loyal Governors

Address to the President of the United States, adopted at a meeting of Governors of the loyal States, held to take measures for the more active support of the Government, at Altoona, Pennsylvania, on the 24th day of September, 1862.

After nearly one year and a half spent in contest with an armed and gigantic Rebellion against the National Government of the United States, the duty and purpose of the loyal States and people continue, and must always remain, as they were at its origin, namely, to restore and perpetuate the authority of this Government, and the life of the nation, no matter what consequences are involved in our fidelity. Nevertheless, this work of restoring the Republic, preserving the institutions of democratic liberty, and justifying the hopes and toils of our fathers, shall not fail to be performed, and we pledge without hesitation to the President of the United States the most loyal and cordial support, hereafter, as heretofore, in the exercise of the functions of his great office.—We recognize in him the Chief Executive Magistrate of the Nation, the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, their responsible and constitutional head, whose rightful authority and power, as well as the constitutional powers of Congress, must be vigorously and religiously guarded and preserved as the condition on which alone our form of Government and the constitutional rights and liberties of the people themselves can be saved from the wreck of anarchy, or from the gulf of despotism. In submission to the laws which may have been or which may be duly enacted, and to the lawful orders of the President, co-operating always in our own spheres in the National Government, we mean to continue in the most vigorous exercise of all our lawful and proper powers, contending against treason, rebellion, and the public enemies, and, whether in public life or in the private station supporting the arms of the Union until its cause shall conquer—until final history shall perch upon its standard, or the Rebel foe shall yield a dutiful, rightful, and unconditional submission.

Impressed with the conviction that an army of reserve ought, until the war shall end, to be constantly kept on foot, to be raised, armed, equipped and trained at home, and ready for emergencies, we respectfull ask the President to call for such a force of volunteers for one year's service, of not less than one hundred thousand in the aggregate, the quota of each State to be raised after it shall have filled its quotas of the requisitions already made for volunteers and for milita. We believe that this would be a measure of military prudence, while it would greatly promote the military education of the people.

We hail with heartfelt gratitude and encouraged hope the Proclamation of the President issued on the 22d inst., declaring emancipated from their bondage all persons held to service or labor as slaves in the Rebel States whose Rebellion shall last until the first day of January ensuing. The right of any persons to retain authority to compel any portion of the subjects of the National Government to rebel against it, or to maintain its enemies, implies, in those who are allowed the possession of such authority, the right to rebel themselves; and, therefore, the right to establish martial law or military government in a State or Territory in rebellion implies the right and the duty of the Government to liberate the minds of all men living therein by appropriate proclamations, and assurances of protection, in order that all who are capable, intellectually and morally, of loyalty and obedience, may not be forced into treason, as the willing tools of rebellious traitors. To have continued indefinitely the most efficient cause, support, and stay of the rebellion, would have been, in our judgment, unjust to the loyal people whose treasure and lives are made a willing sacrifice on the altar of patriotism, would have discriminated against the wife who is compelled to surrender her husband, against the parent who surrenders his child to the hardships of the camp and perils of battle, and in favor of Rebel masters thus permitted to retain their slaves.—It would have been a final decision alike against humanity, justice, the rights and dignity of the Government, and against a sound and wise national policy. The decision of the President to strike at the root of the Rebellion will lend new vigor to the efforts, and new life and hope to the hearts of the people. Cordially tendering to the President our respectful assurances of personal and official confidence, we trust and believe that the policy now inaugurated will be crowned with success, will give speedy and triumphant victories over our enemies, and secure to this nation and this people the blessing and favor of Almighty God. We believe that the blood of the heroes who have already fallen, and those who may yet give up their lives to the country, will not have been shed in vain.

The splendid valor of our soldiers, their patient endurance, their manly patriotism, and their devotion to duty, demand from us and from all their countrymen the homage of the sincerest gratitude, and the pledge of our constant re-enforcement and support. A just regard for these brave men, whom we have contributed to place in the field, and for the importance of the duties which may lawfully pertain to us hereafter, has called us into friendly conference.

And now, presenting to our National Chief Magistrate this conclusion of our deliberations, we devote ourselves to our country's service, and we will surround the President with our constant support, trusting that the fidelity and zeal of the loyal States and people will always assure him that he will be constantly maintained in pursuing with vigor this war for the preservation of the national life and the hopes of humanity.

A. G. CURTIN, Penn.
JNO. A. ANDREW, Mass.
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Took effect Sunday, November 24, 1861.

Going West. Mail.	Express.	Leaves.	Express.	Going East. Mail.
7:00 A. M.	7:00 P. M.	BELLAIRE	11:11 A. M.	9:10 P. M.
7:14 "	7:14 "	NEW'S STAND	10:25 "	9:25 "
7:25 "	7:25 "	GEORGE	10:14 "	9:13 "
7:31 "	7:34 "	WARNOCK	10:04 "	9:04 "
7:41 "	7:44 "	LONG STREET	9:54 "	8:52 "
7:53 "	7:53 "	BELMONT	9:41 "	8:41 "
7:59 "	7:59 "	WEST MILL	9:10 "	8:34 "
8:00 "	8:00 "	BEALLSVILLE	9:09 "	8:30 "
8:18 "	8:18 "	BARNESVILLE	9:30 "	8:18 "

C. & P. RAIL ROAD.

Going East. Mail.	Express.	Leaves.	Express.	Going West. Mail.
A. M.	P. M.		P. M.	A. M.
11:00	6:50	BELLAIRE	6:10	10:15
11:15	10:00	DUNCAN'S	6:25	10:00
11:27	10:08	MARTINSVILLE	6:15	9:53

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In this department, our stock will be found to be large, being more than 100,000 yards of goods, and costing more than $40,000. Carpetings, of all colors constantly kept.

MILLINARY GOODS.—Choice goods of latest styles. Embracing Bonnets, Ruchs, Ribbons, Flowers Etc., Etc constantly kept and for sale to the trade.

In calling attention to our stock, we would say that it will be found to be much the largest in Western Va. We occupy four large store rooms. Our facilities for trade are second to no house in the West—besides having intimate arrangement with many of the largest first class houses in the East, by which we are receiving weekly new additions to our stock, and buying for CASH almost entirely for many years, we have been able to buy much of our late purchases of "parties who were indged to sell" at less than they can be made or imported. We invite examination of our stock. Our Terms are CASH during the War. Oct. 3, 1861

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA.
A Benevolent Institution, established by special Endowment, for the relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases and especially for the cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

MEDICAL advice given gratis by the Acting Surgeon, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation habits of life, &c.) and in cases of extreme poverty, Medicines furnished free of charge.

Valuable Reports on Spermatorrhœa and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the new remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three stamps for postage will be acceptable.—Address Dr. J. SKILL HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

By order of the Directors,
EZRA D. HEARTWELL, President.
GEO FAIRCHILD, Secretary fe27ly

Pittsburgh Water Cure.
Located at Haysville Station, on the Pitts. Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R., and on the Railroad leading from Cincinnati to Pittsburgh, via. Wheeling and Steubenville.

This Institution Combines Superior Advantages for the Cure of the Sick.

1. Its location is healthy. Wherever anything is known of this region it is noted for its health; statistics prove Pittsburgh to much more healthy than any other city of its size in the United States. Here we are entirely free from the agues and fevers so common to many parts of the West, and almost exempt from the pulmonary diseases of the East.

At the Cure, owing to its peculiar locality, we always have cool breezes at night, which renders this one of the most comfortable places in summer even in the hottest weather. During the winter we are protected from the bleak winds of the North by the high hills and thick forests to the North and Northeast of the Cure.

2. This Institution is supplied with an abundance of pure, soft spring water, running from the high hills and sand-stone rocks near it. Its soft water cannot be too highly estimated by invalids. Patients cannot recover so certainly or speedily where hard water is used in the treatment. If your object is to go to an institution where you can be cured in the shortest time, and consequently at the least expense, be careful to select a "Cure" at which the water is pure and soft. Other things being equal, your chances of recovery, if your disease is one of a serious character, or of long standing, are much better. An unhealthy climate, and hard and impure water are by no means conducive of certain or speedy cures.

3. Our scenery is truly grand, varied and enlivening. The Cure has in its rear, hundreds of acres of native forest, high hills, deep ravines, huge rocks and shaded walks; in front the Ohio River, with its crystal waters and magnificent steamboats, and its ever shifting variety of objects, to gladden the eye and satisfy the mind, and the railroad carrying its thousands of passengers in view of our door, adding life and animation to the scene.

4. Its ease of access. We are on the lines of Railroads leading from all the great cities of the West to all points in the East. Persons coming here need no carriages to convey them from the station to the Cure, as it is but a short distance.

We have spared no pains to make the Pittsburgh Water Cure what its natural advantages of climate, water and natural scenery, &c., &c. indicated it should be, the best Cure in the West, and equal to any one in the United States. Our expenses in fitting up this place, including the cost of the grounds connected with it, have been about twenty-five thousand dollars. We have lately added to it a farm, which will enable us to produce our own vegetables, milk and butter, fruit of all kinds, &c., &c., so that patients can always feel certain of getting pure milk and fresh butter, vegetables and fruits.

The following are among the diseases we have treated successfully: Dyspepsia with its train of other diseases, Liver Complaint, Constipation of the Bowels, Chronic Diarrhœa, Incipient Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Laryngitis, Coughs, Scrofula in all its various manifestations. We have treated successfully every form of skin disease prevalent in this country.

To females suffering with diseases peculiar to their sex we appeal with confidence, as we rarely ever fail to effect cures in those cases. No matter how long the period has been confined to her bed or room, or how much pain she has suffered, she can come here with the greatest assurance that her health can be restored. Head Ache, Vertigo, Inflammation of the Eyes, Spinal Irritation, Curvature of the Spine, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Lumber Abscess, Hip Disease, Paralysis, Nervousness, Epilepsy, Rickets, Partial Deafness, Fever and Ague, all diseases of the Reproductive Organs, Diabetis, Dropsy, &c., &c. We have treated the following acute diseases with entire success at the patient's homes: Bilious Inflammatory, Typhus, Typhoid, Catarrh and Scarlet Fevers, Measles, Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Diarrhœa, Cholera Infantum, Cholera Morbus, Inflammation of the Bowels, Acute Rheumatism, &c., &c. For exercising and amusement, we have gymnastics, calisthenics, walking, boating, bowling, &c., &c., amusing and innocent games and plays of all kinds.

This Institution is large enough to accommodate one hundred patients. The rooms are large, airy and well furnished. The bath rooms are on each floor of the building, so that patients are all convenient to them.

DOOR BELLS.

STARR & GENUNGS' patent door bell, a new thing which every housekeeper ought to have. They are cheap, and easily put on the door. The subscriber is agent for Belmont county, and will furnish bells to order.

THOS G. CULBERTSON.
Bridgeport, Ohio, June 19, 1862.

MASONIC and I. O. O. F. CALENDAR

St. Clairsville Chapter, No 17, Royal Arch Masons, meets every Friday evening on or after the full moon.
EUGENE NAGLE, M. E. H. P.
D. G. NESWANGER, Sec'y.

Belmont Lodge, No. 16, Free and Accepted Masons, meets every Wednesday evening on or preceding the full moon.
W. S. KENNON, W. M.
A. G. NESWANGER, Sec'y.

Mystic Lodge, No. 160, I. O. O. F., meets every Monday evening.
THOS. A. THOMPSON, N. G.
WM. J. CRYMBLE, Sec'y.

Notice to Blacksmiths.
A VALUABLE SETT of BLACKSMITH'S TOOLS for sale.
For particulars enquire of this office. aprlo

Capital and Surplus Nov. 1, 1860
$1,002,105.81.

The Oldest
INSURANCE COMPANY
IN THE UNION!

READ the following from the Insurance Monitor and Wall Street Review, for Sept., 1860:

"We print the one hundredth semi-annual statement of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company. The Old Hartford, as it is familiarly called, was incorporated in 1810, with a perpetual charter. It has done a successful general Fire Insurance business for half a century. Its stock is quoted higher than that of any American company.—Within the month it has sold at $213, and this price is freely offered without any sales of any amount. Its semi-annual dividends have become ten per cent. fixed facts."

For a detailed statement of the condition of the above company, see small cards and circulars.

Insurances may be effected with this old and substantial company on very reasonable terms.

Dwellings insured for a term of years at very low rates.

☞For policies apply to HENRY TOPPING, Agent, at the Belmont Branch Bank, Bridgeport, or at the second door East of the Court House, St. Clairsville.

HENRY TOPPING, Agent.

[From the Ohio State Journal.]

A Card—Hartford Fire Insurance Co.

The Neil House, destroyed by fire on the 6th inst., was insured for five thousand dollars in the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn. I have received from D. Alexander, Esq., General Agent for said company, a sight draft for the full amount of my claim, and take great pleasure in making known to the public the liberality and promptness with which the loss has been adjusted and paid. fe21ly R. E. NEIL, Trustee.

Cooking Stoves.
HEATING STOVES,
Arches and Grates,
Common Grates.
Cast Irons, Hollowware, &c
On hand and for sale by
THOS. G. CULBERTSON,
je1962 Bridgeport, Ohio.

LATEST ARRIVAL
FRINT & NAGLE
Have just received an unusually large stock of
Spring and Summer Clothing,
to which they would call the attention of their friends generally.
Their stock embraces all the latest styles of Cloth, Cassimere, Cashmeret, Tweed, Lasting, Alpaca Brown and duck Linen Coats.
Silk, Satin, Lasting, Marseles and Linen Vests.
Pants of all Styles and qualities.
Also, a large and general assortment of
GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,
together with all the latest styles of Dress, Silk, Fur Panama, and Straw Hats, all of which will be sold at extremely low prices for Cash.
Our stock of Cloths, Cassimers Vestings, Trimmings &c., is large and well selected to which we would particularly invite the attention of those wishing to fit themselves out with a New Suit, as we will pare no pains to render entire satisfaction. may1.'62

TO OIL MEN.
Particular attention paid to the Manufacturing of Tools for Boring Oil-Wells. All tools warranted to be of the best material and workmanship, and at as low prices as they can be purchased at any other point.
JOHN FISHER,
Martinsville, Belmont county, Ohio.—mar

HARRIS'
NEW TIN SHOP
ALL PERSONS,
especially those about to commence
☞Housekeeping!!☜
will find that they can get as good
TIN WARE
(if not better than elsewhere,) at
Harris' Tin Shop,
North side Main St., in the room formerly occupiedby the Post Office, St. Clairsville. ap25

NOTICE.
THE UNDERSIGNED has been appointed Provost Marshal for Belmont County, "with authority to arrest all persons interfering with recruiting and enlistments." The SALE OF GIVING AWAY of intoxicating liquors to soldiers, and to persons where the Drafting Officers are attending to their duties is hereby prohibited. Citizens will render all assistance to, and give any information asked for, by said officers.
WM. ALEXANDER, Provost Marshal.
August 28, 1862