Belmont Chronicle.

St. Glairsville, Ohio, Sept. 8.

aper, or upon leaviness relating to the office, should be ad " Helmont Chroniele, St. Clairsville, Ohie."



Fing of the free hear's nope and active By angel hands to valor given!
Thy stars have lit the welkin dome,
And all the hues were born in heaven.
Perever float inat standard sheet!
Where breathes the fee but falls before us,
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

UNION NOMINATIONS. For President,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois. For Vice-President, ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tenn. UNION STATE TICKET.

[Election, Tucsday, Oct. 11.] SCHREME JUDGE-(FULL TERM.) LUTHER DAY, of Portage County SPERSON JUDGE-(LONG VACANCY.) WILLIAM WHITE, of Clark County SCHREME JUDGE-(SHORT VACANUV.) HORACE WILDER, of Ashtabula County. SECRETARY OF STATE, WILLIAM HENRY SMITH, Hamilton Co

ATTORNEY-GENERAL, WILLIAM P. RICHARDSON, of Mouroe Co. COMTROLLER OF THE TREASURY, MOSES R. BRAILEY, of Fulton County. HOARD OF PURISC WORKS-(FULL TERM.) PHILIP HERZING, of Auglaize County. BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS-(VACANCY) JAMES HOORE, of Coshocton County

JOHN A. BINGHAM, of Harrison County. UNION COUNTY TICKET. SHERRY. CHARLES H. KING, Wayne Township.

DAVID THOBURN, of Richland.

ISAAC HOLLOWAY, of Flushing. DURETOR OF INTERNARY, WILLIAM RAMAGE, of Wheeling.

Our Majority Last Fall.

The majority for Gov. BROUGH in Belmont County last Fall was 722. including the soldiers' vote. The result position in the State. Remember, Union Union of these States be re-established for-Men of Belmont County, that our ma- ever. jority of last Fat's should not be reduced. STAND BY THE FLAG!

sional District against Vallan-

aignam.	
Belmont	722
Guernsey	977
Harrison	1133
Noble	744
Tuscarawas	430

J. W. White electioneered and voted for Vallandigham, and occupies, politicalty, the same position. Give a similar verdict against

"If there be those who would not save the Union unless they could at the same time save slavery, I do not agree with them. "If there be those who would not save the Union unless they could at the same time de-

Union unless they could at the same time destroy slavery. I do not agree with them.

"My paramount of ject is to save the Union and not either to save or destroy slavery.

"If I could save the Union without freeing any slave, I would do it—if I could save it by freeing all the slaves, I would do it—and if I could do it by freeing some and leaving others alone. I would also do that.

"What I do about slaver; and the colored race. I do because I believe it helps to save this

the Union.
"I shall do less whenever I shall believe

what I cm doing hurts the cause, and I shall do more whenever I believe doing more will help the cause."—[Abraham Lincoln.

How is it that McClellan ordered the Legislature of Maryland to be seized, and Pendleton endeavored to stop all seigures of traitors by the introduc- Convention : tion of his habeas-corpus resolution. Which is which?

THE laws of Slavery, says the Richmond Enquirer, the highest Democratic authority, apply equally to White Men as to Black. Those who vote for the Chicago Platform know what they have to expect; if laboring-men they are considered fit to be bought and sold, lowing terms: and wear liveries.

THAT Gen. McClellan cherished feel ings of personal respect and liking for the Rebel leaders has been well under-stood before now. Here is an apt piece of testimony to that effect from Col. Metcalfe, of Kentucky, who said recently at a public meeting:

"I get my eyes opened on that young Napoleon in the spring of 1861. I went to see Gen. McClellan, and in the course of the conversation I said to him that Jeff. Davis conversation I said to him that Jeff. Davis was a sooundrel and a repudiator. He (McClellan) straightened himself up quickly, and said: 'I do assure you, sir, that you are mistaken. Jeff. Davis is a perfect gentleman, and will not do anything unbecoming a gentleman.' Well, if a traitor, conspirator, thief, repudiator, and the evil devil who is instigating all this murder, is his beau ideal of a 'perfect gentleman,' I hope our country will never be cursed with his morality and virtue at the head of affairs."

Could a man thus swift to resent an

THE FALL OF ATLANTA.

The news of General Sherman's victory has caused great excitement and rejoicing all over the country. In the East bells were rung and cannon fired, and bonfires and fire-works lighted up all the cities and large towns.

Let every loyal man in the land thank God, take courage, and go ahead

The New York Tribune, of Saturday, has an editorial on the importance of this great victory, which we transfer to our columns:

General Sherman's advance entered Atlanta about noon of yesterday—such is the great intelligence which flashed over the wires last night, and this morning electrifies the People of the North. The consummation of that magnificent campaign which the genius and indomitable resolution of Gen. Sherman have conducted from Chat-tanooga to the heart of Georgia is reached at last. Territorial key of the Confederacy. Atlanta ranks in military importance beyond even Richmond, and passes into our hands as the assurance of the final dismemberment of the Rebellion, and the hopeless isolation of its component States. When Chattamooga fell, the first center of the great rail-way intercommunications which held the Rebellion together in military coherence was transferred to loyal possession and con-trol. With Atlanta falls the second and practically the last hope of maintaining the integrity of that rebellious empire, which a territory so immense. There remains only a railway line, devious, protracted and un-certain; a line which scarcely for any military purpose impairs the completeness of the possession of the roads which unite at Atlanta; and upon which as a means of concentrating at either end the joint resources of Virginia and Alabama and the inter-mediate States, the Rebellion cannot depend for a moment. By common consent, Atlanta has been deemed the Gibraltar of the Rebellion; its value understood and admitted on both sides; its conquest now the final confession of the utter weakness, the vanishing resources, the exhausted strength of this accursed Rebellion.

* The Northwest of Georgia

was a net work of natural fortresses, every one of which had to be successively abandoned. When the line of the Chattahoochee was forced, there remained Atlanta, fortified with care, defended with desperate courage—and now Atlanta is abandoned, and there is absolutely no line and no fortified town, and not even broken country where the Rebels can hope to fight with a chance of success. The fall of Atlanta is truly, and in full military sense, the loss of Georgia; and it is not too much to say that this crowning triumph of General Sherman's campaign does in effect inclose the Rebellion within the narraw limits of the Carolinas and of Southern Virginia. It destroys beyond all hope of recovery the unity of the Confederacy, and all probality of its retain-

ing a permanent hold on the Continent. Not New Orleans, not Vicksburg, not Chattanooga, not Gettysburg was such a victory as this. It comes at an opportune moment. Let the Loyal North take heart. Devoutly thankful for the great mercy which is granted us, let us grow stronger in re-solve, more unalterable in purpose, more of that election gave our County a proud religiously confirmed in faith, that the ite-

MCCLELLAN AND DIXIE.

The Richmond Dispatch, in June, Majority in the 16th Cougres- 1862, had the following editorial state-

A MILITARY ADVENTURER.

In the early part of this war, Gen. Mc-Clellan wrote to a distinguished officer in the South, expressing his desire to serve in the Confederate army. If he dare deny the fact—and his recent reports prove that in menducity he is the representative man of the Yankee nation—it can be demonstrated by such evidence as will close his lips in eternal silence. When he was at West eternal silence. When he was at West Point, he affected to fraternize especially with those from the South, and to have little sympathy with those from his own sec-We dare say this was genuine, and tion. We dare say this was genuine, and that he really was anxious to serve under Jeff. Davis in this war, but the high bribe offered by Lincoln was too much for his easy virtue. He was not the man to sacrifice interest to sentiment, and of late has shown a disposition to become as extreme in his an-tagonism as in his friendship for the South.

The above was copied into journals throughout the loval States in the summer of 1862. Did Gen. McClellan ever authorize a denial of its main allegation? We never saw any. The chalrace, I do because I believe it helps to save this Union, and what I forbear, I forbear because I do not believe it would help to save tainly required some sort of notice. If

MODERN DEMOCRACY.

"The only merit we can discover in this Baltimore ticket is the merit of consistency; it is all of a piece; the tail does not shame the head, nor the head shame the tail. A rail splitting buffoon and a boorish tailor, both from the backwoods, both growing up in

A few days later the Richmond Examiner saw fit to announce the nomination of Lincoln and Johnson in the fol-

"The Convention of Black Republican in Baltimore have re-neminated for Presi-dent of their country Abraham Lincoln, the Illinois rail-splitter, and for Vice-Presi-dent Andrew Jehnson, known in the West

The time was when the fact that Abraham Lincoln rose from rail-splitting to the Presidency, and that Andrew Johnson, an illiterate and penniless boy, one of the "poor white trash," so generally kept under in the South, fought his way up through the Legislature and Governorship of his own State, to the U. S. Senate, were eloquent tributes alike to the character of our institutions and the personal worth of these men; but now the Demogratic ful as a man of fifty. these men; but now the Democratic journals, North and South, speak of

Letter from Columbus.

COLUMBUS, September 5th, 1864. ting money in their pockets.

Men that ten days since swore resistance to the draft may now be seen promenading High Street with darkey substitutes, wend ing their way to a mustering officer's quar-

king ample amends for their contemplated

ing in the Capitol square, where speeches were made by Gov. Brough, Mr. Shella-barger, (candidate for Congress in this dissriet,) and the Rev. Col. Granville Moody. The meeting was enthusiastic, and the speeches were received with great applause. muster out) were on hand in large numbers, and manifested the greatest interest in the They are only more confirmed feel a deeper interest in the Government, after having fought so well during their

The nomination of McClellan fell like a douche bath on the peace party of this city, and just when the Statesman and Sam. Cox had about succeeded, by vigorous manipulation, in inducing sufficient reaction in the patient to venture on "ratification," comes the news of Sherman's trick at At lanta, which threw the not yet restored patient into a greater state of prostration than before. Relapses are proverbially fatal, and great fears are felt for the recovery of the patient. The party here has been bitterly opposed to McClellan, and it is scarcely a week since his name was greet ed with groans and hisses by a large gather-ing of the untervised, assembled on the treason. By the way, that same meeting, which was before the publication of the Governor's proclamation, but after it was written, doubtless showed too plainly the fiendish designs of the peace party. Their speakers denounced the draft, and counselled organized resistance to it:—proconnect. East terrace of the State House to air their Lincoln guilty of every crime in the cataogue, but had no word of censure for Jeff Davis. A convalescent soldier in the crowd who dared to manifest disapproval of the sentiments of the speakers was driven away with fierce oaths, and threats of violence. the most disgraceful manifestation

from her faith in this the hour of final

at hand. But let not Union men relax their man in the State. Peace upon any abiding peace, we must strengthen our ar-mies-fight to a successful termination our present campaigu, and elect only truly loyal

His success in this campaign will be an alfirmative answer to his own significant question. The thousands of dead heroes in the Peninsular campaign—and those who fell at Antietam and South Mountain—from their lowly graves would have a negative answer, and the people of the North owe it to the sacred memory of our slain soldiers to see to it that all this blood has not been ahed in vain.

RELMONT.

Provost Marshal-General of Ohio in place of Col. Potter, who, it is said, will rejoin his regiment—the 12th New Hampshire.

COMMODORE Charles Stewart, "Old

THE "Peace men" of Fort Wayne Could a man thus swift to resent an them sneeringly as "rail-splitting buf- lud., manifested their anti-war proclivities on Saturday night by breaking up a Union meeting called to celebrate the fall of Atage the line so as to hinder the arrival of ta-

E. M. STANTON, See'y of War. To Maj. Gen. Die: General Sherman's official report of the capture of Atlanta has just been received by this Department. It is dated 26 miles South of Atlanta, 6 o'clock yesterday morning, but was detained by the breaking of the telegraph lines mentioned

in my dispatch of last night.

"As already reported, the army withdrew from about Atlanta, and on the 30th had made a break of the East Point road. and reached a good position from which to strike the Macon road—the right, (How-ard) near Jonesboro; the left (Schofield) near Rough and Ready, and the center

(Thomas) at Couch's.

"Howard found the enemy in force at Jonesboro, and intrenched his troops, the salient within half a mile of the railroad.—
The enemy attacked him at three P. M., but was easily repulsed, leaving his dead and

SHERMAN'S OFFICIAL ACCOUNT 'Finding strong opposition on the road, I advanced the left and center rapidly to the railroad, made a good lodgment, and broke it all the way from Rough-and-Rei dy down to Howard's left, near Jonesboro, and by the same movement, I interposed my whole army between Atlanta and the part of the enemy intrenched in and around

hastily constructed lines near Lovejoy's Station. Hood at Atlanta, finding me on his road, the only one that could supply him, and between him and a considerable part of his army, blew up his magazines in Atlanta, and left in the night-time, when the Twentieth Corps, Gen. Slocum, took possession of the place. So Atlanta is ours, and fairly won.
"Since the 5th of May we have been in

one constant battle or skirmish, and need rest. Our losses will not exceed twelve hundred, and we have possession of over three hundred Rebel dead, two hundred and fifty wounded, and over fifteen hundred well. "W. T. SHERMAN, Maj. Gen." A later despatch from Gen. Slocum, dated at Atlanta last night (the 3d) at 9 P. M., states that the enemy destroyed seven locomotives and eighty-one cars loaded with ammunition, small arms and stores, and left fourteen pieces of artillery, most of them uninjured, and a large number of small arms. Deserters are constantly com-

ing into our lines. E. M. STANTON, Sec'y of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Sept. 6th. 8:10 P. M. J.
To Maj.-Gea. Dix: A dispatch from
Gen. Grant, just received, gives a statefrom the Richmond Examiner of this morn
ing that John Morgan was surprised and
killed and his staff captured at Greenville. killed and his staff captured at Greenville, Tennessee, yesterday. An unofficial dispatch received by this department this morning, from Lexington, states that Gen. Gillen had officially reported the surprise and deteat of Morgan at Greenville, that John Morgan was killed and his staff captured; from 50 to 100 rebels killed, 70 pris oners taken and one gun captured. This report being confirmed by the Richmond Examiner, there is no room to doubt its truth. In honor of the capture of Atlanta, Gen. Grant yesterday ordered a salute to be fired with shotted guns from every tery bearing upon the enemy. Nothing has been received by the Department from Atlanta since the 4th, nor any thing South of Nashville on account of derangement of the telegraph lines by the prevailing storms.— No movements of importance have taken place in the Shenandosh Valley.
[Signed] E. M. STANTON.

Signed See'y of War. Official Dispatch from Admiral

Farragut. Washington, Sept. 2, 1864. The Navy Department to-day received the following from Admiral Farragut: FLAG-SHIP HARTFORD,

WEST GULF BLOCKADING SQUADRON, MOBILE BAY, Aug. 25, 1864 SIR: I had the honor in my dispatch.

No. 31, to state to the Department that Fort Morgan had surrendered on the 23d inst., to the army and navy, though at the time the dispatch was written and mailed the coremony of surrender had not actually taken place. The correspondence preliminary to

event is herewith forwarded, marked Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, and the Department will perceive the terms of captulation were the same as in the case of Fort Gaines. Gen. Page endeavored to obtain more favorable terms. but without success.

I regret to state that after the assembling

of the Rebel officers at the appointed hour 2 p. m., for the surrender outside the fort it was discovered on an examination of the interior, that most of the guns were spiked many of the gun carriages wantonly injured the arms, ammunition, provisions, etc., des-troyed, and there was every reason to be-lieve this had been done after the white flag had been raised.

It was also discovered that Gen. Page

and several of his officers had no swords to deliver up, and further-that some of these which were surrendered had been broken. The whole conduct of the officers of Fort Gaines and Fort Morgan presents such a striking contrast in moral principle, that I cannot fail to remark upon it. Col. Anderson, who commanded the former, finding himself in a perfectly untenable position and encumbered with a superfluous number Atlanta later than my telegram of last night of conscripts, many of whom were mere boys, determined to surrender a fort which he could not defend, and in this determination was supported by all his officers, save

But from the moment he hoisted the white flag he scrupulously kept everything intact, and in that condition delivered it over; whilst Gen. Page and his officers, with a childish spite, destroyed guns which they said they would defend to the last, but which they never defended at all, and threw away or broken these weapons which they had not the manliness to use against their enemics; for Fort Morgan never fired a gun after the commencement of the bombard-ment and the advance pickets of our army

As before stated, the ceremony of sur-render took place at 2 p. m., and, that same afternoon all the garrison were sent to New Orleans in the U. S. steamers Tennessee and Bienville, where they arrived safely

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,
D. G. FARRAGUT,
Rear-Admiral Comd. W. G. B. S.
Hon. Gideon Welles, Sec. of Navy,
Washington.

Rejoicings over the Capture of Atlanta. One hundred guns were fired here at noon to-day, by the Union men of Albany, in honor of the capture of Atlanta, and also one hundred guns by order of the Adjutant General.

Our South sestern Telegraph Line continues down, and this, with a heavy at rm that commenced in the afternoon and is dred guns fired here to day in honor of the still prevailing beyond Louisville, may dam- great victory of General Sherman at Atlan-

> ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 3-8 P. M. Our citizens are now celebrating, en masse, the taking of Atlanta by General Sherman's forces. Two hundred guns are being fired, bells ringing, fire works set off, with bonfires, torohlight processions, and speeches. The streets are filled with an immense throng.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Sept. 3, 1864. There was a parade of the 16th U. S. Infantry, stationed at Fort Ontario, this afternoon, and a salute will be fired this evening n commemoration of the victory won over the Rebels and the occupation of Atlanta by General Sherman's forces.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 3, 1864. The fall of Atlanta was celebrated here during the day by a display of flags, and this evening by the discarge of cannon, bonfires and speeches.

New Haven, Conn., Sept. 3, 1864. A National Salute was fired on the Green by order of the city authorities, and the bells of the city rung at sunset in henor of the great victory of General Sherman over he Rebels at Atlanta.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Sept. 3. Our citizens are wild with joy over the capture of Atlanta. Flags are displayed, and a salute of one hundred guns has just

Burlington, N. J., Sept. 4.
The Union League rooms were illuminated and a Federal salute was fired here on Saturday evening, in honor of the victory at Atlanta.

One hundred guns were fired on Boston Common this afternoon as an expression of public rejoicing at the capture of Atlanta. Salutes were also fired at Lynn, Belfast, Me., and other places.

Gens. Grant and M'Pherson--Interesting Correspondence. The Fremont Sentinel publishes the following letters which explain themselves:

CLYDE, Ohio, Aug. 3, 1864. To Gen. Grant-Dear Sir-I hope you will pardon me for troubling you with the perusal of these few lines from the trembling hand of the aged grandma of our beloved Gen. Jas. B. M'Pherson, who fell in battle. When it was announced at his funetal from the public print, that when Gen. Grant heard of his death, he went into his tent and wept like a child, my heart went out in thanks to you for the interest you have manifested in him while he was with you. I have watched his progress from infancy up. In childhood he was obe-dient and kind; in manhood interesting. noble and persevering, looking to the wants of others. Since he entered the war oth ers can appreciate his worth more than I can. When it was announced to us by tclegraph that our loved one had fallen, our hearts were almost rent assunder; but when we heard the commander in chief could weep with us too, we felt, sir. that you have been as a father to him, and this whole na tion is mourning his early death. I wish to inform you that his remains were conducted by a kind guard to the very parlor where he spent a cheerful evening in 1861 with his widowed mother, two brothers, only sister and his aged grandmother, who is now trying to write. In the morning he took his leave at six o'clock, little dreaming he should fall by a ball from the enemy. His funeral services were attended in his mother's orchard, where his youthful feet had often pressed the soil to gather the fall-ing fruit, and his remains are resting in the silent grave scarce half a mile from the place of his birth. His grave is on an emwill be marked, so that passers by will often stop and drop a tear over the dear de-And now, dear friend, a few lines from you would be gratefully received by the afflicted friends. I pray that the God of battles may be with you. and go forth with your armies till rebellion shall cease, the Union be restored, and the old flag wave over our entire line. With much respect, I remain your iend, Lydia Slocum,

Aged 87 years and 4 months.

GEN. GRANT'S REPLY. HEADQ'RS ARMIES OF THE U. S., City Point, Va. Aug. 10, '64.

Mrs. Lydia Slocum:
My Dear Madam-Your very welcome letter of the 3d inst. has reached me. am glad to know that the relatives of the lamented Maj. Gen. M'Pherson are aware of the more than friendship existing be-tween him and myself. A nation grieves at the loss of one so duar to our nation's cause. It is a selfish grief, because the nation had more to expect from him than from almost any one living. I join in this selfish grief, and add the grief personal love for the departed. He formed for time one of my militar; family. I knew him well. To know him was but to love him. It may be some consolation to you, his aged grandmother, to know that every office and every soldier who served under your grandson, felt the highest reverence for his patriotism, his zeal, his great, almost un-equaled ability, his amiability and all the manly virtues that can adorn a commander. Your bereavement is great, but cannot ex-U. S. GRANT, Lieut. Gen.

"Cap In Hand." On the 28th of May, 1861, scarcely two months after the firing upon Sumter, the Richmond Whig said of the Northern peo-

"We must bring these enfranchised slaves back to their true condition. They have long very properly looked upon themselves as our social inferiors—as our serfs; their mean niggardly lives, their low, vulgar and

sordid occupations. have ground this conviction into them.' Then, after speaking of the Northern determination to put down the rebellion, and saying that "their uprising has all the char-acteristics of a ferocious servile insurrec-tion," the editor concludes that the war

The following is the vote of five companies and part of the seventh, of the 170th Regiment O. N. G., now at Camp Chase, yesterday, for President:



The Union and the Democratic Platforms Contrasted.

I. The Union Platform affirms the duty of maintaining the integrity of the Union and the paramount authority of its Constitution and laws. The Democratic pledges "unswerving fidelity" to the Union, but is silent as to the duty aforesaid.

II. The Union Platform treats the Re-

bel ion as wrong—as wicked and unjusti-fiable—and demands its complete suppression. It does not propose to buy a Peaco. but to make one, by constraining the Reb-els to submit to lawful authority and de-port themselves hereafter like law-abiding citizens. The Democratic Platferm nowhere condemns the Rebellion, even by implica-tion, but rather condemns those who have

striven to subdue it.

III. The Union Platform exhorts the Government to prosecute the War vigorously till the Rebellion shall be suppressed -no further. The Democratic Platform points significantly to the fact that the Rebelion has not yet been suppressed, deducing therefrom the conclusion that it was a mistake to attempt resisting Rebel force by

force. IV. The Union Platform affirms that as Slave y was the cause and now constitutes the strength of the Rebellion, it ought, in the interest of public tranquility and safety, to be abolished and prohibited. The Democratic Platform says nothing of the sort, but plainly implies and intends that Slavery

shall be preserved and perpetuated.

V. The Union Platform holds it right that Black as well as White men should fight for the preservation of the Union, and be protected by the Government in so doing. The Democratic is silent on this point; but, since it wishes the war stopped anyhow, it of course doesn't want "niggers"

VI. The Union Platform returns the thanks of the American people to the soldiers and sailors who have fought for their country, and promises ample provis-ion for those who have been or may be disabled in her service. The Democratic Patform proffers them sympathy and protection, but never intimates that they have been and are fighting in a righteous and

holy cause.

VII. The Democratic Platform blames
President Lingota and his Cabinet for almost everything they have done in resistance to the Rebellion, but blames the Rebels for nothing. Even the cruelties of the
Rebel authorities, in causing our captured brethren to be exposed, for weary months, unsheltered, to the burning suns and drenching storms of Georgia, feeding them on twelve ounces of cornmeal and two of pu-trid pork per day, is charged against our own Government, without a hint that the Rebels have done anything wrong in the

premises -In short, if Mr. Jeff. Davis had been platform maker for the Chicago Conven-tion, he could not have treated himself more ten lerly nor his enterprise more gingerly than they have been in the actual

Obituary.

LIEUT. MILO WILKISON. Died, in Hospital at Chattanooga, June

Bied, in Hospital at Chattanooga, June 28th, 1864, of Diphtheria, Lieut. Milo Wilkison of Co. D, 43d Regt. O. V. L, in the 26th year of his age.

The deceased was a native of Belmont Co. Having enjoyed all the advantages of a district school, he attended college one term at New Athens, O. He then engaged himself arduously in the mercantile business, and would have made it his vocation,

had not his country called to "arms."
"Whom the Gods love dieyoung," wrote a heathen poet. And when we consider the many thousands of our best young men who have perished in this war, is a senti-ment true and very applicable in our country. nence but a few rods from where the fu-neral services were attended, and near the none shore more noble, kindhearted and neral services were attended, and near the none shone more noble, kindhearted and grave of his father. The grave, no doubt. interest in this great struggle land for national life, he enlisted in her service, in December, 1861. Breaking away from the endearments of home, the expectations of friends, and bright of fature prosperity, he devoted himself with his whole soul to the cause of human progress. By nature very prudent, with the added graces of the Christian religion, it is not strange that amid the tiresome trials of camp life, he surpassed all expectations, by his manly endurance of privation and fatigue. During all his soldier life, from fatigue. During all his soldier life, from Ft. Pillow, at Corinth, and even to his last battle, and in Hospital, no word of complaint was uttered about his hard-hips, or that they were other than he had auticipated. Always cheerful, and obedient to his superiors, he had the esteem of all who knew him. On this subject, the following extract of a letter from his Captain (Wilsense is a fine tribute. These part tell your lisms) is a fine tribute, "I need not tell you how warmly I sympathize with you in this affliction. I never expect to find Mile's equal in the service. Every man in the Company and in fact his acquaintances throughout the Regiment, from the Colonel down, seem very much afflicted by the sad news." He was wounded slightly in the head at the battle of Resaca, on the —, and while in Hospital, contracted the disease, which terminated his life. His last letter home, written four days before his death, was full of hope and cheer to his parents. And we trust that he who was so well loved by all at home, by all in the army, who so long and so faithfully served his country in her battles, and whose body now fills a soldier's grave so far from home, is now an inhabitant of that Heavenly country, where

peace reigns evermore. SCHOOLMATE. La Mira, O., Aug. 23d. '64.

THE N. Y. Tribune in speaking of those who are shouting for M'Clellan in New York, observes as follows:

The rioters who held our city in siege during three days in July, 1863—who burned the Colored Orphan Asylum, turning two or three hundred helpless and inoffensive children into the street-who, in gangs of one to three hundred, hunted simple negro boys and women through the streets, maining, robbing and killing so many as they could of them—are all hot for M'Clelsaying that "their uprising has all the characteristics of a ferocious servile insurrection," the editor concludes that the war "will enable us to restore them to their normal condition of vassalage, and teach them that "cap in hand" is the proper attitude of the servant before his master."

And with "cap in hand" the whole Copperhead party now stand before their masters ready to do their bidding! The remarks of the Whig are perhaps entirely just, when applied to this class of our people, for they have ever been slaves to the party, and the party has been the vassal of the South.

A vote in Advance.

The following is the vote of five They paused in their devilish work, ly, murderous riots are now shouting themselves hoarse over the nomination of M'Clellan.

Jor Coss says that the Copperheads, in nominating the war man Mac and the peace man Pendleton, violated that Mosaic law which says—"Thou shalt not yoke together an ox and an ass."

How A. S. White, U. S. District Judge for Indiana, died on Sunday, at his resi-dence near Lafayette.

The New York Workl, the leading Copperhead paper of the country, spoke thus of the nominees of the Baltimore

tesque subject for a satirio poet." &c., &c.

DEAR CHRONICLE: This city is, as you would readily suppose, in a turmoil of anxiety and excitement about the draft .-Anxious inquirers after credits, and disinterested (?) patriots with substitutes for sale crowd the streets, and monopolize the hotels. "Credits"-"quotas"-"draft"-'local bounties," and "substitutes"-is the burden of conversation which is talked into you while you eat-elbowed into you while you walk-and whispered in your ear while you listen to the play or the public speech. "Credits" float through your slumbers, and black and white substitutes furnish you with material for piebald dreams. In a word this community seems given over to the business of raising recruits for the army, and put-

ters,—while others of the same political persussion are striving with "might and main" to clear their wards from the draft.

Gov. Brough's proclamation fell like a bomb-shell in the Lodges of the O. A. K., and all their fiendish resolves about resist-ing the draft by armed force, became as harmless as the cast off skin of a snake.— The S. of L. supposed that a few dark thearts would suffice to frighten the authorities into postponing the draft. Then arms were procured, and distributed among the members-ammunition was purchased was linked together by iron roads capable of yet the Government 'didn't scare worth a upholding a system of military defence for cent," but on the contrary showed these cent," but on the contrary showed these midnight plotters that their dark schemes Slocum takes Possession were fully known, and ample preparations made to administer a most crushing punish-ment. They supposed that a Government that was throttling a gigantic rebellion had no strength left to chastize a mob at home Now they know their mistake and are in

> The political campaign opened auspiciouson Thursday night, with a rousing meet-The National Guards, (now here awaiting proceedings. Those gentlemen of the butternut persuasion who flattered themselves that the N. G.'s would return home bitterly hostile to the Government are much mistheir hostility to every form of treason, and

brief campaign.

while numerous revolvers were exhumed from the innocent pockets of these peace men, and brandished threateningly in the Taken altogether, this meeting was malice of this weak party of peace I have ever witnessed. Their coadjutors in the rebel army are more to be respected than these midnight plotters, who fear to put in practice what their cowardly hearts con-No loyal man need fear them, for they dare not strike. The Union cause is prospering throughout the State, and we can look forward con-

fidently to a successful issue at the ballot box this fall, Union meetings are well at-tended, and the fires of 1860, and 1863 are re-kindled throughout the State. The miserable truckling of the blatant peace men at Chicago will alienate every honest man m their ranks, and the party that counts Vallandigham a leader will find no success in Ohio. Our noble State is too fully comwitted to the cause of the country, to waver

any was ever taken, the fact has escaped of Atlanta, and the strong hold Grant has on the city of Richmond, leads many to suppose that the last end of the rebellion is efforts for a moment at the coming election. The only hope Jeff. Davis now has is that he may be able to live until the success of the peace party places a man in the Presi-dential chair who will at once withdraw our armies from the "sacred soil," and offer the rebels a compromise. The rebellion is now on its last legs—the South cannot raise another army, and their only hope is in the success of the Chicago nominee. This re-flection should nerve the arm of every loyal both from the backwoods, both growing up in terms than those offered to-day by Grant uncouth ignorance, they would afford a gro- and Sherman, means war in the near future, and if we would have a permanent and

> 'Shall all this blood have been shed in vain?" was the significant question pro-pounded by McClellan in his West Point speech. Let him answer this question him-If as he ascends the Chicago platform, and assumes the role of the peace oracle! His success in this campaign will be an af-

Col. Wilcox has been appointed

The BATTLE at JONESBORO TenGuns and One Thousand Prisoners Taken. Jonesboro.
"We made a general attack on the enemy Hood Blows up his Magazines, at Jonesboro' on the first of September, the Fourteenth Corps, Gen. Jeff. C. Davis, carrying the works handsomely, with ten and leaves Atlanta in the Night.

"In the night the enemy retreated South, and we have followed him to another of his

CAPTURE OF FORT MORGAN. ADMIRAL FARRACUT'S

JOHN MORGAN KILLED

Glorious!

THE CAPTURE OF ATLANTA.

OFFICIAL REPORT. &c., &c., &c., &c.

Secretary Stanton's Disputches. WASHINGTON, Sept. 1. Maj -Gen. Dix:

The War Department has just received General Canby's official report of the surrender of Fort Morgan: "New ORLEANS, Aug. 24.-Fort Mor-

gan surrendered unconditionally yesterday We have about 600 prisoners, 60 pieces of artillery and a large quantity of material. In the 12 hours preceding the surrender, about 3,000 shells were thrown into the The citadel and barracks were entiredestroyed, and the works generally much injured. Many of the guns were spiked, carriages burned and much aumunition destroyed by the rebels. Less of our army

one killed and seven wounded.
"[Signed] R. S. CANBY, Maj Gen." Nothing has been received from Grant, Sheridan or Sherman.
| Signed | E M. STANTON, [Signed] Secretary of War.

WAR Der's Washington, Sept. 2-5 P. M. Maj.-Grn. Die: gence this evening that General Sherman's advance entered Atlanta about noon to day. but telegraphic communication during the

It is ascertained with reasonable certainty that the naval and other credits required by the act of Congress will amount to about 200,000, including New York, which has not been reported yet to the Department, so that the President's call of July 18th is practically reduced to 200,000 men, to take first, of the enlistments in the Navy. Second, the casualities of battle, siekness, prisoners and desertion. third, the 100 days' troops and all others going out by expiration of service this fall 100,000 new troops promptly furnished are all that Gen. Grant asks for the capture of Richmond and to give a finishing blow to the rebel forces yet in the field; the residue of the call would be adequate for garrisons in forts, and to guard all the lines of coumunications and free the country from guerrillas, give security to trade.

mmorce and travel, and establish peace, order and tranquility in every State.
[Signed] E M. STANTON. Secretary of War. WAR DEP'T. WASHINGTON, Sept. 2. M.j.-Gen. Dic: The following telegram from Gen. Slocum. dated this day in At-

lanta, and just received, confirms the capture of that city: General Sherman has taken Atlanta The 20th corps occupies the city. The main army is on the Macon road, near Eastpoint. A battle was fought near that point, in which General Sherman was suc-

essful. The particulars are not known, - H. W. SLOCUM, Maj. Gen. An unofficial report states that a battle was fought near Eastpoint by Gon Sherman with H and. The rebel army was cut Gen. Hardee was killed. Our loss is not known.

E. M. STANION,

Secretary of War. WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Sept. 3-8 P. M. J. To Maj - Gen. Dix: No intelligence from

has been received.

The telegraphic lines between Nashville and Chattanooga were broken fast night by Wheeler and we have had nothing South of Nashville to-day.

This accounts for the absence of later information from Atlanta.

No doubt is entertained of the correctness

No doubt is entertained of the correctness of the reports received last night, which came from two independent sources, besides the official dispatch from Gen. Slocum.

Unofficial reports this evening from Nashville state that the damage done by Wheeler to the railroad will be speedily repaired, and that Wheeler had retreated, General Rousseau being in pursuit; that in an engagement between Rousseau's and Wheeler's forces the Rebel General Kelly was mortally wounded, and is in our hands.

E. M. STANTON, See'y of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 4, '64. }
Maj.-Gen. Div: The following telegram
from Gen. Grant has just been received: Hon. E. M. Stanton: I have received a Richmond paper of to day. It contains a rumor of a battle at Atlanta, but says that the War Department, having no official information, declines to form an opinion from the rumors. I have no doubt,

ion from the rumers. I have no doubt, however, but Sherman has gained a great success there. Before the dispatch of last night was received, announcing the occupation of Atlanta by our troops, the fact was known to our pickets. The Rebels halloced over to our men that Sherman had whipped Hood, that the latter had lost 40,000 men, and that our troops were in Atlanta. All quiet here.

U. S. Grant, Ligut. Gen. U. S. GRANT, Lieut.-Gen.

TROY, N. Y., Sept. 3, 1864.

A salute of one hundred guns was fired in this city this noon in honer of the capture of Atlanta by General Sherman's forces.