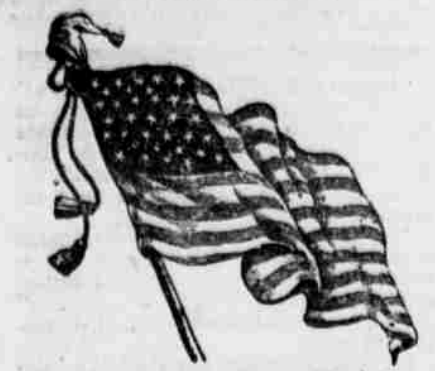


Belmont Chronicle.

St. Clairsville, Ohio, Sept. 8.

"All communications intended for insertion in the paper, or upon business relating to the office, should be addressed 'Belmont Chronicle, St. Clairsville, Ohio.'"



Flag of the free heart's hope and home!
By angel hands to valor given
They have in the world done,
And all their hues were born in heaven.
Forever fast that standard sheet!
Where breathes the soul that falls before
With Freedom's self beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming 'neath it!

UNION NOMINATIONS.

For President,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois.

For Vice-President,
ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tenn.

UNION STATE TICKET.

[Election, Tuesday, Oct. 11.]

SENATE JUDGES—(FILL THEM.)
LUTHER DAY, of Portage County.

SENATE JUDGES—(FILL THEM.)
WILLIAM WHITE, of Clark County.

SENATE JUDGES—(FILL THEM.)
HORACE WILDER, of Ashland County.

SENATE JUDGES—(FILL THEM.)
WILLIAM HENRY SMITH, Hamilton Co.

SENATE JUDGES—(FILL THEM.)
WILLIAM P. RICHARDSON, of Monroe Co.

SENATE JUDGES—(FILL THEM.)
ROBERT B. BRADLEY, of Fulton County.

SENATE JUDGES—(FILL THEM.)
PHILIP HERZING, of Auglaize County.

SENATE JUDGES—(FILL THEM.)
JAMES MOORE, of Coshocton County.

SENATE JUDGES—(FILL THEM.)
JOHN A. BINGHAM, of Harrison County.

UNION COUNTY TICKET.

SENATE JUDGES—(FILL THEM.)
CHARLES H. KING, Wayne Township.

SENATE JUDGES—(FILL THEM.)
DAVID THOMPSON, of Richland.

SENATE JUDGES—(FILL THEM.)
ISAAC KOLLOVAY, of Flushing.

SENATE JUDGES—(FILL THEM.)
WILLIAM RAMAGE, of Wheeling.

Our Majority Last Fall.

The majority for Gen. Brough in Belmont County last fall was 7,222, including the soldiers' vote. The result of that election gave our County a proud position in the State. Remember, Union Men of Belmont County, that our majority of last Fall should not be reduced. STAND BY THE FLAG!

Majority in the 16th Congressional District against Vallandigham.

Belmont 722
Guernsey 474
Harrison 1,123
Noble 744
Tuscarawas 430

Total 4,006

J. W. White, elected and voted for Vallandigham, and occupies, politically, the same position. Give a similar verdict against him.

"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 destroy slavery, I do not agree with them."

"My paramount object 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—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 slavery and the colored race, I do because I believe it helps to save the Union, and what I forbear, I forbear because I do not believe it would help to save the Union."

"I shall do less whenever I shall believe what I am 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 seizures of traitors by the introduction 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, and wear liveries.

That Gen. McClellan cherished feelings of personal respect and liking for the Rebel leaders has been well understood before now. Here is an apt piece of testimony to that effect from Col. Metcalf, 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 was a sound and a resolute man. 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 do anything unbecomingly for a gentleman.' Well, if a traitor, conspirator, chief, 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 imputation on Jeff. Davis be expected

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 Chattanooga to the heart of Georgia is reached at last. Territory key of the Confederacy, Atlanta sinks in military importance before 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 Chattanooga fell, the first center of the great railway intercommunications which held the Rebellion together in military cohesion, was transferred to loyal possession and control. With Atlanta falls the second and practically the last hope of maintaining the integrity of that rebellious empire, which was linked together by iron roads capable of upholding a system of military defense for thousands of miles. There remains only a railway line, devious, protracted and uncertain; 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 intermedial States, the Rebellion now depends 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 already no line of 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 include the Rebellion within the narrow limits of the Carolinas and of Southern Virginia. It destroys beyond all hope of recovery the unity of the Confederacy, and all probability of its retaining a permanent hold on the Continent.

Not New Orleans, not Vicksburg, not Chattanooga, not Vicksburg 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 resolve, more unalterable in purpose, more religiously confirmed in faith, that the Rebellion shall be utterly crushed, and the Union of these States be re-established forever.

McClellan and Dixie.

The Richmond Dispatch, in June, 1862, had the following editorial statement:

A MILITARY ADVENTURER. In the early part of this war, Gen. McClellan 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 candor 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 Point, he affected to fraternize especially with those from the South, and to have little sympathy with those from his own country. 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 antagonism as in his friendship for the South.

The above was copied into journals throughout the loyal States in the summer of 1862. Did Gen. McClellan ever authorize a denial of its main allegation? We never saw any. The challenge and threat of the Dispatch certainly required some sort of notice. If any was ever taken, the fact has escaped our observation.

MODERN DEMOCRACY.

The New York World, the leading Copperhead paper of the country, spoke thus of the nominees of the Baltimore Convention:

"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 of them blackwoods, both growing up in unworldly ignorance, they would afford a subject for a satire poet." &c. &c.

A few days later the Richmond Examiner saw fit to announce the nomination of Lincoln and Johnson in the following terms:

"The Convention of Black Republicans in Baltimore have re-nominated for President of their country Abraham Lincoln, the Illinois rail-splitter, and for Vice-President Andrew Johnson, known in the West as the Tennessee tailor, one of the meanest of that craft; whether they shall ever be elected or not depends upon the Confederate army altogether."

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 Democratic journals, North and South, speak of them sneeringly as "rail-splitting buffoon and boorish tailor." Whither art

Letter from Columbus.

COLUMBUS, September 5th, 1864.

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—blow 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 picaresque dreams. In a word this community seems given over to the business of raising recruits for the army, and putting money in their pockets.

Men that ten days since swore resistance to the draft may now be seen promenading High Street with dapper substitutes, wending their way to a recruiting officer's quarters, while others of the same political persuasion 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 resisting the draft by armed force, became as harmless as the cast of skin of a snake. The S. L. supposed that a few dark threats would suffice to frighten the authorities into postponing the draft. Then arms were procured, and distributed among the members—ammunition was purchased, yet the Government "didn't scare" wench, and the members showed themselves midnight plotters that their dark schemes were fully known, and ample preparations made to administer a most crushing punishment. They supposed that a Government that was throttling a gigantic rebellion had no strength left to chastise a mob at home. Now they know their mistake and are making ample amends for their contemplated crime.

The political campaign opened auspiciously on Thursday night, with a rousing meeting in the Capitol square, where speeches were made by Gov. Brough, Mr. Shellabarger, candidate for Congress in this district, and the Rev. Mr. Moody. The meeting was enthusiastic, and the speeches were received with great applause. The National Guards (now here awaiting muster out) were on hand in large numbers, and manifested the greatest interest in the proceedings. Those gentlemen of the butternut persuasion who disavowed themselves that the S. G.'s would return home bitterly hostile to the Government are much mistaken. They are only more confirmed in their hostility to every form of treason, and feel a deeper interest in the Government, after having fought so well during their brief campaign.

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 "rationalization," comes the news of Sherman's trick at Atlanta, which drove the peace party, like a 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 greeted with groans and hisses by a large gathering of the untainted and sober citizens of the East terrace of the State House to air their theories. 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 futility of the peace party. The speakers denounced the draft, and counseled organized resistance to it;—pronounced Lincoln guilty of every crime in the catalogue, 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, while numerous revolvers were examined from the innocent pockets of these peace men, and brandished threateningly in the air. Taken altogether, this meeting was the most disgraceful manifestation of the malice of this weak party of peace I have ever witnessed. Their leaders were indeed worthy to be re-elected, and than these midnight plotters, who fear to put in practice what their cowardly hearts conceive. No loyal man need fear them, for they dare not strike.

The Union cause is prospering throughout the State, and we can look forward confidently to a successful issue at the ballot box this fall. Union meetings are well attended, and the fires of 1860, and 1863 are re-kindled throughout the State. The miserable trucking of the blatant peace men at Chicago will alienate every honest man from their ranks, and the party that counts Vallandigham a leader will find success in Ohio. Our noble State is too fully committed to the cause of the country, to waver from her faith in this hour of final victory.

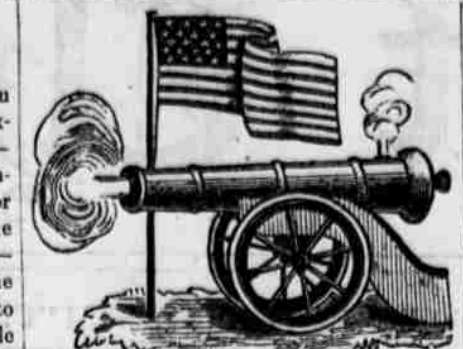
The success of Sherman in the capture of Atlanta, and the strong hold Grant has on the city of Richmond, leads many to suppose that the end of the rebellion is at hand. But let not Union men relax their efforts for a moment at the coming election. The only hope Jeff. Davis now has is that he may be able to see until the success of the peace party places a man in the Presidential 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 reflection should nerve the arm of every loyal man in the State. Peace upon any other terms than those offered to-day by Grant and Sherman, means war in the future; and if we would have a permanent and abiding peace, we must strengthen our armies—fight to a successful termination our present campaign, and elect only truly loyal men to office.

Shall all this blood have been shed in vain?—was the question asked in the words by McClellan in his West Point speech. Let him answer this question himself as he ascends the Chicago platform, and assumes the role of the peace oracle! His success in this campaign will be an affirmative answer to his own significant question. The thousands of disaffected and Pennsylvanian campaigners—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 shed in vain.

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

Commons Charles Stewart, "Old Ironsides," has just completed his eighty-sixth year, and he is yet as active and cheerful as a man of fifty.

This "Peace men" of Fort Wayne, Ind., manifested their anti-war proclivities on Saturday night by breaking up a Union meeting called to celebrate the fall of At-



Glorious!

THE CAPTURE OF ATLANTA.

SHERMAN'S OFFICIAL ACCOUNT

The BATTLE AT JONESBORO

Ten Guns and One Thousand Prisoners Taken.

Hood Blows up his Magazines, and leaves Atlanta in the Night.

Slocum takes Possession

JOHN MORGAN KILLED

CAPTURE OF FORT MORGAN.

ADMIRAL FARRAGUT'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

&c., &c., &c., &c.

Secretary Stanton's Dispatches.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.

To Maj. Gen. Dix:

The War Department has just received General Grant's official report of the surrender of Fort Morgan.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 24.—Fort Morgan surrendered unconditionally yesterday at 2 p. m.

"We have about 600 prisoners, 60 pieces of artillery and a large quantity of material. In the 12 hours preceding the surrender, about 2,000 shells were thrown into the fort. The mounds and barracks were entirely destroyed, and the works generally much injured. Many of the guns were spiked, and the powder magazines exploded. Loss of our army—one killed and seven wounded."

[Signed] H. W. SLOCUM, Maj. Gen.

Sherridan or Sherman.

[Signed] E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

WAR DEPT. WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—P. M.

To Maj. Gen. Dix:

This Department has received intelligence this evening that General Sherman's advance entered Atlanta about noon of yesterday.

The particulars have not yet been received, but telegraphic communication during the night with Atlanta direct is expected.

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 far.

The 20th Corps, composed of the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122nd, 123rd, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132nd, 133rd, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, 142nd, 143rd, 144th, 145th, 146th, 147th, 148th, 149th, 150th, 151st, 152nd, 153rd, 154th, 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