COMMUNICATIONS.

A Big Door.
MESSES EDITORS:—Having had the pleasure lately of seeing the Capitol of our country, I shall endeavor to interes the children who read your paper, by a description of a big door, now in the com mon thoroughfare of the capitol, but designed to be the vestibule door to the grand entrance. I know they will like to read of such a door; it will remind them of their fathers barn-door, or perhaps their uncle Sam's bann-door. This is the great door of Uncle Sam's house, which is now nearly completed; the entire building covers three and one half acres of ground, and is from the basement floor to the crown of the head of the Goddess of Liberty, 264 feet; the entire structure is built in the most durable and magnificant style of the age in which we live, and is a credit to the genius of the nation.

This door was designed by Randolph Rogers, an American artist, and moddled by him in Rome, in 1858. It wast east in bronze by F. Von Muller, at Munich, in 1861. It is a magnificant work of art, being so large and massive, and at the same time, so delicately minute in all its details, each figure being a perfect gem of art. It is double, or folding 17 feet high, 9 feet wide, weighs 20,000 pounds, and cost \$30,000. The door represents the history of Columbus and the discovery of America. It has eight pannels beside the semicircular one at the top; in each of these is a separate picture. The first represents "Columbus undergoing an examination before the council of Salamanca." He is seen here zealously unfolding his grand theory to the bigoted

The second represents "Columbus' departure from the convent of La Rabida. near Palos-he is just setting out to visit the Spanish court. He came to this convent weary and on foot, with his little son Diego, begging bread for him."

The third represents " His audience at the court of Ferdinand and Isabella, where the Queen is evidently more interested than the King, in what Columbus is say-

confiding his son to the monks, before he embarks. His ships lie waiting in the

weep over the whole door, represents the first landing of the Spaniards at San Salvador.

The first pannel over the other leaf of the door, is the earliest encounter of the Discoverers with the Natives.

The next represents the triumphal entry of Columbus into Barcelona; but the pannel below represents a very different scene-" The Admiral in Chains." will remember he was sent back to Spain in chains, which he said he would wear as

a "memento of the gratitude of Princes." In the last pannel is the "Death Scene" -Columbus lies in bed-around him are his friends and attendants; a Priest holds up a Crucifix, upon which is fixed the dying eyes of Columbus.

In niches which surround the pannels, are figures of sixteen of the eminent cotemporaries of Columbus.

trance of the Capitol, of the principal government of the continent, discovered by Columbus. No school boy but almost sheds tears, as he reads of the treatment of the discoverer of his country—missused and imprisoned in chains by the King to whom he had given an Empire, and by appropriate for the door to the grand ento whom he had given an Empire, and by spectators understanding the history of a new world, and at last, poor and disconsolate, little dreaming his history, thus massively represented, should form the door to the Capitol of the greatest and most magnanimous country on earth; he his fellow beings to whom he had given spectators understanding the died at Valladalid, the 20th of May, traitors are not hereafter allowed to vote, 1506, aged 70 years. His last words the traiterous organization, of which this hundred. "Into thy hands O Lord I commend my spirit." Those closing eyes, doubtless opened upon a country brighter than the Western Autilles, where discovery is bliss, and the persecution of Kings is not known.

My young readers, this door belongs to, and opens into the Capitol of the United Are you willing that it shall ever open into the Capitol of a divided country, or that we shall stoop to give one half of this historic door, to be remoddled and recast by the hands of traitors, to be the door of a new Confederacy: the first pannel of which representing the landing of the first Slaver at Jamestown, Va., 1620; the nextrepresenting the building of the Missouri Compromise line, 200 years atterward : the next representing the statue of Calhoun, the traitor that Jackson did not hang; the next pannel represent-lease them, as they did Morgan and his ing the little Giant tearing down the Com- crew.

ington; the next representing the traitor Vallandigham, in the arms of Jefferson Davis. The last representing an affectionate scene

-Vallandigham has returned—he meets McClellan on the Democratic Platformthey affectionately embrace, and both kneeling, cry Armistice, Peace, and while on their knees, the new door to be cast .-No! I know my young friends will shudder at the thought of such a door being moddled, and about to be cast by the hands of traitors, while we are to kneel down upon the Democratic platform with Vallandigham and McClellan, and cry, Peace, Armistice, Constitution, Law. Military Despotism, Habeas Corpus, &c Shall such be the future history of our ountry? Forbid it Almighty God!!and yet my young friends, this new doo moddeled, and all depends upon the throw of a die, which will be cast in No ember. Tell your pappa, that you love the history of the *old* door, and as he lovos God and his little child, he must not kneel down to Vallandigham and McClellan, or this new door will be cast

Sept. 1864. SIMEON.

NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 1, 1864. Messrs. Editors:—At last the Presi lential campaign of 1864 has commence by the hand.

Last night a ratification meeting was The third represents "His audience at the court of Ferdinand and Isabella, where he Queen is evidently more interested han the King, in what Columbus is say-mg."

The next pannel, at the top of this, salf of the door represents "The starting of Columbus from Palos." He is here confiding his son to the monks, before he manks. His ships lie waiting in the marks. His ships lie waiting in the marks. A pannel which occupies the semicirular sweep over the whole door, represents were powered as the distribution of the speakers and crowd, was all that could be expected, where open resistence to the maintenance of the Union had to be put down by the National troops but a year ago. Alas! how frail is man, and what a comment on humanity, to see the man we once followed in honorable but the speakers and crowd, was all that could be expected, where open resistence to the maintenance of the Union had to be put down by the National troops but a year ago. Alas! how frail is man, and what a comment on humanity, to see the man we once followed in honorable but also crossed the Flint river. The 15th corps was across, and in position on the 17th copps was across, and on the left of the 15th. Corge's division of the 16th corps was also across, and on the half of the door represents "The starting but a year ago. Alas! how frail is man, of Columbus from Palos." He is here and what a comment on humanity, to see

pith of the Chicago platform. The idea could only have its origin in a heart of treason, and can never find a response among the loyal. Who demands this ar- manœuvering for mistice? It is not the soldiers in the was commenced.

At three o'clock p. m., Gen. Howard ordered Gen. Blair to make a reconnoisance to ascertain whether the enemy's lines were continuous; Logan and Ransuch humiliating words from them. Not they spurn the idea. Is it the tens of thousands of our wounded soldiers who such humiliating words from them. No! such humiliating words from them. No! by feigning a movement on the right. The fact is, the cry of "armistice" comes not from the enlisted friends of this Union, but before that hour arrived the enemy The fact is, the cry of "armistice" comes mporaries of Columbus.

Altogether the representations are very propriate for the door to the grand enpropriate for the door to the grand enpropri

the second resolution, all disinterested gaged Claiborn's division hotly on the right and for a while it was hard to tell which

is the platform, will see that such are al-

In the 4th resolution, "Federal Union," must be understood to read Slavery. And then it declares "the arrest of such traitors as Vallandigham—the swearing of men to support the Constitution—the taking of arms away from the traitors in the Army of the Tennessee:

NEAR JONESSON. GR. ANG. 21, 1864.

"The General Commanding congratuation of the beilliant manner in the

mpromise line of 1820, just 34 yearsafterward; the next, the Secession of South Carolina, in great pomp; James, "The favorite son of Pennsylvania," leaning over, declares he had no power in the case; the next pannel representing the taking of Fort Sumter, by the chivalry—the driving of McClellan, from front of Richmond, and Vallandigham from front of Richmond, and Vallandigham from front of Nash-mark are nedered aid and comfort to their energiants in the next pannel representation of the noble conduct of officers and men of this army, and to assure the men that he knows their worth and is not unmindful of their services.

"The gallant behavior of the cavalry division under Gen. Kilpatrick, in meeting the attack of Claiborn, is heartly appreciated by the General Commanding, and will not remain unnoticed. By order of "Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard."

"Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard."

At daybreak this morning our advance was in town, and all the corps except the two in the same direction the enewy took, the 23d and 4th marching on the left of the railroad, and the Army of the Tennessee on the right. Meanwhile a brigade of pioneers were set to work destroying the railroad, and I see they have done their work most effectually.

As our army passed through the corps are preciation of the noble conduct of officers and men of this army, and to assure them that he knows their worth and is not unmindful of their services.

"The gallant behavior of the cavalry division under Gen. Kilpatrick, in meeting the attack of Claiborn, is heartly appreciated by the General Commanding, and will not remain unnoticed. By order of "Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard."

As our army passed through the army to assure the case in the was in town, and all the corps are in town, and all the corps are in the was in the was in town, and all the corps and the same direction of the noble conduct of officers and men of this army, and to assure the them that he knows their worth and is the more than the same direction of the noble conduct of officers and men of this army, a my, and enabled him to slay thousands of them, and now, in the event of the Democratic party obtaining power, the soldiers are assured of this protection-protection such as vultures give to lambs." The oldiers reply is, "We seek not the cowardly protection you offer, but look for the day when we can meet in open array, the wardly foe, who, while we were fightng the battles of our country, would deprive us of our dearest rights as citizens, and whose very name now nerves the for we meet from day to day in the deadly

THE FALL OF ATLANTA. DETAILED ACCOUNT.

AMERICAN CITIZEN.

OCCUPATION OF THE CITY.

NEAR JONESBOROUGH.)

Sept. 7, 1864. 5
The morning of the 31st found us well the line during the night, and the boys were wistfully peering over them for the Johnnies. We had been feeling our way along all the afternoon of the prepared for any emergency. Formidaalong all the afternoon of the previous day, and a collision was now hourly expected. Thus far the Rebels had mainained a dogged silence; had kept careries—and there was a consequent, almost painful anxiety—when, at about ten o'clock, in front of the 4th and 14th corps,

a hand which they scorn to touch.

I can not think the people of this nation desire the "armistice" which is the of the 16th was held in reserve on the

west side of the river. Late in the forenoon, Kilpatrick, also withdrew to the west side of the river, to cover the Jonesboro' and Fayettville road pouring a raking and deadly fire of shell and solid shot into the enemy's works.

THE INIATORY BATTLE

nor from its maimed and wounded defenders, but it comes from hearts always in sympathy with treason; from kindred spin moved round to gain our right and rear, while Bates and Cheatham's old divisions its of Vallandigham, who, but a short time ago reclined upon the bosom of his vision of the 16th corps, and Claiborn's division of the 16th corps, and corps division of the 16th corps division of the

missing, will not amount to over three hund-red; while the enemy's dead alone, which were left in our hands, sum up nearly two

andred.

Among their killed was Maj. Gen. AnAltogether, nearly nine hundred pris
Altogether, nearly nine hundred gris derson, whose body they have since obtained under flag of truce. We also captured a number of prisoners, including

" Maj. Gen. O. O. HOWARD."

OPERATIONS ON THE LEFT AND CENTER While this was in progress on the right, ur left and center were advanced to the Macon Railroad and the track was torn up at Rough and Ready by the 23d corps, and at Morrow Station by the 4th driv-ing away a small body of rebel cavalry and heading off a train load of soldiers on and heading off a train load of soldiers on thdir way to reinforce Hardee. They also captured some forty prisoners, and these brought the information that but 2 corps (Hardee's and Lee's) had gone down to Jonesboro' and the rest of Hood's army, Stewart's and the militia, were in Adanta.

Gen. Thomas immediately notified the Gen. Thomas immediately notified the 20th corps, which was back at the Chattahoochee, to keep a sharp eye on Atlanta, and move up at the first indication of the enemy's evacuation. The 23d on the left, was ordered to keep its hold on the right, while the 4th and 14th were moves which down to wards Josephore. right, while the 4th and 14th were hoved rapidly down towards Jonesboro' to support the Army of the Tennessee, which had been skirmishing all morning.

The 14th, being in advance of the 4th, relieved the 17th, which swung round to

Mout two o'clock p. m., skirmishing

which was the beginning of THE BATTLE OF JONESBORO. dential campaign of 1864 has commenced, and the people of these United States are given two months to decide whether they will move onward in the great work of Liberty and Union in which they have labored for three years, or whether they will give heed to "armistice," and storp so low, that even treason cannot take them by the hand.

THE BATTLE OF JONESBORO.

The 3d Brigade, 1st Division, 14th Corps, Col. Moore, had been moving in advance along the Atlanta and Jonesboro Boad, with the 69th Ohio deployed as skirmishers, and as soon as the line of the 14th had fairly connected with the Army of the Tennessee, this brigade was ordered to make a reconnoissance to the railroad, a mile distant. Skirmishing its left way up to the road, and resting its left way up to the road, and resting its left upon it, the brigade moved acoss an open field to the edge of a wood, where the 2d Brigade, 1st Division, formed on its right. The whole corps now formed in line of battle, Carlin's division, Morgan's in the centre, and Blaird's in the left, and in re-

About 3 o'clock p. m., the 2d brigade About 3 o'clock p. m., the 2d brigade, 1st division (regular) was ordered to charge the enemy's works in its immediate front. The order was promptly obeyed, and the brigade had already taken the first line of works when the enemy succeeded in breaking its line and driving it back with considerable loss.

Colonel Este's brigade (of Baird's division) was now sent forward to relieve

vision) was now sent forward to relieve the regular brigade, and a charge along the line of both divisions was ordered.— Meanwhile Prescott's 1st Illinois battery had secured a position from which it was

The second charge was magnificent.—
On the left Colonel Moore moved through a dense woods along the railroad, maintaining his line and skirmishing all the while. then charged across the open field while, then charged across the open field pushing the enemy out of his first line of works, taking 130 prisoners, and compelling them to move their artillery down the road at double quick. In the center the contest was still hotter. Colonel Este had advanced rapidly through the lines of the regular brigade with fixed bayonet and regular brigade with fixed bayonet and orders not to fire a gun. The rebels, elad with the previous advantage they had gained on this portion of the line, met our boys with a yell of exultation, at the same time pouring a deadly volley of musketry into our ranks. But this time it did not have the effect to cleck or intimizate. Preceives for a moreous to let the ted with the previous advantage they had gained on this portion of the line, met our boys with a yell of exultation, at the same time pouring a deadly volley of musketry into our ranks. But this time it did not have the effect to cleck or intimidate. Dropping for a moment to let the volley pass over their heads, the boys rushed forward, charged the enemy in his works capturing some 300 prisoners, together with a battery of four quant. The works capturing some 300 prisoners, to-gether with a battery of four guns. The losses in this brigade was very heavy.— Col. Este had his horse shot dead, and himself grazed by two rebel balls. On

ion commanders, deserves great credit for gallant conduct on the field, and the old Fourteenth adds another star to her gal-

oners—among whom was Brigadier Gen-a eral Govan and Col. Lee—were captured; ore or more of line officers.
After the engagement, Gen. Howard is det the following congratulatory order to e Army of the Tennessee:

also, two batteries (eight guns) and ten battle flags. The enemy's loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners count fall short of 2,000. Ours is between eleven and 12

ally.

As our army passed through the woebegone villiage of Jonesboro', it was amusing to witness the vague curiosity of the
few remaining citizens. They seem to
think sure enough we were marching by
kingdoms. They cursed Hood for having
made them believe a lie, and admitted
that the rebel army was, to say the least,
terribly demoralized. One old lady declared as our flag passed by her door, it terribly demoralized. One old lady de-clared, as our flag passed by her door, it was the first time in her life she had ever seen the Stars and Stripes. Another ex-pressed great surprise at being able to un-derstand the Yankee tongue—she had been pursuaded that the Northern army was made upentirely of foreigners. Poor, deluded people! I hope this broad streak we are making through their country will let a little light into their benighted un-derstandings.

erstandings, About two o'clock this afternoon the About two o'clock this afternoon the advance of the 15th Corps came up with the enemy's rearguard. A half an hour later and this corps was, together with one brigade of the 16th, drawn up in line of battle, in an opening on the right of the railroad, and preparations were being made to charge a line of works which the enemy occupied on the brow of an uneven ridge a half mile beyond. A short advance was made, which served to fully develope the enemy's position and force, but it was found we could not afford to take the works at the sacrifice it would take the works at the sacrifice it would

take the works at the sacrifice it would cost, so we simply held our advanced position in the center, and kept up a desultory fire to hold the enemy's attention.

Meanwhile the 4th Corps was brought up in line of battle on the left of the railroad, and ordered to advance on the enemy, sich tip owder to devalone, his resi. my's right in order to develope his posi

Newton's division, occupying the right, rested on the road, while Wood's in the center and Kimball's on the left swung center and Kimball's on the left swung round on the rebel flank. About four o'clock, Kneffer's brigade of Wood's, and Gross' of Kimball's division, made a charge on the outer lines of the enemy's works. Unfortunately, however, the works. Unfortunately, however, the ground over which they had to pass was very broken, and in some places swampy and thickly wooded. Owing to this our line was thrown into disorder; Kneffer advanced too far, and receiving the brunt advanced too far, and receiving the brunt of the enemy's fire, was compelled to fall back with considerable loss, especially in officers. Gross held his position until it was fully ascertained that the enemy was in force on this side of Gaines Creek; and the object of the movement being attained the whole line was gradually drawn back. The fact was established also that they with Stownt's course, and the re-Hood, with Stewart's corps and the remainder of his demoralized militia, had already joined on Hardee's right.

already joined on Hardee's right.

During the engagement Gen. Wood was wounded while riding along the line. All this time our artillery were playing on the enemy's position, and keeping up that infernal roaring which gives more dignity to the assailant than danger to the

Darkeess has already set in, but those deepmouthed dogs of war are still howling, and their sulphurous breath hangs in wreaths over the opposing armies.

Though the work of this afternoon has

Though the work of this afternoon has seemingly been only a "feeler," yet we have added a large number to our list of prisoners, which will bring it up to about three thousand. Stragglers and deserters are being brought in every hour. Our firing to-night is what the enemy's was last—a ruse. The expedition has at length reached its ultima thate. The comparing a closed in its results the most

s commands:
"The General commanding announces with great pleasure that our troops, under Major General Slocum, occupied Atlanta yesterday at 11 o'clock A. M., the enemy having evacuated the night before, desman who could or would work has been having evacuated the night before, destroying vast magazine and stores, and blowing up among other things eighty car loads of ammunition, which accounts for the sounds heard by us on the night of the 1st inst.; our present task is therefore well done, and all work of destruction on the relievel will cesse."

In a who could or would work as been man who could or would work as been as the could be a supplied by a

Just four days ago, when twenty-five miles from Atlanta, on the Macon railmen to support the Constitution—the taking of arms away from the traitors in New York city, and killing a few of the mob; all to be acts calculated to prevent the restoration of the Union," &c.

In the fifth, the Democracy are represented as condemning the Government for its conduct in regard to our fellow citizens, prisoners of war in a suffering condition in the hands of those to whom a strainstice is to be extended. As to this point I would say, that the Democratic is to be extended. As to this point I would say, that the Democratic is to be extended. As to this point I would say, that the Democratic is to be extended. As to this point I would say, that the Democratic is to be extended. As to this point I would say, that the Democratic is to be extended. As to this point I would say, that the Democratic is and active of the Army of the Tennesses:

NEW York city, and killing a few of the moment for its conduct in regard to our fellow citizens, prisoners of war in a suffering condition in the hands of those to whom a strainstice is to be extended. As to this point I would say, that the Democratic reparty would be rendering a more practical aid to these enfortunate men, if they would be rendering a more practical aid to these enfortunate men, if they would be rendering a more practical aid to these enfortunate men, if they would be rendering a more practical aid to these enfortunate men, if they would be rendering a more practical aid to these enfortunate men, if they would be rendering a more practical aid to these enfortunate men, if they would be rendering a more practical aid to these enfortunate men, if they would be rendering a more practical aid to these enfortunate men, if they would be rendering a more practical aid to these enfortunate men, if they would be rendering a more practical aid to these enfortenations the thing was a explosion of an ununition, and the same time support the nome and at Chicago. We have the war. The code to chicago deal this can be understant this own the same time approach th

sade. We arrived yesterday noon and found the 20th Corps in peaceable possession. The day was charming; a light breeze moaned through the suburban pines and unfurled the glorious stars and stripes on the rebel forts. Labarinths of breastworks, rifle-pits and abbattis, were everywhere apparent. Forts of the most formidable character and perfect construction loomed up on all sides of the city. A rusty mouthed 64-pounder frowed upon us as we came in along the Jonesboro' road, but a blue Yankee sat astride of it—so we knew the lion had been tamed.

On the night of the 1st, Hood had evacuated this almost impregnicable position, after spiking or burying all his heavy guns, destroying a large amount of rolling stock, and blowing up his magaines, together with eighty-three car loads of ammunition, which he was unabled to

of ammunition, which he was unabled to

on the morning of the 2d, detachments of Williams' Ward and Greary's division of

the 20th Corps, took possession of the ci-ty, meeting with no opposition.

The loss in stores and ammunition was very heavy to the enemy, though compar-tively little of value fell into our hands.

iven the order to evacuate, the rebels went in nolens volens for everything they could plunder. Stores were cleaned out, private houses broken open and robbed. A perfect reign of terror existed and I sus-

Unlike Nashville or New Orleans' the Unlike Nashville or New Orleans' the citizens, mostly womens and children welcomed our soldiers to the city. So treacherous had their own (pretended) friends been, they thought a change could not make their conditions worse. Besides I suspect there is a strong Union sentiment existing here—at least one would infer that from the readiness with which they affiliate with the Yanks.—Atlanta in its haleyon days, must have been one of the most attractive cities in the South. Its fine rolling site, its palatial subtrabar residence. fine rolling site, its palatial suburban residences, its gay drives and dreamy promen-dates—as they were—must have been the pride of a happy people.

Four railroads center here, and the fine

lepots, large machine shops and warehou-es, tell full well that the young city was elessed with more than ordinary prosperity. Though not more than about twenty-live years old, her population is said to have numbered twenty-six thousand.— Cincinnati Gazette

The Seven-Thirties--What are They?

We trust that a large portion of our readers have pondered the Appeal of Mr. Fessenden, our new Secretary of the Treasury. The purport of it is that the People of the United States, acting as a body through their agent the Government, wish individuals to lend them two hundred millions of deallars for three years at red millions of 'dollars for three years, at red millions of 'dollars for three years, at's seven and three-tenths per cent, annual interest payable every six months. For this they offer Treasury Notes—that is, in reality, notes drawn and endorsed by every man in the country. The loan is wanted for a great national purpose, to effect which every man, unless he be a traitor at heart if not in an act, is solemnly reladed.

pledged.
The Appeal is addressed not merely to The Appeal is addressed not merely to a few great capitalists, but also to the many whose aggregate means constitute the mass of the wealth of the land. The notes upon which this loan is asked are from \$50 upward. Every man who has fifly dollars can take part in this loan. Apart from patriotism and the duty which all owe to their country, no investment is so desirable as this.

all owe to their country, no investment is so desirable as this.

It is secure. Every dollar of every man's property is pledged for the punctual payment of the interest, and of the debt when due. The security is increasing in value. For some years before the war we were earning 1000 millions a year more than we spent. During the three years of the war, owing to the high prices and constant demand for labor, we have earned more than ever before. No man who could or would work has been well done, and all work of destruction on the railroad will cease."

As this order was read to the troops cheer after cheer rolled up along the lines, and the boys, although marching or fighting almost constantly the last five days, were in better spirits and seemingly less fatigued than on the day we started.

ATLANTA, September 4.

ATLANTA, September 4. earned 3000 millions more than we have spent apart from the war. The cost the war may be set down at 2000 million

note has simply to cut off one of these note has simply to cut the nearest bank or Government Agency, and receive his interest; the note itself need not be presented at all or a coupon thus payable will everywhere be equivalent, when due,

will everywhere be equivalent, when due, to money.

Thus, while this loan presents great advantages to large capitalists, it offers special inducements to those who wish to make a safe and profitable investment of small saving. It is in every way the best Savings' Bank; for every institution of this kind must somehow invest its deposits profitably in order to vest its deposits profitably in order to pay interest and expenses. They vest its deposits profitably in order to pay interest and expenses. They will invest largely in this loan, as the best investment. But from the gross interest which they receive they must deduct largely for the expenses of the Bank. Their usual rate of interest allowed to depositors is 5 per cent. upon sums over \$500. The person who invest allowed to the part of t cent. upon sums over \$500. person who invests directly person who invests directly with Government will receive almost 50 per cent. more. Thus the man who deposits \$1000 in a private Savings' Bank receives 50 dollars a year inter-Some twenty heavy guns were left, but were all spiked; others were said to have been buried. Three locomotives were left, but little injured; one is already in working order. A quantity of abandoded to bacco was found concealed.

Citizens say that as soon as Hood had given the erreletters were left. profitable means of investing the sur-plus earnings which they have reserved for their old age or for the benefit of their children, there is nothing which presents so many advantages as this National Loan.

It is convertible into a six per cent. gold-bearing bond. At the expira. tion of three years a holder of the notes of the 7-30 loan has the option of accepting payment in full or funding his notes in a six per cent. gold interest bond, the principal payable in not less than five twenty-years from its date as the Government may elect. For six months past, these bonds have ranged at an average premium of about eight cent. in the New York market, have sold at 109 to-day (Aug. 12th), thus making the real rate of interest over ten per cent.; and besides, to make the inducement even greater, Congress by special act exempts its Treasury notes from state and municipal taxation. Could Shylock ask more? Was patriotism ever so lib-erally rewarded?—Harpers Maga-

ATLANTA DURING THE SIEGE.—Here is an inside view of Atlanta during the time that Sherman plied the city with shot and shell bold by a correspondent of the Columbus (Ga) Times:

"On Wednesday night a large 43-pound shell entered the Presbyterian Church on Marietts extent and the president of the product of the president of the p

Marietta.street, and, after passing through the pulpit, exploded in the basement, or Sunday-school room. Several families in Sunday-school room. Several families in the vicinity having taken refuge there, were more or less stunned and injured by the explosion, and one man had his right arm taken off. The scene in the room was frightful—it was after midnight, and was frightful—it was after midnight, and all the inmates were sleeping peacefully, perfectly condent of security. Mothers caught up their children hurriedly and rushed frantically into the street, screaming, though without any definite purpose in view, save that of escaping for the time from the scene which had struck terror into their souls—and there, out upon the open streets, they stood crouching, with their little families clinging around them, and knowing not where to fly for with their little families clinging around them, and knowing not where to fly for safety. Shell after shell in rapid succession came screaming through the air, and as the light of each terrific explosion—like lightning flashes—quivered over them, the figure of one pale faced mother could be described, with bare outstreched arms, vanily hoping to shield her little ones from the falling fragments. Oh! the heartless cruelty of the foe! Oh! the mighty depths of a mother's love!

Who Rejoice. Those who support the resolve of the Chicago Convention in favor of an imme-diate armistice, and the withdrawal of our armies, the great victory of Sherman, and all our victories on sea and land, must be sary consequence of the position they are in, and of having placed the fortunes of their party, and the personal fortunes of their candidate, in opposition to military success. Logically and actually their fortunes can thrive but under defeat. Hence it cannot be otherwise than that Democrats who support the candidate and indorse the platform put forth at Chicago, should mourn over the success of our ar-mies, and rejoice over their defeat. It so happens that the military and political campaign and prospects are so internately blended, that it is impossible to rejoice sincerely over the success of our armies, and at the same time support the nomina-tions and platform made at Chicago. The issue before the country presents this anomaly. Support of the Democratic cause quenches the patriotic feeling at once awakened in truly loyal hearts by the news of victory. Such a result can come only from an advance by our armies, the crowding of the rebels to the wall, the ex-tinction of rebel hope, the crippling of the rebellion, whereas the Chicago declara-tion is for the withdrawal of our forces, the granting of terms to the rebels that which in reality look to the ultimate recog-nition of the independence of the South. Who, then, rejoice overour victories?— Pitts. Com.

If you undertake to oversee too