[From the Macon Confederate ] THE SOLDIER WHO DIED TO-DAY.

Only an humble cart Threading the careless crowd, And at his head With solemn tread. An aged man of God.

Only a coffin of pine, And a suit of Confederate grey, To shroud the form, All wasted and worn, Of the soldier who died to day. Only a mound of earth.

Heap'd roughly upon the breast, And a stake at the head Of the narrow bed, Where the soldier is taking his rest. Oaly the evening wind

Sends forth a wailing moan, And a violet near, Drops a crystal tear On the grave so newly grown. Yet some one will watch and wail In a distant Southern home, Eager to meet

That will never, never come. Ay, watch till the eye grow dim. And the heart wax faint with pain. Time will come and go, In its ceaseless flow, But he will not come again.

The coming feet

Unheeding your watch he sleeps, Unheeding the lapse of time; And the grass will wave O'er his lonely grave, Ere the roses reach their prime. Not in the ranks he fell, Where the soldier is proud to die,

Where the muskets flush, And the sidres clash, At the ringing battle cry. Alone on the feverish couch, Where disease had laid him apart The icy breath Of relentless death

Chill'd the fountain of his heart. Yet a nation of Southern hearts With grateful accord will say, "Hero's renown And a martyr's crown For the soldier who died to day."

SEWARD'S SPEECH AT AUBURN.

From the New York Herald, of the 7th we take the following:

On Saturday evening last a large crowd of the citizens of Auburn, N. Y., including several hundred volunteers who were waiting to be mustered into the service of residence in that city, and called for the Secretary to address them. In response to the invitation Mr. Seward came forward and spoke as follows:

MY DEAR FRIENDS :- It is so that I like to see you come marching to the time of national airs, under the folds of the old national flag. I thank you for this hospitable and patriotic welcome. It proves that, though you deal rigorously with your public servants, exacting reasons for their policy, energy in their conduct of affairs. and explanation for failures and disappointments in their administration, yet you are nevertheless just, because you willingly allow them to rejoice with you when you have successes, victories and triumphs to celebrate. The news that brings us together is authentic. This victory comes in the right connection. It falls in with the echoes of the capture of Forts Gaines and Morgan, which I understand to be the particulars of Farragut's naval battle in the Bay of Mobile-a battle equalled by no other in American history but the naval achievements of the same veteran Admiral at New Orleans, at Fort Hudson; and all these have no parallel in naval warfare but the battles of the Nile and Trafalgar.

THE CONFEDERACY COMPARED TO AN EGG, BUT A HARD ONE TO BREAK. The victory at Atlanta comes at the right place. The rebellious district is in the shape of an egg. It presents equal resistance on its whole surface. But if you could break the shell at either of the two ends-Richmond and Atlanta-the whole must crumble to pieces. While Sherman, under Grant, has been striking the big end, Meade, under Grant, has been striking just as hard blows upon the lesser end. The whole shell will now be easily

crushed, for it has grown brittle with the

exhaustion of vitality within. NO DRAFT WILL BE MADE. This glorious victory comes in good time for another reason. Just now we are calling upon you for three hundred thousand more volunteers, it you will-drafted men, if we must-to end the war. You were getting a little tired of long delays and disappointed expectations. In Indiana a portion of the people, instigated by rebel plotters, at the Clifton House, in Canada, were importing British revolvers, in boxes, which passed the Custom House as stationary, under pretence of arming to defend themselves, but really to resist the draft and bring the government down to ruin, through a subordinate and auxiliary civil war. True, no arms have been imported here; yet delegates went out from among you, and sat down in council at Chicago with those Indiana conspirators, and agreed with them not only that that importation of arms should be defended in the election canvass, but also to demand the cessation of the war, upon the ground that success in restoring the Union is unattainable. Already under the influence of the cheering news from Atlanta all this discontent and this despondency have disappeared. We shall have no draft because the army is being reinforced at the rate

WHY LINCOLN SHOULD BE RE-ELBOTED. The war is at its crisis. It is clear, therefore, that we are fighting to make Abrahan Lincoln President of the whole United States, under the election of 1860, to continue until the 4th of March, 1865. In voting for a President of the United States, can we wisely or safely vote out the identical person whom with force and arms we are lighting into the Presidency? You justly say no. It would be nothing less than to give up the very object of the war at the ballot box. The moral strength which makes our loyal position impregnable would pass from us, and when that they are now oppressed. All the world

of five to ten thousand men per day by

forces are no longer effective, or even available. By such a proceeding we shall have agreed with the enemy and given him the victory. But in that agreement the constitution and the Union will have perished, because when it shall have once been proved that a minority can by force or circumvention defeat the full accession of a constitutionally chosen President, no President thereafter, though elected by ever so large a majority, can hope to exercise the executive powers unopposedthroughout the whole country. One of two things must follow the fatal error .-Either a contest between your newlyelected compromise President, and the same usurper, in which the usurper must prevail, or else a combination between them through which the surper or his successor, subverting your constitution and substituting his own, will become President, King or Emperor of the United States without foreign aid, if he can, with foreign intervention, if necessary. (That's so.)—
To be sure it is so, nothing is more certain than that either the United States and their constitutional President, or the so called Confederate States and their usurping President, must rule within the limits of this republic. I therefore regard the pending Presidential election as involving the question whether hereafter we shall have a constitution and country left us .-How shall we vote, then, to save the country.from this fearful danger? (Vote Lincolu in again.) You have hit it exactly, my friend. We must vote Lincoln in again, and fight him in at the same time. If we do this the rebellion will perish, and leave no root. If we do otherwise, we have only the alternatives of acquiescence in a perpetual usurpation, or of entering an endless succession of civil and social

WHAT SEWARD THINKS OF THE CHICAGO CON-VENTION.

To me, therefore, the Democracy at Richmond and the Democracy at Chicago, like Cæsar and Pompey, seem to retain all their original family resemblance. They are very much alike-especialty Pompey. But it is not in mere externals that their similarity lies. They talk very much alike, as I have shown you. When you consider that among the Democrats at Chicago, the Indiana Democrats were present. who have imported arms to resist the national laws, and that the Democrats there assembled agreed to justify that proceeding, I think you will agree with me that the United States, congregated in the grounds adjoining William H. Seward's Democrats have lately come to act very much alike. I shall now go further and prove to you that they not only have a common way of defending it, but they have even adopted that publicly in concert with each other. You know that when the Chicago Convention was approaching in July last, George Sanders, Clement C. Clay, and J. P. Holcombe appeared at the Clifton House, on the Canada bank of the Niagara river, fully invested with the confidence and acquainted with the purpose of Jefferson Davis and his Confederates at Richmond. You know also that Chicago Democrats resorted there in considerable numbers to confer with these emissaries of Jefferson Davis. Here is the fruit of that conference, and no one can deny the authenticity of my evidence. It is extracted from the London Times, the common organ of all the enemies of the United States. The New York correspondent of the London Times writing from Niagara Falls under date of August 6th, says:

> Clifton House has become a centre of negotiations between the Northern friends of peace and Southern agents, which propose a withdrawal of differences from the arbitrament of the sword. The correspendent then goes on to explain that an effort is to be made to nominate a candidate for the Presidency on the platform of an armistice and a Convention of States, and to thwart by all possible means the efforts of Mr. Lincoln for re-election.

Mark now, that on the 8th of August. 1864, Northern Democrats and Richmond agents agree upon three things to be done at Chicago, namely-First, a withdrawal of the differences between the government and the insurgents from the arbitrament of the sword; second, a nomination for President of the United States on a platform of an armistice and ultimately a Convention of the States; third, to thwart by all possible means the re-election of Abrahain Lincoln. Such a conference, held in a neutral country, between professedly loyal citizens of the United States and the agents of the Richmond traitors in arms, has a very suspicious look. But let that pass. Political elections must be free, and therefore they justly excuse many extrav-

HOW THE WAR WILL CEASE. When the insurgents shall have disbanded their armies and laid down their arms, the war will instantly cease, and all the war measures then existing, including those which affect slavery, will cease also, and all the moral, economical and political questions, as well as questions affecting slavery as others which shall be existing be tween individuals and States and the federal government, whether they arose before the civil war began, or whether they grow ont of it, will, by force of the Constitution, pass over to the arbitrament of courts of law and the councils of legislation. I am not unsophisticated enough to expect that conspirators, while yet unsubdued and exercising an unresisted despotism in the insurrectionary States, will either sue for or even accept an annesty based on the surrender of the power they have so recklessly usurped. Nevertheless, I know that if any such conspirator should tender his submission upon such terms, he will at once receive a candid hearing, and an an-

swer prompted purely by a desire for

peace, with the maintenance of the Union.

On the other hand, I do expect proposi-

tions of peace, with a restoration of the

Union, to come not from the Confederates

in authority nor through them, but from

citizens and States under and behind them.

And I expect such propositions from citi-

zens and States to come over the Confed-

erates in power just as fast as those citi-

zens and States shall be delivered by the

federal arms from the usarpation by which

moral strength has passed away material | knows that so far as I am concerned, and I believe so far as the President is concerned, all such applications will receive just such an answer as it becomes a great. magnanimous and humane people to grant to brethren who have come back from their wanderings to seek a shelter in the common ark of our national security and happiness. The sun is setting. So surely as it shall rise again, so surely do I think that the great events we have now celebrated prelude the end of our national troubles, and the restoration of the national authority, with peace, prosperity and freedom throughout the whole land, from the lakes to the gulf, and from ocean to ocean. And so I bid you good night, and may God have you with our whole country, always in His holy and paternal keep-

A FREE PRESS.

The State of Mississippi once fostered a free press. It will startle our readers to see the statement in type that such a time honored castom, and hitherto highly esfremed privilege, has been swept away in the mad whirl of foolish and desperate legislation. We mourn to say it, but there does not and cannot exist to-day a free press in Mississippi. It is quite true that no effort has yet been made on the part of the would be petty sub-despotism that rules at Macon to control the tone or character of all the newspapers in the State; but it will be seen from the subjoined extract from an official note that it is designed to accomplish the work of destroying the boasted "freedom of the pross," so far as Mississippi is concerned, in a far more summary and effectual way. The extract to which we allude is from an officer in high favor, and is couched in the following language:

"I am authorized by Gov. Clark to say to you that no exemptions will be granted to any printing establishment except the State organ, the (the Daily Clarion,) and only those in that office that are necessary to carry on the same. You will, therefore, I presume, have to close up in Jackson for at least thirty days or until the emer-

gency shall have passed." The Congress of the Confederate States have thought it wise policy to exempt a sufficient number of printers to keep up the newspapers of the country. The antherities of every State in the Confederacy have pursued the same policy. In Georgia, a State run by innumerable raiding parties and threatened by the most powerful army that ever penetrated our interior, and where there are ten papers and fifty printers to one in Mississippi, the newspapers were and are undisturbed in their high vocation of disseminating intelligence and inculcating wholesome principles among the masses. In Mobile, where the guns of the enemy's fleet are pouring destruction upon our works and the whole population are ordered to the trenchesmenaced and engirded as it is-we have yet to hear of the suppression of a single newspaper by either Confederate or State authority.

This exemption of newspapers was not the result of favoritism in any sense, but of a proper deference to the great principle of the freedom of the press which has been not imptly styled the "Pallidium of our liberties." Hitherto the freedom of the press has been uninfringed by our government from no desire to pamper a favored class, but from a solemn conviction that the cause would be better served thereby. The few men engaged in its conduct were exempted from military duty because it was supposed they could do better service to the country in their avocation than in the ranks of the army.

We shall not stop now to argue the correctness of this view of Congress and the authorities of other States. It remained for For. Clark to make war upon this ancient bulwark-to spurn the high examples before him, and crush all the newspapers in Miseissippi except one-to wipe out every medium of intelligence-to destroy every channel through which public sentiment could flow except one-the "State organ "-his organ.

The "State organ," thus licensed, and having a complete monoply of the whole business of disseminating news and educating the public mind in morals, literature, science, and politics, (for be it remembered that the same sweeping act that struck down the liberty of the press also broke up all the schools in the State,) will doubtless find the position highly lucrative at least, and it may be slow to find fault with that order of things which showers so many material benefits upon it .-We have no reflections whatever to make against the "State organ" in the premises, but we earnestly submit to the people whether a newspaper, fostered as it is by State patronage, and screened as it is by Executive fivor, is likely to be, under all the circumstances, the safest and best advo-

cate of the people's rights!
The subject is worthy of the most serious reflection, and we shall take occasion to refer to it again .- Mississippian.

If Diogenes used a lantern, in broad day, solely and simply for the purpose of discovering an honest man, this proceeding was not-consistent with his usual sagacity. A lantern would have been a more appropriate appendage, if he had been in search of a roque; for such characters skulk about in heles and corners, and hate the light, because their deeds are evil. But I suspect this philosopher's real mo-tive for using a lantern in mid-day, was to provoke inquiry, that he might have the cynical satisfaction of telling all that asked him what he was searching for, that none of them at least were the men to his mind, and that his search had hitherto been fruit. less. It is with honesty in one particular, as with wealth, those that have the thing, care less about the credit of it than those who have it not. No poor man can well afford to be thought so, and the less of honesty a finished rogue possesses, the less he can be supposed to want it. Duke Chartres used to boast that no man could have less real value for character than himself, yet he would gladly give twenty thousand pounds for a good one, because be could immediately make double that sum, by means of it. I once heard a gentleman make a very witty reply to one who asserted that he did not believe there was a truly horiest man in the whole world: "Sir," sold he, "it is quite impossible that any one man should know all the world; but it is very pos sible that some one man-may know himself."-

The Washington Chronicle devotes its editorials to abuse of the Chicago Convention, which it characterizes as a miserable peace conspiracy.

McClellan's Letter of Acceptance.

ORANGE, NEW JERSEY, Sept. 8, 1864. GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the sceipt of your letter informing me of my nomineion by the Democratic National Convention, reently assembled at Chicago, as their candidate at be next election for President of the United States. It is unnessary for me to say to you that this remination comes to me unsought. I am happy to know that, when the nomination was made, the resord of my public life was kept in view.

The effect of long and varied service in the army, luring war and peace, has been to strengbten and make indelible in my mind and heart the love and reverence for the Union, Constitution, laws and flag of our country, impressed upon me in early youth. These feelings have thus far guided the course of my life, and must continue to do so to its end. The existence of more than one government over

the region which once owned our flag is incompatible with the peace, the power, and the happiness of the people. The preservation of our Union was the sole avowed object for which the war was commenced. It should

have been conducted for that object only, and in accordance with those principles which I took occasion to declare when in active service. Thus conducted, the work of reconciliation would have been easy, and we might have resped the bene-

fits of our many victories on land and sea. The Union was originally formed by the exercise of a spirit of conciliation and compromise. To restore and preserve it, the same spirit must prevail

in our councils and in the hearts of our people. The re-establishment of the Union in all its integrity is, and must continue to be, the indispensable condition in any settlement. So soon as it is clear, or even probable, that our present adversaries are ready for peace upon the basis of the Union, we should exhaust all the resource of statesmanship practiced by civilized nations, and taught by the traditions of the American people, consistent with the honor and interest of the country, to secure such peace, re-establish the Union, and guarantee for the future the constitutional rights of every State. The Union is the one condition of peace; we

Let me add, what I doubt not was, although unexpressed, the sentiment of the Convention, as it is off the people they represent, that when any one State is willing to recurn to the Union, it should be received at once, with a full guarantee of all its constitutional rights.

If a frank, earnest, and persistent effort to obtain these objects should fail, the responsibility for ulterior consequences will fall upon those who remain in arms against the Union; but the Union must be preserved at all hazards.

I could not look in the face of my gallant comrades of the army and navy, who have survived so many bloody battles, and tell them that their labors and the sacrifice of so many of our slain and wound ed brethren had been in vain-that we had abandoned the Union for which we have so often periled our lives. A vast majority of our people, whether in the army and navy or at home, would, as I would, hail with unbounded joy the permanent restoration of peace on the basis of the Union, under the Constitution, without the effusion of another drop of blood. But no peace can be permanent without

As to the other subjects presented in the resolutions of the Convention, I need only say that I should seek in the Constitution of the United States, and the laws framed in accordance mercwith, the rule of my duty and the limitations of executive power; endeavor to restore economy in the public expenditures, re establish the supremacy of law, and, by the operation of a more vigorous nationality, resume our commanding position among the nations of the earth.

The condition of our finances, the depreciation of the paper money, and the burden thereby imposed on labor and capital, show the necessity of a return to a sound financial system; while the rights of citizens nd the rights of States, and the bi of law over Prezident, army and people, are subjects of not less vital importance in war than in peace. Relieving that the views here expressed are those of the Convention and the people you represent. I accept the nomination

I realize the weight of the responsibility to be borne should the people ratify your choice. Concious of my own weakness, I can only seek fervently the guidance of the Ruler of the Universe, and, relying on his all powerful aid do my best to restore union and peace to a suffering people, and establish and guard their liberties and rights,

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, Your obedient servant, GEORGE B. McCLELLAN. Hon. Heratia Seymour and others, Committee.

THE PERSIMMON, OR AMERICAN MEDIAR, DAR ospyros. —It is something singular that a fruit with as many good qualities to recommend it as the Persimmon has, should have been neglected by horticulturists. As an ornamental tree, with its beautiful shape glossy foliage, its profusion of rich orange fruit, hanging among its autumn-tinted leaves, and in some varieties holding its fruit all winter, it has few superiors. It is perfectly hardy, and the grow in any exposure—on the bleak, barren hillsides, exposed to the stormy winds or in the low lands, among the marshy and stagnant swamps. Captain John Smith, of Pocahontes notoriety, describes it among the luxuries found in Virginia He says : "We daily feasted with good bread, Vir-

ginia peas, pumpions, and putchamus, fish, towls, and divers sorts of wild beasts, so fat as we could eat them," &c. He elsewhere describes "putchamins as a species of indigenous plum, with fruit much like a medlar, first green, then vellow, and red when ripe. If it be not ripe, it will draw a man's mouth ewry with much torment; if ripe, is delicious as an apricot." The valliant Captain's description of the fruit is a good one. There is nothing so unpleasant as a green persimmon and very few fruits so grateful as a ripe one.

The persimmon sports very much in the quality of its fruit. Some of the trees ripen their fruit in August and September, are gone before the fall, and others ripen all through October and November: while we have seen the fruit hang on the tree until the bursting buds of spring pash them off. Some are flat, depressed at both ends; others globose oblong. Some are a light lemon yellow; others orange; while others sgam are red, becoming almost black when thoroughly ripe. Some are so soft and watery that, as they fall from the tree, they are mashed, and the contents run like thick molasses, while others are so tough that they rebound like an India-rubber ball. Some are never fit to eat, retaining to the last that bitter, astringent quality which makes one pucker up his lips as if to whistle, while the best of them are perfectly lusci-

The fruit is, in making a most delightful beer, far preferable, in my estimation, to lager, or stry of drinks we have under the name of beer. It yields an enormous product of whisky when distil-led. It can be dried and put away like raisins, in fact, some varieties dry themselves upon the tree, when they can be put up in boxes, and kept an indefinite period. The pulp can be separated from the seeds, spread upon earthern dishes, and dried like neach leather. A syrup can be made from the fruit, superior in flavor to the best molasses.

The wood is very close grained, heavy, and susceptible of the highest polish, and so hard and smooth that I doubt not it would answer every parpose of more costly wood in engraving of wood cuts. -Horticulturalist.

MANURE FOR FRUIT TREES. - A most excellent manure for fruit trees, whether newly transplanted or otherwise, consists of about two thirds swamp muck and one-third of stable manure, with a small portion of ashes, leached or otherwise. As this requires some time for working over, the materials should be timely collected; and in some instances it may be done now to advantage. Trees that are of feeble growth have been im-

mediately restored to vigor by spreading a thick coating of old manure (or new, if old could not be had) in a broad circular space round the tree, during winter, with a portion of old ashes, and then spading in early in spring. The spading should be as deep as practicable without injuring the roots -Three or four inches of manure, for apples, pears and peaches, where the soil was poor, have been of great use. The quantity of ashes should be just enough to cover the surface, say the tenth of an inch thick, which will be about a bushel or two for a large tree, and a half peck to a peck for a small tree.

The Battle of Jonesboro'.

To the Atlanta Intelligencer we are indebted for the first succinct and intelligible account we have ret had of the battle that preceded the fall of At-

anta:--On Wednesday morning, August 81, the enemy advanced in heavy force against the position which General Hardee held at Jonesopro' in accordance with orders. A severe and most terrible battle ensued during the day. General Hardee being in command of the two corps in position, placed his own corps in charge of Cleburne, on the left, and Lee's corps under the charge of that commander. Six corps of the Yankee army advanced against the line across the Macon and Western railroad, and penetrating on our right almost to the McDonough road. The advance of Sherman's forces was checked and their assaults repelled with the usual bravery that has ever marked our veterans.

At nightfall, the line was nearly in the same position that it occupied in the morning. During the night, Lee's corps, by order of General Bood, moved to the right to form a connection with Ptewart's corps and the militia forces in Atlanta. Thus a large amount of the effective strength of Hardee's command was withdrawn and his line fearfully

Early on Thursday, the Yankee army, consisting of six corps, led in person by Sherman, advanced on the enfeebled line held by Hardee's command.— Then ensued the hardest fought battle of the war. The veterans of the brave old soldier, Hardee men who had never been defeated on any fieldstood grindy, and fought with unsurpassed bravery and gallantry. They bore the fury of the storm of battle during several hours, and though they knew the most tremendous power of the foe that assailed them, and were well aware of their own weakness, they stood unconquerable and undismayed. That isolated but undaunted corps, small as it was, con-tinued to fight until night closed one the scene.

Cleburne's division occupied the right, and against his position, mainly directed against Govan's brigade, the enemy massed in tremendous force. These veterans, who have never turned their back on the foe in fight, fought with desperation never surpassed in battle, but finally were forced, by detail, from their position, but not until the enemy lay thick and deep on the sanguinary field.

The enemy continued to push their forces in heavy massed divisions, in lines, ten to one against our thin and almost worn out battalions. Night at last closed over the bloody scene, when the want of ammunition, and want of men, and the imminent danger of capture by a heavy flank movement on the part of the enemy, together with the destruction their enfilading fire was producing, caused General Hardee to withdraw to Lovejoy's station.

This movement was consummated with much success, all our wounded being withdrawn and everything being saved but six or eight guns which were auradoned for the want of horses competent to draw

On Friday, the Yankees were engaged in clearing the battle field of the debris, and little disposition was exhibited on their part to renew hostilities.-The gellant men who had fought them so bravely and desperately the day before still confronted then andsunted as ever, and eager for the fray, though their ranks exhibited a battered and worn appearance that was very saddening to their war-worn General. Thus was fought one of the most desperate battles,

and against the most terrible odds, that the army of Tennessee has yet engaged in. Hardee's corps fought alone against almost the entire Yankee army, immediately under the eye and command of Sherman That the meed of unmeasured praise is justly their due and that they saved the army of Tennessee from utter rout and annihilation, is incontestibly

Education of Disabled Soldiers.

The following extract from a circular of the University of Virginia, will be of interest to our dis-abled soldiers. We trust that all who can, will avail themselves of the opportunity to extend their studies, and acquire an accomplished education. The men who have been disabled in their country's defence, should be its teachers and professional mon, and should qualify themselves for such duties. If any are too poor to embrace the opportunities offered, benevolence cannot find a more eligible field for its ministrations, than in rendering the needful assistance: An act of the Legislature, passed at the last ses-

sien, provides that disabled soldiers from Virginia. who are unable to pay the University charges, including mauriculation and tuition fees and room rent, shall be admitted as students free from these charges, upon testimonials of their inability to pay the same. The Faculty will admit as students disabled soldiers from any State of the Confederacy free from tuition fees, on like testimonials. They bave no power to grant exemption from the payment of matriculation fees and rents. These charges, however, amount to only \$30 per session. The Secretary of War has authorized us to say that such disabled soldiers, not discharged from service furnished by the Government with the usual rations. During the last session some of the students formed messes, furnished their own supplies, and had them served up by their own servants. This arrangement proved economical and not deveid of comfort. Similar messes might be formed next session, doubtless with satisfactory results, by students drawing rations from the Government and others who can conveniently bring with them or procure the necessary supplies. Students who vish to become members of mes as are advised to bring with them bedding and other transportable room and table furniture.

Students should come provided, as far as practicable, with the necessary text books. It will be difficult to procure some of them here. Many can, doubtless, be procured from former students of the institution, resident, before the war in almost every county and town of the Confederacy.

8. MAUPIN,

Chairman of the Faculty.

There are three railroads which terminate at Atlants-the Georgia road, connecting Atlanta with Augusta; the Macon and Western road to Macon. and Western and Atlanlic road, to Chattanooga Tenn: A low miles south of Atlanta branches the Lagrange railroad, connecting Atlanta with West Point, on the Chattahooche river, at the Alabama line, 75 miles distant. By means of these railroads Atlanta in former times was connected with all parts of the United States.

The city was laid out in 1845 and has now become one of the most populous in Georgia. In 1860 its population consisted of about 12,000 resident inhabitants, and since the war has increased to almost double that number, the surplus being made up of government officials and employees The city contains several notels, a courthouse and some fine olocks of buildings. Since the war it has become an extensive government depot and manafacturing centre. Here are located the principal shops of the railroads, joining the most extensive rolling mill in the South, foundries and machine shops, pistol factory, shops for the manafacture of miscellaneous government articles, and two laboratories. DISTANCES.

to Chattanooga is 125 mibs. Augusta, 171 14. " Macon, 108 " W. Point 4. 87 " Savannah; 263 " Lovejoy, the present position " of our army, 29 miles.

The navy list shows the British navy to centain at present in commission 240 steamships of all sizes. from the stately three decker down to the tiny gunboat. These mount between 230 and 240 guns they are manned by about 45,000 men and boys, and are propelled by a steam power exceeding 60, 000 horses nominal. In addition there are 48 sailing vessels, mounting upwards of 600 guns, and manned by about 6,500 men and boys. The sailing vessels are naturally only fit for harbor duty and training ships. They are never intended to go to see again, and, therefore, should not be regarded as belonging to the effective naval force.

SHUTTLES FOR POWER LOOMS.—We have been the wn specimens of the above articles, made by W. C. Petty, of Bloomington, in this country. In point of workingship and finish, these shuttles are equal to those formerly brought from the Northern manntectories. Mr. Petty is a very ingenious mechanic, and we take great pleasure in commending him to the public - Greensbore' Citisen.

BOOK WORK! PRESS WORK!

JOB WORK!

Done is the NEATEST STYLE at the

BLANES of ALL EINDS on hand, or speedily printed to

A fine POWER PRESS, good rollers

THE BEST SOUTHERN INK.

With sonstant attention to business, will enable us to

THE BEST STYLE OF PRINTING!

JOB WORK

Raieigh, N. C.

PLACARDS. Business Cards, Posters, Handbills, in fact, every variety OF JOB WORK.

Neatly and expeditiously executed at the

"STANDARD OFFICE." On HARGETT STREET,

September 5th, 1864.

TITHE PEANUTS!

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, RALEIGH, 9th September, 1864

POST QUARTERMASTERS THROUGHout the State are requested to instruct their several
County Agents to collect all the

TITHE PEANUTS at some convenient depot on the line of the nearest rail-road as early as possible, and send information to this office, so that an Agent may be sent to receive them W. W. PERCE,

Major & Chief Q. M. Dist. N. C.

NOTICE TO FARMERS.

Quartermaster's Department, HALKIGH N. C., Sept. 18, 1864. HAVE SENT TO THE FOLLOWING NA. med places a small lot of BLUE STONE, to be so d to the FARMERS in the surrounding Counties, at \$10 per pound In NO instance is any one to have more than two or three pounds, and less, according to crop of

Henderson, Hillsboro', Greensboro', Lexington, Salisbury, Charlotte, Graham, Lincolnton, Morganton, States-ville, Asheville, Sa'e:n, Asheboro', and Rateigh A. Q. M., N. C. A. Beptember 15, 1954.

SORGHUM SEED WANTED! SEVERAL THOUSAND BUSHELS WANT-ed, for which I will pay the following prices: Cleaned seed, acr bushel. \$5 69 Seed in broom, (2 inches stalk,) per 100 lbs. \$ 00

M. KELLY, Ruleigh, N. O.

SPECIAL NOTICE?

Headquarters 3d Military District, ) DEP'T. N. C., AND SOUTEREN VA, Wilmington, N. C., August 30th, 1864.

A LL PERSONS NOT RESIDENTS OF A SMITHVILLE are requested to REFRAIN from apply-ing at Headquarters for permission to visit the Forts or to go down the River in the Government Steamers. This is persons living at a distance, especially LADIES in the hone of prevening a fruitless journey from their homes Upon NO CONSIDERATION, for the present at

homes Upon NO CONSIDERATION, for the present at least, will parnission be given to pass upon the Government Boats. When circumstances will admit of a relaxation of this role, due notice will be given.

Packages for soldiers at the different posts will be delivered to Capt. Grangers, A. Q. M. They should be suitably marked and he will be responsible for their safe delivery through his genus. ory through his agents.

W. B. C! WOTTING, James H. Hill, hisjor and A. A. Gen. September 5th, 1864.

September 12, 1864.

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF VARGINIA.

SESSION 1864-'65. THE ANNUAL COURSE OF LECTURES will commence on the FIRST MONDAY in November, and continue until FIRST of MARCH, under the

FEES. PROFESSORS' FEES, each.

DEMONSTRATOR OF ANATOMY, GRADUATION. For further information, or copy of the Catalogue, ad-

L S. JOYNES,

Dean of the Faculty.

Richmond, Ya SECRETARYS OFFICE,

\$20

\$10

250

RALEIGH, Aug. 25th, 1864. SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIV-ed at this office that MONDAY, the 28th of Septem-ber, to furnish a sufficient quantity of WOOD

for the use of the State, in the Capitol, during the ensuing winter and spring.

The wood to be sound onk and hickory, to be delivered and measured in the wood house, on the Capitoli grounds, from time to time as required, and to be cut inte-suitable lengths for the several tire-places. Bidders will state the price per cord at which they will

The right of rejecting bids not advantageous to the state is reserved

JNO, P. H. RUSS,
Secretary of State. September 1, 1854.

51—id.

Progress, Confederate and Conservative please copy still day.

Primitive Baptist Association. THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THIS ASa sociation will convene at NEUNE CHURCH, six miles northeast of Raleigh, on FRIDAY BEFORE THE LAST SUNDAY IN SEPTEMBER NEXT. Persons from a distance arriving at Raleigh by Railroad, will be furnished with convocance to the place of meet-

ing. Bept. 5, 1884.

FOR SALE!

\$50,000 WAKE COUNTY BONDS! ON THE 3D DAY OF OCTOBER NEXT, (MONDAY of our Superior Court,) at 11 o'clock, by authority of our County Court, I shall sell at the Auction Store of Tucker, Andrews & Co., in the City of Raising, Fifty thousand deliars of, Wake County Bonds. These Bonds are to sums of \$1,000, \$500 and \$ .10, to. ron for ran years, with coupons at sched, payable semi-annually. JOHN P. HUTCHING,

TUCKER, ANDREYS & Co. September 12, 1864.

TITHE TOBACCO.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE GENERAL are authorized to extend the time for the collection of the TITHE TORACCO, till the

FIRST OF OCTOBER, prox. Tobacco raisers of WAKE and ORANGE will have their Tithes delivered by that time, as that is the last day of grace.

Agent for Wake and Orange Counties.

The Tobacco from Wake County to be delivered to JNO.
W. COSBY. Raision.

September 11, 1854. WOOL NOTICE.—QUARTERMASTER'S.

Department, Raleigh, June 9, 1844.—I am now howing terms wis.

One bauch of Yarn for three nounds washed Wool, so One banch of Yarn for three nounds washed Woel, some one bunch for four pounds unwashed.

Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kinston, Catherine Lake, Concord, Rockingham, Hendersonville, Stateville, Roxhoro', Ashaville, Pittsboro', Louisburg, Fayeleville, Colerant, and at this place.

Persons shipping woul to this place will please mark on the packages who they are from, and the cetton yarn will be forwarded immédiately.

I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops H. A. DOW D. A. Q. M., N. C. A. July 18, 1364.

MRS. MILLER CONTINUES TO ACCOM-

August 1, 1864,