

SAVANNAH.

AY MORNING, AUGUST 5, 1861.

The Friends of Bartow. who are desirous of forming them...

Who is Responsible? tion is exercising every class at the...

The great question for them now is: who it was that deceived them...

It is the northern Press that has done wrong. They have systematically...

northern Press has been the cause for the past twenty years. The...

IN ALABAMA.—We have been perusing the following extract from a...

WARSAW, SUMMER CO., ALA., July 30th, 1861. as far as I can hear, will make...

General Government has purchased the steamer Augusta...

Northern Slanders.

The opinion in which we of the South are held at the North, is expressed in the following article taken from the N. Y. World.

NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN BRAVERY CONTRASTED.—The present war has lasted quite long enough to settle beyond a doubt the relative question of northern and southern bravery...

Now, this contrast, which is so strongly marked, and which every skirmish and battle so signally illustrates, becomes all the more striking when we consider it in the light of the previous declarations and pretensions of the South.

The operations of those celebrated thieves—Robert Macaire Floyd and Jacques Strop Cobb, rather unsettled the high estimate of the model Southerner; and, indeed, the whole series of low, dirty, disgraceful speculations, criminalities and arrangements which preceded the outbreaking of the Southern rebellion was, to say the least of it, not very creditable to the chivalrous South.

And, first, in regard to their bravery. It is ascertained beyond question that at every battle where they were not confessedly beaten, the rebels retreated simultaneously with the Union troops, and never dared to grasp and follow up their apparent and temporary success.

This was the case at Big Bethel, where Magruder's force retired at the same time ours was withdrawn; at Vienna, where the rebels ran away before General Schenck's soldiers rallied after the first surprise from the masked battery; and, as it now appears, at Bull's Run, where Beauregard's force retreated to Manassas Junction and our own fell back upon Centerville and Washington.

Letter from an Oglethorpe.

STONE BRIDGE, July 26th, 1861.

My Dear Father:—You have doubtless ere this received a brief note from me informing you of my safety. That was but a hurried line to relieve your anxiety. I now write to give you some idea of our action. On Thursday, the 18th inst., very much to our surprise, while waiting at the breast-works at Winchester, in hourly expectation of an attack from Patterson, we were ordered to prepare for a march without any information as to the cause or our destination.

We arrived at the Shenandoah about dusk; having to ford it, we lost about four hours.— At 3 o'clock on Friday morning we reached a little town called Paris, here a halt was ordered, our guns were stacked in the street, the men threw themselves upon the side-walk, and in ten minutes all were asleep. At 5 o'clock the drums beat, and in five minutes we were again on the march.

While lying here, the bombs came nearer and nearer, until one dropped about three feet in front of John Fleming and myself, covering us with dust, the next dropped on our left, in front of the Mason Guards, wounding two men, one of whom died to day. Just at this time Brigadier General Bartow, saying that he must have a Regiment to support his right, Bartow ordered Col. Gardner to take the 8th (our) Regiment. Though the shot and shell were falling thick and fast around us, when Gardner gave the order, "Eighth Regiment to your feet," every man rose and stood erect, not one faltered, and we charged for at least one mile in the face of that battery, without firing a single gun.

We then turned into a narrow strip of woods within about seventy yards of the enemy's line, and opened fire upon them. Here our little band of five hundred and fifty-nine men, for thirty minutes, bore the fire of eight Regiments of the enemy, and it is my honest conviction that they would have stood there until the last man had fallen, had no order to retire been given; as it was, the order to retreat was repeated three or four times before it was obeyed. Col. Gardner, who was in the Mexican war, and who was wounded in this action, says that it was the heaviest fire to which men were ever exposed. We lost from our Regiment, in killed, wounded and missing, over two hundred men.

To give you an idea of how thickly the bullets were showered upon us, I need only state that but sixteen out of the seventy-six men that the Oglethorpes carried into action, escaped being killed, wounded, or struck with spent balls or pieces of shell. I myself got two bullets through my pants, and was struck by a piece of shell upon the right knee, which lamed me for a day or two. In the little cove of woods in which we fought, there is not a tree or bush that has not one or more bullets in it, and it is only surprising that any of us escaped. We can only account for it by remembering that there is an over-riding Providence, whose protecting arm was doubtless thrown around us. Poor Ferrill was killed right at my side; little Frank Beville, Lippman, and John Fleming, were shot down just around

Richmond Correspondence

Of the Savannah Republican.

RICHMOND, July 31, 1861.

Congress continues to transact all business within closed doors, so that it is impossible to obtain any note of its action until fully matured. Its attention, however, we ascertain, is being devoted principally to the Cotton Loan, and the mode of making it the chief instrumentality in supporting the Treasury during the war. The session will probably last for two weeks longer.

The obligation of secrecy was removed this evening from the following resolutions in relation to the First Regiment of North Carolina Volunteers: Resolved, That the President be and he is hereby authorized to receive and muster into the service of the Confederate States of America, the First Regiment of North Carolina Volunteers, now stationed at Yorktown, for the term of six months from the time they were sworn in and mustered into the service of N. Carolina, and to discharge them after the expiration of that period; said period to commence at the time the first company of said Regiment was mustered into the service of North Carolina.

Resolved, further, That the Cadets of the North Carolina Institute, at Charlotte, who may have been acting with said Regiment, be mustered into service in the same manner as the residue of the Regiment, and recognized as part thereof, with the pay of privates.

The lack of all news matter with reference to the movements of our own Army, except such as it is injurious to publish, may be observed in effect upon all the papers. We resort to the publication of extracts from the northern journals which can be reached, by running the blockade, for expositions of the public sentiment north of Dixie, and it is refreshing to observe what changes in public opinion can be made by a small battle. Greeley and Raymond, failing to outlie themselves by contradicting their own first statements with regard to the battle of Stone Bridge, are now endeavoring to turn away the attention of the Yankees from the lamentable downfall of the "Grand Army," by asking them to weep over the vicissitudes of their Lieutenant-General, and to rine in masses and thunder both their denunciations and anathemas against the incongruous Cabinet of Mr. Lincoln.

One or two of these intrepid spirits who, from the commencement of the war, have boldly declared against the usurpations of the dynasty and the injustice exercised upon the South, have now the courage to taunt the Administration with sneers, and expose its rotteness to the gaze of Republican and Democrat. There exists in the strain of all these articles an under-current which will soon swell into a conciliation—unconditional peace will be ensured by guarantees. The change in the feeling of Congress is made manifest by the same agency; those who have had their hands upon their mouths are speaking boldly, and where it was difficult to find, ten days ago, a man who had the temerity to breathe one word of remonstrance, may now be counted scores of censurers. We may not hope for a direct proposition for peace at this early stage of affairs, but from all indications we expect a violent revulsion in the very cities of the North, which have hitherto been goading on the sans culotte of their bosoms to slaughter and pillage.

The movements of our military are conducted very secretly, and it is impossible for them even to ascertain their destination before embarking. The "Tombs Brigade" is being rapidly filled by arriving companies, and will probably bring its complement into the field by the close of next week.

Congress, in Executive Session, has confirmed the nomination of Brig. Gen. Gustave Tautant Beauregard to a full Generalship in the Regular Army of the Confederate States.

IN A BAD WAY

an account of a...

who in the hour of every extreme...

A mass meeting of about two hundred persons, mostly men, were called to order, and the organization of a social club called to order. Michel was elected appointed Secretary.

The President plan of organization socialism, maintain a crisis like the the support of the of the latter to allow by providing them means; the hall avenues; water was laborers could be The speaker suggested workingmen's associations, the city, and all country, each one of them, including the to be governed by various addresses a more than a dozen.

The debates were a very excited manner. Much confusion until finally the assenting conclusion.

That a committee organization of and to make arrange the workingmen to pass resolutions to the non-Council. The composed of Messrs. Burdett, Stenz, Stein, and Mensing.

The Committee were upon the workmen join this new organization.

The Object of a Debt, counting by the good defense, agriculture, and other specific instances, was a sale of bonds and under various titles.

The motive for the peace, was with many a party, to perpetuate by means of a great possibility to secure adjustment to the ordinary times of peace. The Morrill Tariff, even similar artificial system, great national debt, perpetual necessity for the Protectionists, as a powerful motive, sels of the Administration, against conciliation. Three months we have died millions; before out, or this war closed, and millions.

Protection of the partitions of means, commerce of liberty, short-sighted. The work by its excessive debt, we must be the modifies and the must add to it a tax taxes, and these alike of production. The H pays no more domestic compete with us in of our high tariff. We other members of the nothing of the loss of eleven States, which of the war, and may not National debts and the greatest calamities of nation; yet nations hitherto as inevitable must never be self-contrived rulers have been guilty of repeating us.—Albany.

PUBLIC

Resolution passed by the

Savannah Republican 8/6/61

He was a Colonel in the army, and was brevetted in 1862. A correspondent of the *Journal*, writing from Western Virginia, says a female spy has been discovered in the Kentucky Regiment. She had enlisted at Cincinnati, and was writing information in regard to our troops to the member of the Knights of the South, and is ready for her fate. She was sent to Columbus.

ENTAIN-FIGHT.—The Louisville *Journal* says the Indiana volunteers engaged in the Virginia raid and the Rich Mountain battle have returned home, and but few ever go back. Many of them declare that their casualties were much as represented in the *Journal* of the Georgia boys were as nothing but overwhelming every day.

The *News* of 24th, says:—"The *Journal* is not so firm to-day, the *Journal* for best bills. Some surprise there should be so much de- for bills, but if more consid- to the property remitted out of *Journal*, there will be less cause

The *Charleston Courier*, late *Journal* authorizes the belief that *Journal* has been had with *Journal* from some points of the *Charleston* and *Savannah*. A *Journal* recently overhauled containing *Journal* and other supplies, *Journal* for a Lincoln market. The *Journal* was dashed in a small boat into a

away from Western Virginia, or making tracks away from the bayonets of the "savage" volunteers at Bull's Run, the chivalry presented their backs to the enemy, and made the illustrious General Price their model and exemplar.

But if they did not rival even the Indian in bravery, they at least equalled him in ingenuity and cunning. Some of them, it is said, displayed the Union flag at Bull's Run, to attract small squads of our troops towards them.—Others shouted, "Don't fire on our brothers," from behind their masked batteries, in order to take advantage of the momentary confusion thus caused, and pour in a murderous volley.—Is this Southern bravery and chivalry? Or is it chivalry to rob the dead and telegraph to Nashville how many gold dollars a wounded Union officer had in his pocket? Is it chivalry to butcher the wounded, to nail prisoners to a tree for targets, to hack and quarter the bodies of the dead? Is it chivalry to fire upon hospitals and ambulances, to kill nurses and *Journal*, to wound and capture surgeons?—Northern "savages" give water to wounded rebels, who return bullets for thanks; care for the injured, bury the dead, treat the prisoners with kindness and consideration, and, in short, fight like brave soldiers, but like humane men also. Can the chivalry say the same of themselves after the recent atrocities at Bull's Run? If the South sent its "gentlemen" to war, of what must its general population consist? The true Southern gentlemen never had a hand in such fighting.

This contrast between Northern and Southern bravery, as displayed in the present war, shows that the South is entirely at the mercy of the North, and that our success is certain and assured. It is to be hoped that the principles of honor, morality and humanity instilled into our soldiers will lead them to treat the rebels, as heretofore, like deceived and erring kinsmen, to be defeated only to be again restored to the blessings of the Union. But God help the South if it continues to make this a battle a *Journal*. The greatest patience has its limit, and such outrages as those committed after the battle of Bull's Run will only bring upon the South that utter ruin and desolation for which all right minded, conscientious men are striving to avert. Let the South, then, be warned in time, and spare itself this moral suicide. Unless the rebel troops behave like Christians, the Northern soldiers will behave like

They wounded are all doing well and I trust they will all recover. Fleming is slightly wounded in the shoulder and not considered at all dangerous. A correct list of the killed and wounded has been sent to Savannah, so that it is not necessary for me to mention them. Poor Bartow felt and suffered all that a noble, generous, and brave heart could, when he saw his brave men falling fast around him. When Gardner was shot down, Bartow was heard asking him "In God's name, what can I do to save my brave boys?" At this time the enemy were firing on our front, had flanked us upon our right, and were pouring in upon us a destructive fire from that quarter, when, to cap the climax, one of our own Regiments coming up, mistook us for the enemy and gave us a volley upon our left; under these circumstances Bartow seized the colors and called upon his men to rally around him, when a ball pierced his heart. He fell nobly struggling for our sacred rights, and long will his memory live fresh in the hearts of his soldiers.

Our troops now began to come up to the scene of action and in a short time the enemy were put to flight and our victory was complete. Our loss, I think is put down at 2,000 men, whilst the enemy acknowledge a loss of from 5,000 to 6,000. Prisoners are still being brought in. We took 61 pieces of cannon and a number of horses. The enemy were so confident of victory that large numbers of citizens, among whom were, I understand, a good many ladies, came out to Centerville, where they were waiting for a signal from the battle field, when the rebels should be routed, to come on and see the ruin they had wrought; but, much to their mortification, they beheld only their own troops flying like sheep before about one-fourth their own numbers. Such is the fortune of war, I have given you but a poor account of the battle, the observations of one man engaged in a fight are confined to a small space. We are now about six miles from Manassas and cannot tell how long we shall remain here.

We have no Colonel and our Lieut. Colonel is wounded, and will not probably be able to take the field for six months, so that it is impossible to say what will be done with us. As anything is decided I will inform you. In the meantime direct to Manassas, 8th Georgia Regiment. Yours, &c., E. S. L.

The Part which Mr. Riddle, M. C. from Ohio, took in the Flight.

Mr. Riddle, member of the Lincoln Congress from Ohio, writes a letter to the *Cleveland Leader*, concerning his experience at the battle of Manassas, from which the following extracts are taken:

"Well the further they (the soldiers) ran, the more frightened they grew, and although we moved on as rapidly as we could, the fugitives passed us by scores."

The heat was awful, although now about 6, the men were exhausted—their mouths gaped, their lips cracked and blackened with the powder of the cartridges they had bitten off in the battle; their eyes starting in frenzy—no mortal ever saw such a mass of ghastly wretches.

As we passed the poor, demented, exhausted wretches who could not climb into the high, close baggage wagons, they made frantic efforts to get on to and into our carriage. They grasped it everywhere, and got on to it, and into it, and over it, and implored us every way to take them on. We had to be rough with them. At first they loaded us down almost to stand still, and we had to push them off and throw them out. Finally Brown and I, with a pistol each, kept them out, although one poor devil got in spite of us, and we heaved the coward two miles. I finally opened the door and he was tumbled out.

The *Cincinnati Commercial* insists that "the people of Cleveland should give Mr. Riddle a reception when he returns home," but does not indicate the character of reception.

NORTHERN COWARDS.—The army correspondent of the *Cincinnati Commercial*, speaking of the bad conduct of one of the Ohio regiments at Manassas, makes the following admission:

It is proper to state that the number who flinched on the discovery of the masked battery was about 25 to 30. I found them in little squads of 3 to 4, making their way out of the woods and to the rear of our forces. Major Hughes, of Dayton, of Gen. Schenck's staff was vainly striving to rally some of these fol-

Read Districts of Chatham from one out of every three subject to read duty in the one day provisions and to report at such points as directed by Captain Schenck parts for the purpose of orders on the defense of the In pursuance of the force of Read Commissioners of every three hands on read duty, in ready sum-visions with blankets, ch-upt implements for road-
Wm. H. Lawrence, 121,
Cuthbert Barracks, St.
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Dr. Cheves' plantation,
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HEADQUARTERS
FORT PER
An Election for
and Third Lieut
Irish Volunteers, is held
Friday, the 9th of August, 1862
the Company, under the
Law. By order of
E. P. LAWSON, Adj't.

SPECIAL ORDERS
An Election for
and Third Lieut
Irish Volunteers, is held
Friday, the 9th of August, 1862
the Company, under the
Law. By order of
E. P. LAWSON, Adj't.

Refreshment Tab
Ladies who
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will please send them to
next, or early on Tuesda-
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thankfully received. We
anything to help our
d. 25
aug 1

NOT
There will
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tion on Tuesday Evening