

North Carolina Whig.



CHARLOTTE:

Tuesday, August 6, 1861.

W. R. Wakefield, Esq., of Lenoir, has consented to act as our authorized agent. He will receive orders for the Whig, blank advertisements, and receipts for the same. Any person subscribing who pay in him within three months will receive the Whig for two dollars.

THE ELECTION. MECKLENBURG COUNTY—OFFICIAL.

Superior Court. County Court.

| For | Rep. | Whig | None |
|-----------------------------|------|------|------|
| Charlotte, 306 | 119 | 489 | |
| Rea's, 20 | 19 | 38 | |
| Rea's, 15 | 22 | 37 | |
| Providence, 20 | 54 | 74 | |
| Swain Creek, 27 | 8 | 35 | |
| Faw Creek, 13 | 22 | 35 | |
| Long Creek, 8 | 31 | 39 | |
| Dewees's, 9 | 16 | 25 | |
| Hill's, 44 | 16 | 60 | |
| Horrocks, no election held. | | | |
| Hornet's Neck, 7 | 08 | 15 | |
| Charlotte Grove, 15 | 24 | 39 | |
| Roanokeburg, 1 | 1 | 2 | |
| | 306 | 570 | 589 |

A vote was taken on the stay law at some of the boxes, as follows:
FOR LIBERAL PROTECTION FOR LETTERS AND BOXES.
Charlotte 261, Steel Creek 27, Rea's 24, Dewees's 12, Hill's 16—total 345. There were 14 votes cast at Hill's box for protection to subscribers only.

New Phases of the War Policy.

It comes from all accounts received from the North, that the great victory, achieved by our Southern arms at Manassas, or Stone Bridge on Bull Run, on Sunday, the 21st of July, has produced a great reversion in public opinion there. Its effect, however, is perhaps not so much a reversion in public opinion, as in defining the objects to be attained by the prosecution of the war, and consequently the formation, on this basis, of conflicting political parties, each contending for the supreme power of the Government in directing it to accomplish its own policy and purposes. The avowed purpose now of the anti Lincoln party in prosecuting the war is simply to maintain the integrity of the Government, whilst that of the Administration party, proper, is not only to secure this end, but also to effect the absolute and entire abolition of slavery in the Southern States, the total modification of our property, and the execution on the gallows of every rebel traitor, as they term us, in the land. Thus far, to a great extent, the anti Lincoln, or opposition, party have furnished the Government with men and means to prosecute the war, in obedience to the notion that they were only fighting to maintain the authority of the Government. But since recent avowals and disclosures, from the councils of those in authority in the Administration, have opened the eyes of the opposition to the truth that the war is to be prosecuted by the Administration party for the unholy purposes above mentioned, it is becoming every day more and more manifest that the opposition will withdraw their support, and leave the Government to work out its destiny, so far as this war is concerned, by the men and means of its own adherents alone. This is one consoling result of their recent defeat at Manassas, and will eventually make the achievement of our independence not only certain, but easy of attainment; since the withdrawal of the opposition, will leave the Administration without means or fighting men, except on paper, where they are wont to exhaust all their valor and liberality.

But their disgraceful defeat at Manassas has had still another effect upon the Administration, and destroyed, for a time at any rate, the harmony of its councils. The clamorous and impertinent zeal of the leading Black Republican journals of the North for a short and glorious war, had the effect, as Gen. Scott alleges in excuse for the first defeat of his long Military career, to precipitate him into the battle of Manassas before he was ready. And yet forsooth, because Lincoln and his cabinet acquiesced, and adopted the councils of these same fanatical journals, and failed, as every reasonable man would have predicted, they turn right around and show the exhibit as a set of "imbeciles, and clamor aloud for their removal, and the appointment of others, who will doubtless be guilty of the same wicked and disgraceful indiscretion as their illustrious predecessors. A house divided against itself cannot stand.

There is a time in the life of every man, when he is too old to be a hero, and too young to be a philosopher. Might we not now profit by the truth of this maxim?

At what time of day was Adam created?—A little before Eve.

A LETTER.

The following letter we copy from the Daily Bulletin, by request, and we think it worthy of a perusal:

HEADQUARTERS 6TH REG'T, N. C. STATE TROOPS, Camp Bulls Run, July 24th, 1861.

Dear Parents:—Once more I have an opportunity of writing to you all, and that after having been exposed for nine hours on a battle field, strongly contested on each side, we achieved a glorious but dear bought victory on last Sunday (July 21st) about 5 miles from the Junction on Bulls Run Creek. Our whole force on the field amounted to near 60,000, while that of the enemy was not less than 80,000, though we only had about 15,000 engaged—the enemy 35,000. The contest began at 4 A. M., and continued with unabated vigor till 4 P. M., when I saw the enemy flying across the hills with rapid strides. It was the most beautiful sight that one ever beheld to see them retreating with their banners unfurled, and to hear the cheers and huzzas that went up from our ranks. We pursued them for several miles, and that night I slept in the camp that the Yankees occupied Saturday night. Only four Companies in our Regiment were in the chase, (my Company one of them,) the rest being cut off in the early part of the engagement. We were at Winchester when we received orders to come to Manassas. We arrived here Sunday morning about 6 A. M. I heard the cannonading as soon as I left the cars. A fellow told me that the "Ball" was open, and that we would "get there in time to dance at least one set." I must say I felt a little queer at first, but fear left me as soon as I got into it. We were immediately marched to the "Ball Room," and formed in line of battle at 7 A. M. When we had formed a rifled cannon ball came whizzing through my company and passed between me and the 3rd Ser'gt of our company. It was a 12 pounder. We saw it before it got to us and dodged it. You ought to have seen us all squat. It was the first that had been fired at us. I have it now lying by me and will send it home if I can. We were placed in a position where two Regiments had been cut to pieces. The enemy had possession of a hill and we had to advance up a ravine with 2 pieces of Sherman's battery placed at the mouth of it. We however advanced and silenced the battery in a short time. Our Regiment there lost 18 killed and 47 wounded and one prisoner. My company lost of that number 7 killed and 6 wounded, (all privates,) being in the hottest of the fight. After taking possession of it, Col. Fisher advanced beyond the battery some 30 yards, and it was there that he fell pierced with a rifle ball through the head. All the other Officers escaped in our Regiment except Lieut. Meegan, who was wounded; Captain Avery, and Lieut. Col. Lightfoot, slightly. Our Brigadier General (Be.) was killed. Just before going into battle I put up the most earnest prayer that I ever did, and I know that it was answered, for the balls came by me as thick as hail stones and the bomb shells burst all around me, and none but the hand of God could have saved me. I got several trophies off the battle field, and will send some home the first opportunity. It is impossible to give a description of the field after the battle. For 7 miles it was strewn with the dead and dying. You couldn't advance a step without seeing them; many times I had to step over them. I never thought I could stand such scenes, but it has little effect on me now. I lost a hat and a dead Lieutenant (Yankee) Hitchcock's coat and took a ladies likeness out of his pocket. I got a great many guns but could not carry them. The boy that waits on me got a splendid shot gun and sword off the battle field. This sheet of paper came out of a dead Yankee's pocket; it came in very good time as I am about out. Our cavalry chased them through Centerville and Fairfax also our artillery killing them all the way. I was told this morning that the road from here to Alexandria where they were lined with those killed on the way, and the wounded and dead they attempted to take from the battle field. Their loss was about 3,000 killed and wounded, while ours was not more than 800. We have taken about 1,000 of them prisoners and they are still coming in. Since I have commenced this letter a Yankee Officer has been brought by, taken this morning a short distance from our camp. We are now encamped on the very spot where we formed our line of battle.

When we left Winchester (July 18th,) we were so hurried that we could not bring our tents, and have been sleeping without them ever since, though last night I had a very good tent made of Yankee blankets that they had left on the battle field. Besides the prisoners we took we captured 62 pieces of artillery, 300 wagons, and knapsacks and canteens by the thousand. Our Regiment has the honor of taking two pieces of Sherman's battery, the pride of the North. The whole army went to Alexandria with only two pieces of Artillery, the rest being in our possession, and many of the pieces rifled. I think that peace will soon be made now since this important victory. I talked with some of the prisoners, most of them told me that it was not their will to fight against the South; that they had been forced into it, and that they had intended to go home as soon as their time was out. Some said that their time would have been out 1st of August, though I found many who were enlisted for 3 years. We had certainly the flower of the Northern army to contend against; many of them being of the regular U. S. army, commanded by Generals Scott, McDowell and Patterson. Scott was not on the field himself the day of the battle, but one of the wounded Yankees told me that he reconnoitered the day before, and that he told the soldiers to fight like men and on next Tuesday he would insure them a dinner in Richmond.

There is a time in the life of every man, when he is too old to be a hero, and too young to be a philosopher. Might we not now profit by the truth of this maxim?

At what time of day was Adam created?—A little before Eve.

It was rumored in camp this morning that a flag of truce had been sent by Scott to Davis proposing to treat of peace, though it may be only a rumor. I hope it is not for I never want to see such another slaughter as was on last Sunday.

Our Colonel being killed Lieut. Colonel Lightfoot will take his place.

We buried our dead Monday evening on the battle field. The Yankees have been lying there till today when part of them were buried, though there are now hundreds lying where they fell, and a great many horses.

Your affectionate son,
B. RUSH SMITH.

THE SOUTHERN REBELS.

It is quite delightful and refreshing to observe the parrot-like facility with which the Yankee press talks of the "Southern Rebels." There is something so novel and exhilarating to people who never owned a servant, to whom no one was ever low enough to acknowledge allegiance, who cannot in general compel even a horse to admit their supremacy, in the idea of anybody on the face of the earth rebelling against them, that they ought to be profoundly grateful to the whole South for affording them an opportunity to entertain themselves with such an exquisite illusion.

It is true, that we are unable to discover the applicability of the term. The South never rebelled against the Constitution, nor do we understand how any State can rebel against the Union, which was but the creation of the States, any more than any other principals can rebel against their agents.—But we prefer to look at the thing in the light which "tickles" the Yankee's tongue, viz; a rebellion against Yankeeism, against Yankee commerce, Yankee manufactures, and Yankee lords and masters. The idea of rebelling against Yankees may as well be applied to any man, but to our mind is so ludicrous and diverting that we shall never want to be called anything but rebel till the day of our death. If ever a momentary gloom overtops our horizon, if troubles come upon us, friends depart, and the shades of life's evening become prematurely dark, this idea of rebelling against a Yankee would chase everything like serious reflection from our minds, and bring a broad grin even upon the cheek of despair.

We by no means confound the whole North with that "peculiar people," the Yankees. Not are all Yankees who are born and live in Yankeeedom. But take them as a whole, we can safely say that rebellion to them—their morality, religion, manners, philosophy—is obedience to Heaven. A more godless, licentious, canting, cruel, humberging race than the children of the May Flower, never existed in any land. The American Indians, whom they cheated out of their possessions, and assassinated when they had made them drunk enough to commit hostilities, were perfect gentlemen in comparison.

Now, if any one is pleased to suppose that all this is vague and angry denunciation, we have only to refer to the statistics of crime, and compare the crime of the North, or leaving out such confessed Sodom and Gomorrah as New York and Philadelphia, place side by side New England and any section of equal size in the Southern States. Take their model Commonwealth, Massachusetts, and how will it compare with the much-abused State, South Carolina! No better standard of the morality of the people can be found than female virtue, and in the State of South Carolina there has not been a divorce since the Revolution. In the State of Massachusetts there is scarcely a day, certainly not a week in the year, in which a divorce does not become necessary. We say nothing of the Carolinian's elevation of manners, of his high-bred courtesy, of his chivalric courage, these being considered in Massachusetts Southern foibles; but, in the vital, household virtues, which are essential to the purity and happiness of society, Massachusetts can bear no comparison with South Carolina. And so of other Southern States. We well recollect that, when, at the instance of a Northern correspondent, in the columns between Fremont, Fillmore and Buchanan, we examined the Virginia records to ascertain whether a divorce had ever been obtained between Mrs. Fremont and her husband, Mr. Prior, we were struck with the rarity of such cases in Virginia history. Can Massachusetts say as much! or any New England State? We do not impeach the general purity of the sex in that or any other portion of the country, for the majority of women in every land are better and purer than men; but we maintain that there does not exist elsewhere, and has not in modern times, whether in the Old World or the New, as high morality as characterizes the Southern States. In regard to truth, frankness, commercial honesty, good fellowship between neighbors, no intelligent and candid man will for a moment contest the superiority of the South. We dismiss altogether the difference of manners—the general, refined deportment of Southern men in general, and the coarse, abrupt, unfeeling style which has become so general in Northern society that a man of sensibility and gentility among them is regarded as little better than a fool! Think of a people who can deliberately elect such a swine as Lincoln President of the United States, whose best ideal of a gentleman is Sumner, of Massachusetts, and whose model of a hero, Benjamin F. Butler, of Old Point. Rebellion against them! It is the rebellion of a civilized stoneware against pork and molasses, Withersfield onion and Massachusetts cod! There is a practical idea, however, connected with this slang about Southern rebels which lies at the foundation of this infamous war. It is that the Southern States belong to the North; that they are the rightful owners of our wealth and industry; that they are entitled of right to our cotton, tobacco, rice, naval stores and trade. We are not to reap any further benefit from any of the great staples of our production than a bare support. We are to produce these grand articles of commerce which enrich the world, and make New York, Boston, Lowell, Lynn, Philadelphia, &c; magnificent cities, and to receive nothing more from them than our bread, clothing and lodging. All the rest belongs to our Northern lords and masters! The

seceding States are to be treated as so many fugitive slaves, and are not to be permitted to imitate our Yankee tyrants in nullifying the fugitive slave law. Therefore, we are denounced as rebels, and the rebellion is to be put down by fire and sword! The question at issue is simply whether we belong to them or to ourselves. The South is able to decide that question, and as long as it can draw a trigger or wield a bayonet it will never become a slave—above all, the worst of all slaves—a slave to the Yankees, "a servant of servants and slave of the devil."

—Richmond Dispatch.

NEWS.

FROM THE DAILY BULLETIN.

APPOINTMENTS TO THE CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, Aug. 1.

Congress is in secret session to day. The following appointments under the Postal Department have been confirmed: For Georgia.—Thomas C. Howard, Atlanta; Solomon Cohen, Savannah; J. Richardson, Albany; Wm. Wood, Madison; Thomas Crawford, Athens; H. M. Jeter, Columbus; Martin A. Bowden, Griffin.

For South Carolina.—James B. Glass, Columbia; Alfred Huger, Charleston; T. W. Pegues, Camden; W. M. McNulty, Georgetown.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.

Gen. McClelland is examining, to see if any incompetencies are in officers. Eighteen three months Regiments have left. Congress will not adjourn this week. House will kill Senate's Tariff. Senate will kill House's direct Tax Bill. House passed bill modifying sub Treasury, else than g. s. Silver received. Rumored that Butler is to be succeeded by Gen. Wool. Recent heavy rains have swollen the Potomac ford. Sixteen officers, Garibaldi's, gone home. Prince Napoleon is the guest of the French Minister.

The Senate has passed a Resolution authorizing the sending of arms to Federalists residing in Delaware.

The House has passed a Bill appropriating \$100,000 to purchase Navy Ordnance.

The N. Y. Herald expresses the opinion that the Army of the Potomac will not be kept idle long. Its reorganization proceeds with great rapidity.

Julius Bing, a naturalized Englishman, captured at Ball Run, has escaped and returned, via Richmond and Mathias Point. He wanted to return via Centerville, but thought it unsafe to do so. Bing was a spectator.

LATER.

Confederate Congress.

RICHMOND, Aug. 3.

Congress has passed, and the President has approved several Acts, to day, amending former Acts about Cotton exportations, the Public Defence, issue of Treasury Notes and Revenue appropriations for the Navy.

Nothing of interest from the Camps to day.

Another Battle and Victory.

GEN. McCULLOCH ON THE FIELD.

A CONFEDERATE VICTORY.

600 FEDERALISTS KILLED, AND MANY CAPTURED.

RICHMOND, Aug. 3.

Reliable information received here via Nashville, (Tenn.) states that Gen. McCulloch with 12,000 Confederates attacked the Federalist at Springfield, Missouri, on Friday the 26th July, killing about 600 and taking about the same number prisoners.

The victory was complete and the loss on the Confederate side was very trifling.

FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

RICHMOND, Aug. 3.

The Winchester Republican of this morning, says that Gen. Banks' army at Harper's Ferry is almost entirely disbanded, only a few Regiments remaining.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.

Official Dispatches to Gen. Patterson will show that the entire blame of the Ball's Run disaster rests on his disobedience.—Positive orders were given him to engage Johnston. That being impossible, to get between Johnston and Manassas. The impossibility, to harass his rear, and, failing in that, to repair to Washington and form a junction with McDowell, simultaneously with Johnston and Beauregard.

Senate Bill authorizing Wells to purchase or charter vessels to aid in the collection of

Revenue, passed, also Resolution paying Mrs. Douglas, arrears due her late husband.

Secretary Cameron has ordered all slaves confined in Alexandria to be liberated and employed as Laborers in future.

Fugitives are to be treated in the same manner.

The fifth New York Regiment, en route home, were stoned in Baltimore by a crowd who cheered for Jeff Davis. Little harm was done. Several Shooters were arrested but were released—all swearing allegiance to Lincoln.

The garrisons have been placed under the command of McCall.

Three steamers, from Fortress Monroe, at the mouth of the Potomac River have been fired on and got aground in attempting to escape. It is supposed they will be captured or destroyed by the Confederates.

Senate.—Mr. Breckinridge spoke, laying the slaughter at Manassas upon the government. He said we were hurling brave fellows into death for precepts which three fourths of them altho.

Mr. Baker responded, saying Breckinridge's appeals were made to animate our enemies. Were not his words of published treason, uttered in the Capitol?

Summer interrupted Baker, when he asked what would have been done with a Roman Senator similarly conducting himself, and remarked, *sotto voce*, he would have been hurled from *turris in rock*.

SENATE.—Bill passed providing punishment for certain crimes—recruiting army hostile to Union \$200 to \$1,000 fine and one to 5 years confinement. Those who enlist and those who encourage enlistment by words, writing or publishing, alike guilty. Letters from Commodore Engle, who has been ordered to bring home the Hong Kong fleet, under Commodore Seizing, of South Carolina, says the fleet is not there, but supposed to be not far off. Cameron goes to Pennsylvania to recruit his health. The N. Y. Herald says that it has been observed for several days, that Confederate Engineers have been making observations near the Chain Bridge.

McClelland has visited the neighborhood himself, pointing himself as regards their movements.

A gentleman from St. Louis, reports important dispatches received there from Springfield, but they are suppressed over all Telegraph lines going direct to Fremont's headquarters, where the most absolute censorship is exercised.

A dispatch dated Springfield, 20th, published this morning, says, McCulloch is moving slowly forward his forces. They are divided into three columns, the better to sustain by force. We are quietly awaiting their approach. Gen. Lyon has officially applauded Seigle. [This dispatch was probably written in St. Louis.]—Ed.

Advices from Mobile to-day report that the St. Louis Democrat says Solomon and Bart Seigle's troops made first three hundred and fifty miles from Springfield in 3 days. It does not say under what impetus the time was made, in speaking of a battle, whether that of Carthage, of one recently reported at Springfield, not stated.

The Democrat says the reported of killed on the rebel side is underrated. The people of the neighborhood affirm at least one thousand were killed and wounded. Several trophies of the battle have been brought to, including bars of iron fired from Jackson's cannon. They also fired 4 and 5 lbs. weights.

Mexico, Missouri, papers contain the programme to establish a camp of 30,000 at Springfield, to operate in Arkansas and Texas as soon as the weather will permit.

Gen. Polk will permit no free scouting considering it injurious to troops. He will hold people to strict responsibility for depredations committed by troops. He calls for relief in sufficient numbers to possess villages quarantering soldiers in citizens houses—drawing rations from citizens. This is believed the only means for keeping people quiet.

Letter ship Savannah off Hatteras, states that she was chased by a full rigged brig, of 200 tons, on Shoals, supposed to be the Jeff Davis, or one of her prizes.

Gen. Butler has arrived in Baltimore en route for Washington.

The Senate Bill confiscating property of rebels has been re-committed, 69 to 49.

The Tariff and Tax Bills have been considered in by the Conference Committee, and passed, 50 to 29.

Clifton, Nollan & Co. of New York, have failed.

The Brig *Watts*, from Pernambuco, reports having been chased three consecutive days by three different ships, but out sailed them all.

From Fortress Monroe, we learn that a private in the New York 10th Regiment has been arrested for corresponding with the enemy. A letter was found upon his person addressed to Gen. Lee.

Movements are being made to deprive the press, either by mail or telegraph, of Army intelligence, except results.

The House Bill to increase the efficiency of topographical Engineers—Bill authorizing the President to dismiss Officers for

incompetency, inefficiency, misconduct or neglect, created an exciting debate.

Mr. Oliver said Burnett is known to sympathize with the Rebels.

Burnett said if the gentleman wishes to know whom I was born, and whom regard war as being forced on them, and would make peace to-morrow, I answer in the affirmative. The gentlemen can make the most of it.

Prince Napoleon was presented by Seaward. With a Grand dinner.

Gen. Burnett has arrived on a short business visit.

Energetic measures will be adopted to prevent the transmission of letters hence, south, by Post.

Gen. Wool assumes command of Fortress Monroe next week.

A White Flag arrived at Fortress Monroe—purpose unknown.

The Tribune says it is rumored that the River is blockaded at Mathias Point and Acquia Creek.

Austin Smith, late Navy agent at San Francisco, has been arrested for treason, and confined in Fort Lafayette.

DEATH OF GEN. FLOURNOY.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 3.

Gen. Flournoy, of Arkansas died here to-day. He was a Confederate officer.

FROM ST. LOUIS, MO.

MONTE, Aug. 3.

Advices from St. Louis, states that Seymour Seigle's Regiment with two Iowa Regiments, have arrived to be disbanded.

Strong efforts are being made to continue some Guards in service beyond the time of their enlistment.

FROM PANAMA.

NEW YORK, August 3.

The Northern Light brings copy of the Panama Star which states that an English ship was overhauled and boarded by a Confederate Privateer in lat. 24, long 63 1/2 in Cincinnati, the business houses were closed to welcome the return of the three month Volunteers.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

MONTE, Aug. 3.

The steamship *Fulton* from Liverpool, has arrived at Capo Race, bringing 100 days later news.

The sales of cotton during two days amounted to 45,000 bales, of which speculators and exporters, took 22,000, at an advance of 1.16 to 1.84; the market closed with an advancing tendency.

Consols 89 1/2 @ 90, money.

GREAT VICTORY OF BEN McCULLOCH.

RICHMOND, Aug. 3, p. u.

Gov. Harris, of Tennessee, telegraphs to President Davis that a pitched battle has been fought in Missouri, and a great victory gained by the Confederate troops.

Ben McCulloch commanded our side with 18,000 men. The enemy numbered 20,000, under command of Gen. Lyon. After a sharp engagement, Gen. Lyon's forces were routed by the Southern—Six hundred of the enemy were killed and seven hundred were taken prisoner.

No further details have been received.

CAPTURE OF A BRIG AND CARGO.—We learn that the brig John Welsh, bound for Trinidad de Cuba, for Fallmouth, Reg. Co. orders, was captured by the privateer Jeff Davis, off the banks of Newfoundland, on the 16th of July, with cargo consisting of 273 hhds, 54 tierces and 28 barrels St. Croix sugar, and 430 boxes distilled She was placed in possession of a prize crew, who took her into a Southern port. The captain and prize crew arrived here this morning, and will, we learn, make arrangements for the disposal of her cargo.

The Captain states that the Jeff Davis came out of Charleston on the 26th of July and ran the blockade, and had, previous to the capture of the John Welsh, boarded two other vessels, one of which proved to be a vessel from Maryland, and had instructions, it appears from President Davis not to be molested if met by a privateer.—The other was a Yankee craft, which had, previous to her being boarded, changed her papers, but as there is no denying the boys of the Jeff Davis she was taken, and a prize crew placed on board. The cargo and vessel are worth over \$100,000. pretty good these hard times.—Southern Republican.

HON. ALFRED B. ELY.—This member of Lincoln's Congress, from the Rochester District N. Y., was taken prisoner at Manassas. He was not in the army, but for some reason or other chose to take a walk and go into the ranks as a private.—He was taken to Richmond and treated exactly as other prisoners are. That is, confined in a large factory, with 600 others. He has simple bread and meat dealt out to him, the same rations as our soldiers get. It is said that he complains bitterly of his accommodations and fare. But what could he expect? He will have reason to thank his stars if Lincoln has been so kind as to hang the privateersmen of the Savannah, as he seems disposed to do, for in case there is a very decided intention in Virginia to select Mr. Ely as one of the victims of Confederate retaliation—Fig. Ols.