The Danielsville Guards.

This company, Capt. John M. Montgomery, left this place yesterday for Richmond. This completes Gov. Cobb's Regiment.—We will publish a list of the company next week. The company is composed of the best material.

Danger of a Draft.

There was a prospect of a draft yesterday morning as Capt. Montgomery's company was about leaving. Upon counting the men it was found that there were more than would be received, and we thought at one time that the Captain would have to draft, *those who should stay at home*. The matter was finally settled, however, by an understanding, that if they could not all be mustered in under Capt. Montgomery, a portion of them could join Capt. Gholston's company, who is now in Richmond, and belongs to the same Regiment.

Troup Artillery.

Persons writing to members of this company should direct their letters thus:

Care Capt. M. Stanley, Troup Artillery, Monterey, Highland Co., Va.

The Cobb Infantry.

We omitted last week to notice the departure of this company, under Capt. Styles, of Habersham. We will publish the muster roll of the company next week.

A Patriotic Offer.

We are requested to state that Mr. Wynn A. Worsham proposes to become a candidate for Tax collector of Jackson county; and if elected, will apply the proceeds accruing to him for his services for the benefit of the volunteer companies now in service from that county.

Shot Gun With a Bayonet.

Mr. R Nickerson, of the Athens Foundry has shown us a shot gun to which he has very ingeniously attached a bayonet. It does not interfere with the sight or ramrod, and can be removed at pleasure.

We advise every man in the country having a shot gun to have the bayonet attached. It is as efficient as any weapon.

☞ See advertisement of Mr. T. A. Burke, of Savannah.

"Masked Battery."

Said Senator Toombs, in 1850, the "cry of Union, Union, is a *masked battery*, behind which the rights of the South are assailed."

From the howls and lamentations of Black Republican editors in 1861, the Secession cry has raised innumerable *masked batteries*, from behind which the permanency of the Union is assailed.

Fine Beef.

We are indebted to Mr. J. H. Brittain for an excellent beef-steak. Mr. B. is a reliable man, and persons purchasing from him may be sure of getting good meat.

☞ The Richmond correspondent of the Charleston Courier, writing July 19th, mentions the following incident concerning Col. Ramsay's Regiment of Georgians, as detailed by a Virginian:

"It appears that a regiment of fifteen hundred Yankee Dutchmen advanced too close for comfort, when Col. Ramsay gave the order—'Boys clean them up with your bayonet.' In an instant five hundred were under way, trotting as fast as their legs could carry them. The Dutchmen did not stop to exchange compliments, however, but travelled over the country in a state of unalloyed agitation, the Georgians chasing them into their very lines. Garnett was so delighted with this manoeuvre that he threw up his cap and exclaimed, 'God bless the boys—that's a feat worthy of veteran soldiers.'"

Incidents of the Battle.

We clip the subjoined incidents of the great battle from the correspondent of the Savannah *Republican* and Atlanta *Confederacy*, P. W. Alexander, Esq.:

I have already related some of the gallant exploits of our Georgia boys. Doubtless there are many others, if I had time and opportunity to trace them up. Charles M. Harper of the Miller Rifles, (Floyd county) is the hero of one of those daring feats which, while they deserve to be handed down to posterity, will serve to illustrate the prowess of the southern army. During the dreadful fight in which the immortal Eighth was engaged, he became separated from the Regiment and was finally taken prisoner by a squad of seven Federalists.—He submitted gracefully and voluntarily shared with them the contents of his canteen. When one of his own Regiment passed within hailing distance, he would call to him to fall in, as it was all over with them. In this way and by the activity of his captors, some six or eight Georgians were captured. At length Harper, having tipt the hint to his comrades, turned to his captors and said: "Gentlemen, one good turn deserves another, and as you have taken us prisoners, we now take you prisoners—yield or die." At the same time he and his friends pulled down their guns upon them. The Yankees thinking prudence the better part of valor, submitted with equal grace to their altered fortunes, and were marched off by our boys, and delivered to Gen. Beauregard.

Akin to this exploit is the feat performed by W. R. Oakley, a lad 17 years old, of Lauderdale county, Ala. He, too, had been taken prisoner and his feet and hands tied. He succeeded, after many efforts, in getting his hands loose, and then with his knife, he cut his shoes off and slipped the chain from his feet. He seized a gun and escaped from where he had been left. Meeting a Yankee, he ran his bayonet through him, in order to make him hold his tongue.—He had not proceeded far before he discovered a Federal Colonel surveying the field from an eminence, and going up to him as if he had been one of his own men, he put his bayonet against him and said: "You are my prisoner." It was Col. Corcoran, of the New York 69th (Irish) Regiment—one of the best in the Federal service.—Oakley who, though quite young, is of full size, took his sword and carried him to Little Beaury, who dubbed him Captain of a squad and ordered him to take Corcoran and a number of other prisoners into Manassas.

An attache of the English embassy, at Washington, who was with the Federal army, and witnessed the fight, has arrived in Richmond. During the progress of the battle, he inquired of a number of officers what would be the result of the conflict. Each and all of them felt certain they would win the day, except one. "Upon what do you base your opinion?" inquired the Briton.—"Upon this, sir," replied the Federalists.—"I have been watching these Southerners ever since the battle opened. I have seen divisions broken, and the brigades rallying and fighting alone. I have seen brigades broken, and regiments rallying and fighting alone. I have seen regiments broken, and the companies rallying and fighting alone; and I have seen companies broken, and the men rallying and fighting alone. Such men, sir, will never be whipped." His judgment has been abundantly confirmed.

I have already informed you that the Grand Army was accompanied by a number of Congressmen and other dignitaries. It now appears that several ladies were induced to grace the triumphal march by their presence—among others two daughters of Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, and Miss Weed, a daughter of Thurlow Weed. This last lady had been specially requested to accompany the expedition, and to plant the flag of the Union upon the Capitol of Richmond. *That* weed perished miserably nip't by the untimely frost of Manassas.

Miss *Weed's* disappointment at the result of the battle, though great, is not equal to that of Gen. Scott.

A gentleman from Washington passed this point recently on his way to Richmond. Before setting out he called upon the General in person for a passport. Scott replied to him, "you had better not go to Richmond, sir. There will be hot work there soon, sir—hot work. This is my last campaign, sir, and it shall be the most brilliant."—Surely, pride does go before destruction!

I was disposed at first to discredit the report of the capture of some wagon loads of hand cuffs, but it turns out to be true, for I have seen some of them myself. Whether they were intended for the leaders in our revolution, who were to be marched into Washington as a spectacle for the gratification of Yankee curiosity and vengeance, or for the better security of prisoners, or for the purpose of confining the insubordinate in their own ranks, it is impossible to decide. I can only hope that they will be distributed throughout the South, that our people may see and feel the manacles that have been prepared for their free and manly limbs.

Letters from Capt. Geo. Hillyer.

Saturday, July 20, 1861.

Dear Father:—We are at a little station on the Manassas Junction. I do not know the name of the place, but that is not material. We are waiting for our turn by return trips of the train to go to Manassas to unite Gen. Johnston's army with Beauregard. I have taken my valise in my hand, and in company with Craig, one of my men, walked off ½ mile from our camp, or rather from our gun-stacks, and pile of knap-sacks, for we have no camp furniture, expect 3 mess boxes, having left every else in Winchester. After refreshing ourselves on the cool grass meadow, I sent Craig back to the gun-stacks to give me notice of any order, and am now in quiet and alone, penciling this note to you. * * * *

Day before yesterday at about the same hour, Gen. Johnston received intelligence that Patterson had declined to attack us at Winchester, and had retired with his whole force toward the Potomac. Part of his army crossed into Maryland and the balance marched *down* the Potomac *on this side* towards Washington. And also a dispatch from Gov. Letcher stating that Beauregard was pressed upon by overwhelming numbers, and to come to his relief and save the State. Johnston immediately ordered the move, we started about 2 o'clock, P. M., and marched without a halt, except to stop occasionally in the road when the way would be clogged up for a short time by a wagon turned over, or a baulky team, until 3 next morning. Oh! the the horrors of a forced march! Think of it. 15,000 men on the road together in a march of 22 miles. Many fell sick and fainting. It was a sickening sight to see the pale and exhausted soldier lying panting by the roadside, his companions gone on and left him, and no one to give him even a cup of cold water. The men in the ranks could not relieve them because they could hardly get along themselves, and must not confuse the column by leaving ranks. The officers were busy taking care of their own men. I marched at the head of my men almost all the time, carrying some ones gun and cartridge-box, and my strength holding out in a remarkable manner. I never once felt even weary, that is, anything approaching to exhaustion. My men stood it well too, and none failed to arrive here safely with me. I pressed a dump cart into service, and let such ride as were not well, changing them about as their strength required. We forded the Shenandoah river about 12 o'clock at night, and crossed the Blue Ridge at 2. The river at that point is some 200 yards wide and about 3 feet deep. I wish I could describe the scene. Almost all the men carried their guns, cartridge-boxes, clothes, &c., on their heads. Lights flashing up and down either bank—half naked men filing across the wide water, hallowing as they b r e a s t e d the s t r o n g cold waves. Loud words of command, horses neighing and rearing, wagons rumbling over the stony bottom, teamsters cursing and shouting, made a show I certainly shall never forget. I am satisfied, however, after seeing this mixture of the truly sublime and the ridiculous, that the poetry of Washington crossing the Delaware, or crossing anything else was all a humbug. I would like to tell you all my thoughts as the column moved after midnight up the long mountain slope. The silence disturbed only by the tramp of many feet upon the McAdamised road, and the rumbling of the ammunition wagons in front. But I must see you to talk all these things over. It is mechanically impossible to write them. The news here from Beauregard is that he repulsed the enemy at Bull Run, in an attack they made on one of his advance batteries, with great slaughter. Two thousand (2,000) engaged on our side, and four thousand (4,000) on theirs; 60 or 70 of ours killed, and 900 of theirs. It is thought we will make a grand move on Washington, but the future must develop itself. The rest of baggage will be brought. I left my trunk in Winchester at the house of a man (family grocer) named Wm. Rea. I shall probably have it expressed to Mr. Clayton at Richmond, as it troubles me very much whenever we move. The army is new and hastily got together, so we have not enough wagons. Good-bye—God bless you and Mother dear.

Your son,
GEORGE HILLYER.

Manassas, Day after the Battle.

Our Regiment has just arrived with the 11th and were not in the fight.—We go out this evening 4 miles to near Bull Run. The 7th and 8th were in the fight. The 8th suffered much.—Bartow is killed, and Gardner wounded. I can hear nothing of Ned Hull. In haste. Your son,
G. H.

Monday, July 29th, 1861.

We are camped—our regiment and the Kentucky battallion—at a point 8 miles from the Junction, towards but a little to the left of the direction of Centreville, occupying I believe the extreme left of our forces. There are no other troops within ½ mile of us; our tents pitched in a fine clover field—the Creek ('Bull Run') making a horse shoe around us, and a fine spring near by, affording plenty of freestone water. Oh! what a luxury this is. Water is very scarce about Manassas, and at our first camp, from which the Regiment moved the day before yesterday, (6 miles nearer the Junction than this place) we had to use the water of a pond—warm and muddy at that. The men have built fires up and down the creek, and in their camp kettles are boiling and washing their clothes.—Most of them have gotten up impromptu battling sticks, and at this hour, 11 o'clock A. M., the scene is quite lively. Dan Easly and I this morning bought two legs of fine *fat* mutton, and Wash Brooks has dug a pit and made a bed of coals and is barbacuing them. I am sitting near by, on a bank of moss writing, with the tray of my trunk for a desk. The position and surroundings are delightful, and I am fairly buoyant with high health and fine spirits; but I have some causes of care and trouble, about which I will speak presently.

I received and read with delight the letter written by you, Carlton, *Henry* and Eva. It had, however, been two weeks on the road, but that does not matter much, and I hope will not discourage you all in writing: for your letters are sure to come to me sooner or later. While lying expecting battle at Darksville, one gloomy evening, about sundown, the regimental Post Master brought me a letter from you and mother. Oh! how it cheered me, and I laid down on the ground, under the open sky, with the comfortable assurance that your blessing covered my head. Do write, some of you, at least twice aweek. *Direct, always, to 9th Reg. Ga. Vol.* I was glad to hear that you received the letters I wrote you from Darksville and after the return to Winchester. Did you get the one written in pencil and sent by a teamster? I wrote from Piedmont, on the Manassas R. R., a good long letter—did you get it? and two other short ones after arriving here. I had to write usually in pencil, because when the army moves rapidly we have to leave tents, trunks and other heavy baggage in camp. There are always 25 or 30 sick in the Regiment, but not bad enough to go to the Hospital who, with an officer, are left as a guard, and on such marches, *a pencil* and paper and envelopes, is more than nine-tenths find means to carry. On such occasions, my only baggage is a valise and a few cooking utensils.

All our baggage, however, arrived yesterday from Winchester, and we are now vastly comfortable. You ask me to tell you about my men, and to speak of them individually. My dear Father it would take a *book*. I can only give you a few generalities. When in camp my two tents are pitched 60 feet from and fronting down the street of company tents. I have a camp cot to sleep on, and Lieut. Arnold messes with me. Lieut. Dan Easly and Lieut Ragan are in mess now where they were before their election, and remain as a matter of choice and taste of their own. We, Jack and I, sleep in one tent, and eat in the other, which gives us plenty of room, and makes our tent free from smells and flies. Jim Christopher and Bill Sorrels, put their rations in with ours and cook for us, and keep charge of our mess-box, &c. The men are all kind and respectful to me, obey my orders readily, and seem devotedly attached to me. I have not yet succeeded in hiring a servant, but I am still trying and hope to get one. Now for my sources of trouble. Peter Tanner while at Winchester about 3 weeks ago, after complaining very much of head-ache for a day or two, very suddenly one day began to have convulsions, and those of the most terrible kind. I held him in my arms while he had *four*. I never saw anything like it I got Dr. Miller to him, and he had him bled freely and treated with *gigantic* doses of calomel and mustard plasters. The convulsions left him apparently a lunatic. It was not safe to send him to any private house, so he was carried to the hospital, and I have had Mike Whitley detailed to nurse him, on which duty he is still engaged. Before we left Winchester John McLeroy took the measles, and I left him also in the Hospital. After we got quietly settled here, and I saw there was no prospect of a fight for a week, I got the Col. to let me go back to Winchester, to see after their and our baggage. I took Jack Giles with me, and we had a delightful time of it for the 5 days of the trip, sleeping in beds and eating at tables, where there *were women and children*. I found Tanner much improved, his mind restored, but still very weak. The measles had left McLeroy's lungs in a very bad state, and I fear I will have to send both home. Mike Whitley also says he cant stand it to march. I have about concluded to apply for a discharge for him. When I returned from Winchester yesterday, I found the Surgeon had sent George and Bob Upshaw, Bill Perry, Eldridge Burton, John Sims and Eben Greer to Richmond with measles.—Jack Giles took it on the road back, and I left him at a house a half mile from camp, (this place) and this morning John Stephens, Rogers, Freeman and N. J. McLeroy are pided over with the same everlasting measles. Jack Arnold and Dan Easly are both on the sick report, but I believe simply with cold; and I forgot to mention Jim Jones was unweil when I left for Winchester, and I feared he was taking typhoid fever, so I carried him on to *Strasburg*, and put him in the care of a kind lady named *Eberly*, and with the comforts of a house and bed and nursing, I hope will soon be restored. The four new cases of this morning I have disposed of where Jack Giles is. They are quite comfortable and will do well I think. Now, to a Captain who feels not only interest in, *but strong personal attachment* to, every one of his men, dont you think this makes up a sum totum of trouble quite formidable? The type of measles we have here is not dangerous, and though there have been thousands of cases, I have not heard of a single death from it. While at Winchester, I discharged and sent home on certificate of disability, Charles Crow, R. S. Richardson and Calvin Sims. The Orderly this morning reported 29 men, 4 Sergeants, 3 Corporals and 2 Officers only for duty. Oh! how we want more men.—Two companies have gone from Walton since we left; but surely forty men can be found who will come on to fill up our ranks. Most of the sick will recover in a week or two and return to duty; but a hundred would not be too many. There will be no difficulty in arming them. But it is useless to trouble you with all this, and I almost wish I had not begun it, for you can do nothing about it. For my own part, God blesses me with the very best of health; and in all our trials—and we have had some terrible ones, long marches, short rations and no cover in cold rainy nights—but through it all, I have found myself equal to any fatigue.

I can give you no information about the movements of our army, except that there is a general advance on Alexandria. But the purpose or plan of it is not known to us. You hear more in Georgia, and that too, much more that is true and reliable, than we do here. I have learned to be a perfect veteran. At first, we were all interest and enquiry, about every idle rumor. But we were so often perplexed and deceived, that now we scarcely enquire about anything but orders from superiors and letters from home. When the Regiment is ordered to prepare for a march, we often do not know and do not care, whether, when the line is formed, we will be ordered to flank to the right or to the left.

I have learned, however, that Russel, the correspondent of the *Times*, was on the ground at Sunday's battle, and that Lord Lyons and the French Minister have sent special envoys home to tell the *truth* about it. Russel says it was the most complete *panic and perfect route* of modern times, and that is *truth*.

Please have my *Banner* which now, or when I left home, was sent to Monroe, changed and directed to me, 9th Reg. Ga. Vol. C. S. A., Va.

Your son,
GEO. HILLYER.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Editors Southern Banner:

Will you be so kind as to publish thro' the columns of your paper, an article for me, in order to set myself right before the country?

It is rumored in some parts of the country that I am an abolitionist, and have been persuading my sons to join the North.—The report is absolutely false. *My* father was a Revolutionary soldier in '76, and fought for the liberty we have enjoyed ever since. I was brought up under a true patriot, and was taught to give allegiance to my country, which I have never departed from. The love of my country is too deeply enshrined upon my heart, to be erased by Northern toryism. Never was there a truer Southern Rights man than I am.—Although too old myself to go into the army, I have sons and grand-sons that are not, who will be certain to constitute a portion of the Southern army.

This misrepresentation has been circulated by some mischievous tatling person, and is a palpable falsehood, without any grounds. I defy the world to face me in this matter, privately or publicly. I will satisfy them to their heart's content, in any way they may choose. In a time like this, every man, when his patriotism is assailed, ought to set himself right before the country. I believe this report has been started by a person in my own neighborhood, who is always tatling, running from place to place, to get something to tell, and to live off of their neighbors. I can be found at any time six miles South-east of Clayton, at my home. E. D. WILLIAMS.

Paoli, Madison Co., Ga., July 21th.

At a meeting of a very large and respectable portion of the citizens at this place, George Eberhart, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Dr. H. S. Bradley requested to act as Secretary. On motion, the meeting was opened by an eloquent and fervant prayer, from the Rev. R. W. Milner. On motion, the Chairman then appointed R. W. Milner, Asa Deadwyler and Jesse Power a committee to prepare business for the meeting.

While the committee were out, Rev. James Rowe was called upon and made an encouraging speech. The committee then returned and made the following report of resolutions, supported by a few eloquent remarks, from the Chairman of said committee:

In times of such eminent peril as now have fallen upon our country, it is required of every good citizen that he stand by it with our all. An unscrupulous foe of vast resorces, is now devastating our borders slaughtering our sons and brothers, determined to enslave us and our children. In view of these things, Resolved,

1st. That we pledge ourselves to the support of our government in every way as far as our ability extends.

2d, That we will most cheerfully give our support to any measure that may be devised by our county, for the support and equipment of our volunteers.

3d. That we highly approve of the course adopted by our Inferiour Court, to devise means to support the needy families of our volunteers, during their absence, and we will join our fellow citizens in seeing this done to the full amount needed.

4th. That we request the female members of our families to form themselves into an association, for the purpose of aiding with clothing and other things needful for the comfort of our volunteers.

5th. That we take the names of those persons who are willing to aid in any way for the equipment of volunteers, and the support of their families. These resolutions were then unanimously adopted.

In accordance with the above, the Chairman appointed the following persons a committee, to take the names of those who are willing to contribute in any way.

Dr. J. F. Grover, George Eberhart, Jesse Power, Rob't Woods, Asa Deadwyler, Peter David and Jas. Long.

A committee was then appointed to take the names of all the ladies present, who were willing to aid in any way, when they unanimously came forward and offered their services, to knit or sew for the volunteers.

H F. Sanders then moved that these proceedings be published in the Athens papers, which was carried.

The meeting then adjourned.

GEO. EBERHART, Ch'n
H. S. Bradley, Sec'ty.

The session of the united Presbyterian Churches of Hebron and New Lebanon, convened according to previous appointment in New Lebanon church.

Present, Rev. Groves H. Cartledge, Moderator, Elders from Hebron church: Messrs. P. C. Key, J M. Mayes, Walter Carson, and Archibald McDonald.

New Lebanon church. Samuel Johnston, James Norwood, James McDonald, Daniel Morgan, James M. McDonald, and Wm. Turk.

When the following paper was adopted:

Whereas, the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, at its late session, held in the city of Philadelphia, passed the following resolution by a large majority:

"Resolved, That, in the judgment of this Assembly it is the duty of Ministers and churches under our care to do all in their power to promote and perpetuate the integrity of the United States, and to strengthen, upold and encourage the Federal Government in the just exercise of all its functions under our noble Constitution."

Therefore, the united session of Hebron and New Lebanon churches, feels called upon to give a full and free expression of opinion, relative to the action of said General Assembly, and hereby declare that these churches cannot, from a sense of duty to themselves, their country and God, support, or obey said resolution, and

Whereas, said resolution was adopted with a full knowledge of the existence of the government of the Southern Confederacy, and

Whereas, our Presbytry declined to send delegates to said General Assembly, and there being but few delegates from the Southern States, and from the sectional spirit manifested by the members in passing said resolution:

We hereby absolve our churches from all obligation to obey said resolution in supporting and upholding the Federal government; but solemnly pledge ourselves to the Southern Confederacy, and we do hereby recommend Hopewell Presbytry to take steps for forming a General Assembly in the bounds of the Confederate States.

And further, in our judgment, it is favorable time to bring together all the sound Presbyterian element in the bounds of the Confederate States, into one General Assembly.

And that a copy of the foregoing be sent to the Moderator of the Hopewell Presbytry.

On motion, the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Southern Presbyterian, and Athens papers.

On motion, sessions then adjourned with prayer.

GROVES H. CARTLEDGE, Mod.
Wm. Turk. Clerk.

For the Southern Banner.

Waterproof Cloth for Soldiers' Over-Coats.

Twenty thousand tunics, rendered waterproof and yet porus, were served out to the French army during the late war with Russia. They were prepared after the following receipt:

Take 2 lbs 4 oz of alum dissolve it in 10 gallons of water; in like manner dissolve the same quantity of sugar of lead in a similar quantity of water, and mix the two together. They form a precipitate of the sulphate of lead. The clear liquor is now withdrawn, and the cloth immersed for one hour in the solution, when it is taken out, dried in the shade, washed in clear water, and dried again.

This preparation enables the cloth to repel water like the feathers on a duck's back and yet allow the perspiration to pass through it, which is not the case with gutta percha or India rubber cloth.

Capture of a Federal Regiment.—An Indianna Regiment, 700 strong, has fallen into the hands of our cavalry at Falls Church, about 9 miles from Alexandria, and three from the fortifications at Arlington. The remnant was in the battle of Manassas, and sufferep heavily. Being unacquainted with the country, these men got lost during the retreat, and wandered about until Friday morning, when they arrived at Falls Church, entirely exhausted. The fact becoming known to our scouts, a message was despatched to Manassas, and a detachment was soon on the way. The result was, the capture of the entire body, with all their arms The prisoners were expected in Richmond last night.

From the Clarkesville Herald.

McMillan's Regiment.

The following companies are represented at Camp Bartow, near this place, for the purpose of drill.

Independent Volunteers—Banks County.

Officers.—J N Chandler, Captain,
J N Turk 1st Lieutenant
F M Owen 2d do
J M Little 3d do
T B Griffin 1st Sergeant
J W Brewer 2d do
W M Boling 3d do
E A Rucker 4th do
G A F Keesee 5th do

Thomas Guards—Hart County.

Officers—P E Davant Captain
A S Turner 1st Lieutenant
R I Gordon 2d do
J L Johnson Ensign
Wm McCurry 1st Sergeant
W C Pruitt 2d do
W H H Haynes 3d do
W H Stephenson 4th do

McMillan Guards—Habersham County.

Officers—R E McMillan Captain
J G Porter 1st Lieutenant
Ezekiel Fuller 2d
T A Goodrum 3d
F W Meadows 1st Sergeant
W W McMillan 2d do
S D McClure 3d do
C S Allen, 4th do

Hiwassee Volunteers—Towns County.

Officers—John Corn Captain
J D Owerby 1st Lieutenant
W A Wilson 2d do
H H Smith 3d do
J P Berony 1st Sergeant
J C Jones 2d do
H S Sanders 3d do
B L Meany, 4th do

Rabun Gap Rifles—Rabun County.

Officers—J V Cannon Captain
L M Bennett 1st Lieutenant
J V Jones 2d do
John Duncan Ensign
S N Beck 1st Sergeant
T Stonecyher 2d do
H B Cannon 3d do
M W Godfrey 4th do
R S Beall 5th do

White Marksmen—White County.

Officers—Wm L Sumter Captain
E F Starr 1st Lieutenant
M B Odell 2d do
A R Jarrard Ensign
J C Singleton 1st Sergeant
Charles Potts 2d do
Jacob Tate 3d do
Thos W Story 4th do

The Flight of the Hessians.

The New York Tribune gives a "stirring account" of the great battle, by an eye witness, the conclusion of which we copy:

Whether Gen. McDowell did or did not give an order to retreat, I cannot say of my own knowledge. I am assured by one who was with him that he did; and by others that he also failed to preserve his self control. If this be so, we shall know of it in time; but all we can now be sure of, is the afflicting fact of our utter and absolute route. How nearly one great object of the day had been accomplished may be understood when it is known that Gen. Tyler and Gen. McDowell had actually met.

Many who came into battle with Colonel Heintzelman and. Col. Hunter, fled by the road over which Gen Tyler had-advanced. In the race from a fancied danger, all divisions and all regiments are mingled. There was not even an attempt to cover the retreat of Tyler's division. With Heintzelman's it was better. Lieut. Drummond's cavalry troop keeping firm line, and protecting the artillery until its abandonment was imperatively ordered. The extent of the disorder was unlimited. Regulars and volunteers shared it alike. A mere fraction of our artillery was saved. Whole batteries were left upon the field, and the cutting off of others was ordered when the guns had already been brought two miles or more from the battle ground, and were as safe as they would be in New York at this moment. A perfect frenzy was upon almost every man. Some cried piteously to be lifted behind those who rode on horses, and others sought to clamber into wagons, the occupants resisting them with bayonets. All sense of manhood seemed to be forgotten.

Drivers of heavy wagons dashed down the steep road, reckless of the lives endangered on the way. Even the sentiment of shame had gone.—Some of the better men tried to withstand the rush, and cried out against the flying troops, calling them "cowards, poltroons, brutes," and reviling them for so degrading themselves, especially when no enemy was near.—Insensible to the epithets, the runaways only looked relieved, and sought renewed assurance that their imagined pursuers were not upon them. Every impediment to flight was cast aside.—All was lost to that American army, even its honor.

The agony of this overwhelming disgrace can never be expressed in words, or understood by those who only hear the tale repeated. I believe there were men upon that field who turned their faces to the enemy, and marched to certain death, lest they should share the infamy which their fellows had invited and embraced.—The suffering of a hundred deaths would have been as nothing compared with the torture under which the few brave soldiers writhed who were swept along by that maniac hurricane of terror.

Apart from the panic, we lost the battle in a perfectly legitimate way.—In numbers and in tactics the enemy proved themselves our superiors.

Treachery and its Reward.

The Richmond *Examiner*, of yesterday, says:

There is no doubt that the vilest treachery was practiced on the Manassas railroad, to defeat a junction between the forces of Gens. Johnston and Beauregard. The train conductor, when seized and charged with his treason, confessed to having been tampered with by the enemy, and to have received the sum of eight hundred dollars to contrive to defeat the union of our forces. So soon as he reached Manassas he was tried, and ordered by General Beauregard to be shot. It is only by such stern and severe examples that treason can be put down, and our soldiers preserved from destruction.—Our informant learned that, on the day, a like stern visitation of justice meted out to a recreant Georgian, caught in the act of piloting the enemy on their march on our lines.

Mr. J. M. Thompson, a member of the Washington Light Infantry, accounts for the severe attack made on the Hampton Legion in the battle of Manassas, from the fact that a German who sold them milk while in camp at Richmond, went over to the enemy, and pointed them out as Carolinians. He was caught, and with three others, was shot by order of Gen. Beauregard on Monday.

Thirty Thousand Handcuffs.

It is stated that among the spoils taken from the enemy in the late glorious victory, were thirty thousand handcuffs! Gentlemen of respectability say they have themselves seen these novel and extraordinary appendages of an invading army.

Thirty thousand handcuffs! And for whom and for what? It is easy to guess. To treat as guilty felons, to enslave and secure for a felon's death, the patriotic sons of the South, whose only crime is the defence of constitutional liberty, and resistance to the tyrant and usurper at Washington. If this does not rouse the whole South to rise as one man against this hideous adversary, we know nothing of the character of her people.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

Clothing for the Soldiers.

Gen. Ira R. Foster, Quartermaster General of the State of Georgia, has issued a public address to our people, urging them to prepare winter clothing for the soldiers now in the field from this State, and proposes to transport the clothing to them free of charge.

We copy the main point in the address, which covers the whole proposition, and ask our readers everywhere to avail themselves of the advantage of his proposition:

"Let each neighborhood, or town, or village, that has sent a company or companies into the field, meet and agree on a superintendent to arrange the articles for the company. Let each article be marked by card, who it is from, who for. Let the representation of each company meet together, box up all the articles for each company seperately. On the box let the name of the Captain, name of the company, and number of the regiment be plainly marked and shipped to me at this place. Let the Superintendent forward to me, at the same time, a full statement of names and number of men in company, and the articles each is to receive, and they shall go immediately, free of charge.

Gen. Phillip's Brigade.—The Atlanta *Commonwealth* of the 2d says: 'The volunteers which have been under instructions at Camp McDonald, have been disbanded as a Brigade, and the two Regiments of Infantry under Cols. W. T. Wofford and *W.* W. Boyd, have been tendered to and accepted by President Davis. The five companies of Riflemen, four of Artillery, and four of Cavalry, have been converted into a Legion, and Gen. W Phillips (who resigned as Brigadier General) was elected Colonel; and Seaborn Jones, Lieutenant Colonel. The Legion has also been tendered and accepted by Presinent Davis.'

Affairs in Missouri.

St. Louis, August 3.—Solomon's Regiment, Zeigel's Regiment, and two Iowa Regiments, have arrived here, and will be disbanded. Strong efforts are being made to keep the Home Guards in service beyond the time of their enlistment.

Demonstrations in Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, Ohio, August 3.—The business houses here are closed—the people being engaged in welcoming back the returned three months' Ohio volunteers.

"Who's to Blame?"

Washington, Aug. 3.—The official dispatches sent to Patterson, will show that the entire blame of the Bull Run disaster rests entirely on him, on account of his disobedience of positive orders, which were, first, to engage Johnston; that being impossible, second, to get between Johnston and Manassas; that being impossible, third, to harass the rear of Johnston's army; and that being impossible, to repair to Washington, and form a junction with McDowell, simultaneously with Johnston's forming a junction with Beauregard.

Fugitive Slaves.

Washington, Aug. 3.—Secretary Cameron has ordered all slaves confined at Alexandria to be liberated and to be used as laborers. In future, all fugitives will be treated in the same manner.

Federal Congress.

Mr. Breckenridge made a speech, in in the course of which be charged the slaughter at Manassas upon the Government; and said they were hurling brave fellows to death for principles which three fourths of them abhor.

Mr. Baker responded, saying that Breckinridge's appeals were made only to criminate our enemies. Were not his words, words of brilliant polished treason, uttered in the Capitol of the nation?

Mr. Sumner interrupted him, asking what would have been done with a Roman Senator similarly conducting himself. Baker responded, *sotto voce*: He would have been hurled from the Tarpeian rock.

Stoning Troops in Baltimore.

Baltimore, Md., Aug. 3.—The New York Fifth Regiment passed through here to-day, en route for home. They were stoned by a crowd of people, who gave cheers for Jeff. Davis But little harm was done, however. Several of the shouters were arrested, but were subsequently released on swearing allegiance to Abraham Lincoln.

Washington, Aug. 3.—The Pennsylvania reserve has been placed under command of General McCall.

Three Federal steamers, from Fortress Monroe, were fired upon at the mouth of the Potomac. They got aground in attempting to escape. It is supposed that they will be captured or destroyed.

REPORTED BATTLE IN MISSOURI. The Hessians Again Routed.

Nashville, Tenn., August 2.—A messenger has just arrived here, with intelligence that Gen. McCulloch, with 12,000 men, attacked the Federal forces of 18,000 at Springfield, Missouri, on Friday the 26th of July. The Federalists lost about six hundred killed, and about the same number were taken prisoners. The loss of the Southerners was small. The victory was complete.

"THE DEVOTED BAND,"

THE shortest path to peace is that which carries havoc and desolation to our invaders. It is believed that there are five or ten thousand men in the South ready and willing to share the fate of Curtius, and devote themselves to the salvation of their country. It is proposed that all who are willing to make this sacrifice, shall arm themselves with a sword, two five-shooters and a carbine each, and meet, on horseback, at some place to be designated, convenient for the great work in hand. Fire and sword must be carried to the houses of those who are visiting those blessings upon their neighbors. Philadelphia, and even New York, is not beyond the reach of a long and brave arm. The moral people of these cities cannot better be taught the virtues of invasion than in the blazing light of their own dwellings.

None need apply for admission to "THE DEVOTED BAND," but those who are prepared to take their life in their hand, and who would indulge not the least expectation of ever returning. They dedicate their lives to the destruction of their enemies!

A. S. B. D. B.,
Richmond.

All Southern papers are requested to give this notice a few insertions. [Aug. 7.

ATHENS PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY T BISHOP & SON

ATHENS, AUGUST 6, 1861.

Bagging, gunny, per yard, to cents
Bale Rope, best per lb. to cts; common, to cents;
Bagging-twine, 23 to 25 cts. per lb
BACON.—Hams 17 to 18; Sides 18 to 20; and Shoulders 15 to 16 cents per lb.
Beeswax, to cts per b.
Butter, 15 to 20 cts per lb.
CANDLES.—Adamantine 30 to 33; and Sperm, 50 to 60cts pr lb.
Cheese, to cts per lb.
COFFEE.—Rio, 33 to 33; Laguira, to ; and Java to cents per lb.
Copperas, 4 to 5 cts per lb.
Castings 6 to 7 cts. per, lb.
DOMESTIC GOODS.—Yarns, pr bunch $100 to $110; ¾ Shirtings per yard, 6 to 8 cts; ⅞ Shirtings 9 to 10 cts; 1 yd Shirtings 10 to 12; and Osnaburgs 11¼ to 12½cts per yd
Feathers, 35 to 45 cts per lb.
Flour, per bbl, $6 00 to $8 00.
GRAIN.—Corn, per bushel 90 to $1 00
Wheat, to ; and Oats to cts.
Indigo, $1 50 to $1 60 per lb.
IRON.—English, per lb 5½ to 6 cts; Swede, common sizes, per lb 6 to 6½ cts.
Lard, 17 to 18 cts per lb
Leather—Oak Sole, per lb 30 to 35 cts
Hemlock Sole to per lb.
Madder, 20 to 25 cts per lb
Meal 90 to $1 00 per bushel,
Molasses 50 to 50 cents per gallon
Nails, $5 75 to $6 00 per keg.
OIL—Linseed, $1 25 to $150 per gallon
Lamp, 1 75 to $200; and train $100 to 1 10
Rice, 5½ to 6½ cts per lb.
Salt, per bushel 140 to 140 cents-per sack, $400 to 400
STEEL—Blistered, per lb, 9 to 10 cts
German, 14 to 15 cts; Cast, 20 to 25 per lb
SUGAR—Crushed, 15 to 16 cts per lb
Clarified 14 to 15; Refined 13 to 14; a no N. O. 11 to 12½
Tallow, 10 to 12½ cts per lb.
Tea, per lb 1 25 to $1 50.
White Lead, per keg, $2 50 to $2 75.
Wool, 30 to 35 cents per lb.

Headquarters, 3d Division, G. M.
Athens, 7th August, 1861.

ORDERS NO. 1.

I. Commanders of Brigades and Regiments, will make the appointments in their staffs, required by law.

II. Commanders of Brigades, &c., will forthwith order elections to fill vacancies of Commissioned officers, in their respective commands. And Colonels will attend to the appointment of non-commissioned officers.

III. If no candidates appear, and persons selected for non-commissioned officers decline to serve, commanders will brevet suitable persons to act as officers during the year; and non-commissioned officers will be nominated by lot, as the law prescribes

IV. Commanders of Companies will order company drills and inspections—the law requiring four drills a year. Special attention will be paid to the condition of the arms, and the supply of ammunition.

V. It is recommended, as a measure of security, that each white male, between the ages of 16 and 60, provide himself with a gun in good order—rifle, or single or double barrelled shot gun—and a number of rounds of ammunition, for service, at a minute's notice.

VI. Returns of elections, &c., will be made to this office, as early as practicable.

By command of
Major-General HAMMOND.

N. B.—Newspapers in the 3d Division are requested to publish the above and all other general orders. The printer will be paid out of the first fines collected.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

CONTRACT BUREAU,
Richmond, Va., Aug. 2nd, 1861.

PROPOSALS will be received at the Contract Bureau, until 12 M. on the 5th day of September, 1861, for carrying the mail with "celerity, certainty and security," on route 6238, until first of June 1863: From Athens, Ga., by Bascobel, Harmony Grove, Maysville, Gillsville, Poplar Springs, Duane Street and Crosby, to Clarkesville, three times a week and back, according to the following

SCHEDULE.

Leave Athens Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 11 A. M.
Arrive at Gillsville by 6 P. M.:
Leave Gillsville, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 A. M.
Arrive at Clarkesville, by 1 P. M.
Leave Clarkesville Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 11½ A. M.
Arrive at Gillsville by 6 P. M.
Leave Gillsville, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 6 A. M.
Arrive at Athens by 1 P. M.

JOHN H. REAGAN, P. M. General.
Aug. 7. 4t.

THE SEAT OF WAR!

WILL be published in a few days, a full, authentic and carefully compiled

MAP OF THE SEAT OF WAR!

Showing the location of every important point in Virginia. The map is now in the hands of one of the best lithographers in the South, and will be offered for sale during the coming week. Size, 20X24 inches.

Price, 75 cents per single copy—five copies for $3. A liberal discount will be made to dealers.—Orders, accompanied by the cash, will meet with prompt attention.

Address, T. A. BURKE,
Aug. 7 Morning News Office, Savannah.

NOTICE.

AN election will be held at the Town Hall in Athens on Saturday, 17th inst., between the hours of 10, A. M. and 2 P. M. for a Warden of the 2d Ward, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of James T. Sansom, Esq.

Aug. 7. F. W. ADAMS, Intendant.

CHOICE TENNESSEE BACON.

SIDES, houlders and Hams, for sale by
Aug. 7. T. BISHOP & SON.

JACKSON Deputy Sheriff's Sale.—Will be sold before the Court House door in Jefferson, Jackson county, on the first Tuesday in September next, the following property, to-wit: One negro woman about 45 years old, by the name of Milly. Levied upon as the property of E. T. Jordan, to satisfy one Justice Court fi fa. issued of the 242d District G. M., in favor W. S. Thompson vs. E. T. Jordan, and sundry other Justice's Court fi. fas. Returned to me by a constable. WILLIAM WATSON, D. Shff.
Aug 7. tds.

NOTICE.—All persons having demands against the estate of George Rucker and Lucy Rucker, late of Banks county, deceased, are hereby notified and required to make immediate payment, and those having demands against the said deceased, are requested to present them in terms of the law.

ARMOR RUCKER, } Adm'rs.
MOSES BROOKS. }
Aug 7 6w.

NOTICE.—All persons having demands against Andrew J. Fuller, late of Rabun county, deceased, are hereby required to present them duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, and all persons indebted to said deceased are required to make immediate payment.

WILLIAM STONECYPHER, } Adm'rs.
JOHN F. SMITH, }
June 12—6w

NOTICE.

DEBTS due me are wanted in money, at once. Persons owing old, ought not to ask new debts to be made. Times are hard—Money must be had. I. M. KENNEY.
Athens, June 26.

CUNNINGHAM'S FLOUR.

SUPERIOR Family, and extra Family, may be had at reduced prices at
na June 26. I. M. KENNEY'S.

Confederacy Loan!

Athens, June 1st, 1861.

SUBSCRIPTIONS will be opened at the office of A. Hull, on the 10th inst. for balance of the 15,000,000 Loan.

Subscriptions will be received in any current Bank Notes which are at par in the cities of Savannah and Augusta.

ASBURY HULL, }
ED. R. WARE, } Comms.
S. THOMAS, }
June 19—tf.

FOR SALE.

A NEAT, LIGHT ROCKAWAY, almost new. F. W. ADAMS.
July 17—tf.

CHOICE COUNTRY FLOUR,

FRESH ground, for sale low for cash by
April 10, 1861. T. BISHOP & SON

War News.

WE are not disposed to war with our friends, but feel that they are doing us great injustice in not paying their quarterly accounts, due 1st of April last. We hope and expect that you will improve on the past and pay us up for the two quarters ending 1st July. We cannot buy goods on time, and you must know we cannot furnish them without quick returns.

Do not neglect your duty to your merchants.
July 3, 1861. REAVES & WYNN.

NOTICE.—I shall apply to the Court of Ordinary of Walton county, to be held on the first Monday in September next for leave to sell the lands belonging to the estate of Samuel W. Locklin, late of said county, deceased.

June 12 2m *HARDIN HAYGOOD*, *Administrator.*

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—By virtue of an order from the Court of Ordinary of Rabun county, will be sold on the first Tuesday in September next, before the Court-house door, in said county, in the legal hours of sale, all the lands belonging to the estate of Haley McLendon, late of said county, deceased: One lot No. 73, in the 4th district, containing four hundred and eighty-five acres; one lot No. 76, in the 4th district, containing four hundred and forty-six acres. Sold for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of said deceased Terms made known on the day of sale. *D. M. SINGLETON,*
July 10—tds. *Administrator.*

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of A. P. Harrison, late of Walton county, deceased, are hereby notified and required to make immediate payment, and those having demands against said deceased, are required to present them in terms of the law.

HILLIARD THOMPSON, Adm'r.
July 10 2m.

NOTICE.—I shall apply to the Court of Ordinary of Walton county, on the first Monday in October next, for leave to sell the real estate of Lemuel Black, late of said county

J. W. BLACK, } Adm'rs.
July 10 2m. F. D. BLACK, }

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to James Brewer, late of Walton county, deceased, are hereby notified and required to make immediate payment, and those having demands against said deceased, are required to present them within the time prescribed by law.

MARY J. BREWER,
July 10 2m. *Administratrix.*

STOVALL'S Excelsior Flour!

IS sold in Athens by
July 3 T. BISHOP & SON.

NOTICE.—I shall apply to the Court of Ordinary of Walton county, Ga., at the regular term, to be held on the first Monday in October next, for leave to sell all the real estate of John Dickinson, late of said county, deceased.

JOHN S. DICKINSON, Adm'r.
July 21 2m

GEORGIA, Walton County.—Whereas, Martha J. Henderson applies to me for letters of administration on the estate of Henry Henderson, late of said county, deceased,

These are, therefore, to cite and admonish all and singular the kindred and creditors of said deceased, to show cause, if any they have, why letters of administration should not be issued to the applicant, at the September Term next of this Court.

Given under my hand and official signature, this the 20th day of July, 1861.

JESSE MITCHELL, Ordinary.
July 24—30d.

GEORGIA Franklin County.—Two months after date application will be made to the Court of Ordinary of said county for leave to sell a negro boy, named Pleasant, about twelve years of age, belonging to the estate of Massilva Hooper, (Idiot,) for the benefit of her creditors.

JERREMIAH CLEVELAND, Guardian.
July 3—2m.

OFF FOR THE WAR!

PERSONS indebted to the firm of TAYLOR & HOYT, will PLEASE call in and settle up, either by cash or note, as they both expect to leave soon for the War, and are anxious to close up their business.

July 24, 1861. TAYLOR & HOYT.

TURNIP SEED.

A FULL stock of the ordinary Field Turnip Georgia saved fresh seed.

Also a limited supply of the following kinds: Early Red or Purple Top; Early White Flat Dutch; Early Yellow Dutch; White Ruta Baga; Purple Top Ruta Baga; Large White Norfolk; Large White Globe.

Also, German Greens; White and Black Mustard, Spinach and other seed for late sowing. July 10 W. N. WHITE.

MONEY.

GOODS of every kind will be sold as cheap as anybody else sells for cash, by
July 3, 1861. tf I. M. KENNEY

MACKEREL AND WHITE FISH—May be had at a low price for cash, at
July 3. I. M. KENNEY'S.

WANTED.

500 PAIRS of woolen Socks, well knit, for Soldier's use I. M. KENNEY.
Athens, June 26

GEORGIA, Jackson County.—Whereas, M. M. Pittman applies to me for letters of administration on the estate of Nancy Witt, late of said county, deceased:

These are, therefore, to cite and admonish all and singular the kindred and creditors of said deceased, to file their objections, if any they have, why said letters should not be granted the applicant, on the first Monday in September next.

Given under my hand at office, this July 9th, 1861. A. C. THOMPSON, Ordinary.
July 17, 1861.

GEORGIA, Franklin County.—Whereas, Levi Sewell applies to me for letters of administration on the estate of Levi Hamby, late of said county, deceased:

These are, therefore, to cite and admonish all and singular the kindred and creditors of said deceased, to show cause, if any they have, why letters of administration should not be issued to the applicant, at the next September Term of this Court.

Given under my hand and official signature, this 12th day of July, 1861.

JAMES A. HARRISON, Ordinary.
July 17, 1861. 30d.

GEORGIA RABUN COUNTY. Whereas Jesse Jones applies to the court of ordinary of said county for letters of administration on the estate of William H. Jones, deceased:

This is therefore to cite and admonish all persons concerned to show cause, if any they have, why letters should not be granted the applicant at the next September term of this court.

J. M. BLACKWELL, Ord.
July 10, 30d

LUMBER! LUMBER!!

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND FEET of Lumber, well seasoned, now on hand at my mill, about five miles from Athens. Any order can be filled at short notice. Pickets of all kinds furnished at short notice:

The sawyer, Mr. James Gunnels, is one of the most experienced in the country, and will give entire satisfaction.

June 26 6m. JAS. D. MATTHEWS.

NOTICE.—We shall apply to the Court of Ordinary of Walton county Ga., at the regular term thereof, to be held on the first Monday in October next, for leave to sell all the lands belonging to the estate of James Brewer, late of said county, dec'd. *MARY J. BREWER,*
July 10 2m. *Administratrix.*

NOTICE.—Two months after date application will be made to the Court of Ordinary of *Hart* county, at the first regular term, after the expiration of two months from this notice, for leave to sell the land belonging to the estate of Lemuel W. Trible, in Hart county.

LEMUEL N. TRIBLE, Adm'r
of LEMUEL W. TRIBLE.
July 10—2m.

GEORGIA Hart County.—B. B. Parker, Sr., having applied to be appointed guardian of the person and property of Cone Rainey, a minor under fourteen years of age, resident of said county.—This is to cite all persons concerned, to be and appear at the term of the Court of Ordinary, to be held next after the expiration of thirty days from the first publication of this notice, and show cause, if any they can, why said B. B. Parker should not be entrusted with the guardianship of the person and property of Cone Rainey.

Witness my official signature.

F. B. HODGES, Ord'y.
July 10—30d.

NOTICE.—I shall apply to the Court of Ordinary of Walton county Ga., at the regular term thereof, to be held on the first Monday in October next, for leave to sell the land belonging to the estate of A. P. Harrison, late of said county, dec'd. *HILLIARD THOMPSON,*
July 10 2m. *Administrator*