

The South.

Baltimore, Monday Evening, July 15, 1861.

Th. W. Hall, Jr. Editor.

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Before St. Mark still glows his steeds of brass. Their gilded armor glistening in the sun; But is not Florida's menace come to pass? Are they not bridled? Venice, lost and won, Her thirteen basins, her Venetian towers, Sink, like sea-weed, into whence she rose! Better be whelm'd beneath the waves, and shun, E'en to destruction's depths, her foreign foes. From whom submission wrings an infamous repose.

War Movements.

The agent of the Associated Press telegraphs from Washington the particulars of another "victory" claimed to have been achieved by the Federal forces under Gen. McClellan in Western Virginia—the details of which, so far as they have come to hand consist of (1) Gen. McClellan's official report to the Assistant Adjutant General, stating the number of "rebels" routed to have been ten thousand, and the Federal loss to have been eleven killed and thirty wounded; (2) a despatch to the Christian Commercial, which is evidently nothing more than a synopsis of the general report; (3) a detailed account of the "battle" from the correspondent of the Associated Press which fully contradicts McClellan, reducing the number of "rebels" engaged from ten thousand to eight hundred—and showing that there was no fight at all, subsequent to the affair of Friday at Rich Mountain, previously reported. These despatches we subjoin in the order above stated, merely cautioning our readers not to forget Gen. Butler's official report of the battle at Hainesville, W. Va., July 12.—The following important despatch has been received from Gen. McClellan at the Army Headquarters.

BREVARY, July 13th, 1861.

Col. E. D. Townsend, Washington:
Our success of today is all that could desire. We have captured six brass cannon, one of which is rifled, all the enemy's camp baggage, and his baggage, and his transportation. The number of tents taken will probably reach 200, and more than sixty wagons have also been taken. The enemy's killed and wounded will amount to fully 100, with at least 100 prisoners, and more are coming in continually. I know already of ten officers killed and prisoners. Their rout is complete.

I marched heavily by a rapid march. Garnett abandoned his camp early this morning, leaving behind much of his baggage. He came within a few miles of Beverly, but our rapid march turned him back in great confusion, and he is now retreating on the road to St. George. The rebels behind Morris to follow us up closely. I was telegraphed for the two Pennsylvania regiments at Cumberland to join Gen. Hill at Hainesville. General Morris is concentrating all his troops at Hainesville, and will cut off the rebels near West Union, or if possible at St. George.

I may say that we have driven out some ten thousand troops strongly entrenched, with the loss of killed and wounded amounting to more than ten thousand men. They were Eastern Virginians, Georgians, Tennesseans, and I think Carolinians.

To-morrow I can give full details as to prisoners, &c. I trust that Gen. Cox has by this time driven Gen. Wise out of the Kanawha valley. In that case I shall have accomplished the object of the liberation of Western Virginia.

I hope the General will soon be in operations.

(Signed) G. B. McClellan.

Major-General Commanding, Ohio.
We succeeded yesterday from Beverly, Virginia: [Report of Gen. McClellan to Lieut. Gen. Scott.] I have received from General Pezart propositions for a surrender with his officers and the remainder of his command. They are extremely penitent, and determined never again to take arms against the Government. I shall have nearly nine hundred or a thousand prisoners to take care of when I come in. The latest accounts from Beverly of the rebels in killed some hundred and fifty.

CHERRY, July 14.—A special dispatch to the Commercial from Beverly says that General McClellan's advance division is moving rapidly to the bridge at Huttonsville and will burn Cheat Mountain bridge, but cannot delay McClellan an hour. At Rich Mountain one hundred and thirty-one dead rebels were found. Our wounded are doing well.

The commissioned rebel officers were killed and captured, including Capt. Skepeth, of Powhatan county; Capt. De Langley, late of the United States Army; Capt. Irwin, of Brunswick county, is dangerously wounded; Dr. Walk, also late of the United States Army, are among the prisoners. Some Georgians and South Carolinians are among the dead of the enemy, but they are chiefly Eastern Virginians. This morning Col. Pezart, commanding the Confederate force at Rich Mountain, sent a letter to Gen. McClellan, offering to surrender himself and his command of 600 men. The surrender was accepted and the prisoners returned to-day. The prisoners are much reduced by hunger.

BREVARY, July 13.—Yesterday morning Gen. McClellan ordered four regiments, the 8th, 10th, 12th Indiana and 10th Ohio regiments to proceed along the line of the hills, southeast of the enemy's entrenched camp on the Beverly road, where it crosses Rich Mountain, to attack the whole next in an ascending march over the mountains—he found the enemy posted on the opposite side of the road, eight hundred strong, with his position partially fortified. An engagement followed, which ended in a rout of the enemy, when the rebels were totally routed, with a loss of three hundred killed, wounded and prisoners, including ten officers, and both their cannon. About seventy-five killed and the same number wounded remained in the hands of the Federal officers. The road was between two hills, and the Federal troops, in descending a steep declivity, were greatly exposed to the fire of the rebels, who occupied the opposite hill, and poured a fire of musketry, shot and shell among them.

Rosenbantz's column remained at the place of the engagement during the night. Meanwhile, Gen. McClellan was in position with his whole force, during the afternoon, ready to make an assault, but in the morning the other column except distant firing. Early in the morning he was about proceeding to plant cannon upon an eminence commanding a portion of the Confederate camp, and preparing to attack the whole next in an ascending march over the mountains—he found the enemy had evacuated his position during the night, moving towards Laurel Hill, leaving only a few men in charge of the sick, cannon, and camp equipment and transportation.

A march was then made by Gen. McClellan to Beverly, passing Gen. Rosenbantz's command on the road, which followed quickly. At Beverly it was ascertained late that day that the Confederate force at Laurel Hill had retreated, when it was ascertained that the enemy had evacuated his position during the night, moving towards Laurel Hill, leaving only a few men in charge of the sick, cannon, and camp equipment and transportation.

The following explains the value of such reports as McClellan's, to the Federal Government, and why it has been reported that one skirmish has been reported as five victories.—

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Gen. McClellan's despatches have diffused general joy through the

community. None share in it to a greater degree than Gen. Scott himself. The intelligence has served to make the military heroes impatient for an opportunity to achieve results similar to those narrated.

The latest information from General Patterson's command is contained in the following despatch from Martinsburg, dated Friday:
MARTINSBURG, July 12.—A white flag appeared yesterday, some six miles distant, supposed to be signs that the rebels did not want hostilities there. It is not attributed to the enemy. A party of two companies, commanded by Col. Higgins, Third Pennsylvania Regiment, escorting the Commissary of the Fifteenth on a foraging expedition, near North Mountain, six miles out, fired on and attacked the enemy, who retreated and captured one of the Federal sergeants, who had separated from his company. Commissary lived to-day with some cavalry to repay them but we have not heard the result. A teamster who burglariously entered the house of a widow name Kane, last night, has been arrested. Her daughter, who is afflicted by disease of the heart, died from fright. The burglar named Fisher. He has been sentenced to be shot.

The delay in moving from here is occasioned by a want of horses, not of wagons. If any advance on Winchester is made the enemy could not make a stand nor could we follow for lacking transportation for our supplies.

The Eleventh Indiana Regiment arrived from Cumberland last Saturday morning.
From the "Grand Army" at Alexandria we have nothing beyond the reported capture of three Confederate scouts, with their guide, and a contradiction of the rumored abandonment of Fairfax Court House by the Confederate forces—which, we observe, has misled the enterprising "Special of The Herald" into announcing, somewhat prematurely, the occupation of the Court House by the "Grand Army."

Exploits of the Militia of the Seas.
The Southern Privateers appear to be doing a thriving business in the Gulf, and along the Atlantic Coast. The following particulars in relation to the exploits of three of these sea-rovers, appear in the Northern papers:
The Privateer Sumner.
The steamer Columbia, which arrived at New York yesterday, from Havana, which port she left on the 10th inst., reports the arrival at Genoa of the privateer Sumner, with eight prizes, and subsequently, when off the life of Pines, the Columbia fell in with a large ship, which had also been captured and burned by the same steamer. We subjoin the Associated Press despatch communicating the above intelligence.

New York, July 14.—The steamer Columbia has arrived from Havana, which port she left on the 10th inst. The Confederate privateer Sumner arrived at Genoa on the 6th, bringing, as prizes, being Cuba, Mexico, Valparaiso, Adams, and San Francisco, and Santa Rosa, and Louisiade. They also fell in with ship Golden Rocket, off the life of Pines, which had been on fire and burnt by the Sumner.

After taking of the Sumner, the Captain Simmons of the Sumner sent the officers ashore with a letter to the Governor of the town who telegraphed to the Captain General of Havana for instructions. The steamer left next day having received a supply of coal and water. All the vessels were captured only a short distance from the shore.

The Privateer Sumner, said to be commanded by Lieutenant Postel, formerly of the United States Navy, have already been reported. Such is the apprehension excited among the ship-owners and merchants of New York, by the rumored appearance of the Jeff Davis in Northern waters, that within the past few days Government has despatched a number of armed cruisers in quest of her. The revenue cutters Jackson, Crawford and Varian sailed from New York for this purpose at 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, and it is understood the Harrietta and the gun-boat Troop will probably follow on the same errand. The cutters Morris and Cash, which were from Boston, have also joined in the chase. The Jeff Davis is said to carry four 12-pounders, and one "long-tong" 32-pounder on a pivot, amidships.

The Privateer Argo.
The particulars of the exploits of this vessel are thus given by the Newport Daily News, as they were furnished by Capt. Havener, of the brig Mary E. Thompson, of Seaport, Me., whose vessel was captured by the Argo, while on her passage from Bangor, Me., for Antigua, with a cargo of lumber, but was subsequently released. She arrived at Newport on Friday morning. Capt. Havener's statement is as follows:
"Tuesday, 9th inst., lat. 39 10, lon. 67 40 (about 200 miles southeast from New York), was brought to by a privateer, which came alongside. They boarded him and commenced ransacking the vessel, taking from her everything that suited their fancy, such as her only long gun, stores, rigging, and after putting on board 400 prisoners, they proceeded to take her to sea, and released her, leaving her no use for the vessel or cargo, and would not burn her, for reasons which will be hereafter stated. The privateer was alongside of the Mary E. Thompson about three hours.

The privateer proved to be the full-rigged brig Argo, of and from Charleston, South Carolina, about 200 tons burden, with a crew of fifty men, and a cargo of lumber, and a few provisions. The Argo is identical with the brig Edo, which was captured and carried into Charleston about two years since as a slave, and about which there was so much stir at the time.

The Argo also captured the schooner brig John W. Smith, of Philadelphia, Capt. Ebbel, from Trinidad for Falmouth, England, manned by a prize crew and sent her off. The schooner mate and two of the crew of this vessel had been taken on board the Argo, and were retained as prisoners, with others of the crew, which were put on board the Mary E. Thompson. The remainder of her crew are supposed to have been put on board another vessel, of which we shall speak below.

The same day the Argo captured schooner brig John W. Smith, from New York for Montevideo, with a general cargo, which was taken on board the Argo, and was subsequently released. The Argo had also overhauled the ship Mary Goodell of Seaport, from New York for Montevideo, which they boarded, ransacked from deck to keelson, taking from her water, provisions, and stores, and after putting on board the remainder of the crew of the brig John W. Smith, mentioned above.

Captain Havener says that the manner of proceeding in making prizes is to intrigue their way into the harbor by hoisting false colors. They first hoist a French or Dutch flag and entice a desire to communicate. If this fails to attract, they next display a signal of distress, and take possession. "Show us your teeth," says the Argo. Captain Havener learned from one of the crew of the Argo that on leaving port they had orders to burn and destroy such vessels as would not be an object to retain, and such vessels were not to be taken as prizes. The reason for this was not carried out in these instances was that with their own crew weakened in manning, and the Argo in a distressed condition, the accumulation of prizes would endanger their own capture by them and that of the vessel.

The Mary Goodell would not answer their purpose, for the reason that she was of too heavy draft of water to take into a Southern port, and the cargo of the Mary E. Thompson they had no use for. The crew of the Argo state that she left Charleston either one week or a fortnight ago last Thursday. Capt. Havener cannot recollect whether she was towed over the bar by a steamer, or whether she set her sails and put to sea, directly in sight of the blockading squadron. This statement does not leave a very exalted impression of the efficiency of the blockade.

The man above named informed Capt. Havener, that another privateer, a fast-sailing topsail schooner, was fitted out in Beaufort, N. C., where there was no blockade, and would proceed to sea immediately. There are also two others in Charleston ready to come out, and three in Savannah. Capt. Havener brought his vessel in here to procure a new boat and a supply of rigging, and also to land his passengers.

What is to be Done?
[From the New York Day-Book.]
Indications are not wanting that we are approaching a crisis in the North—a fearful crisis of want and suffering in the large cities dependent upon commerce and manufactures for the support of their populations. The workings of Philadelphia have had several meetings, quietly petitioning for relief. In Boston such a meeting was dispersed by the police, who declared it unlawful in this city, and in New York, a meeting was held, but the Common Council and our leading citizens are already moving in the matter. That great distress exists among us, is too palpable to be denied for a moment. Not a day passes that we are not assailed by a deluge of petitions, and anxious to work, actually begging for food. Right here, on the little, narrow, barren island of New York, is an army of nearly a million persons for whom every day there is well organized commissariat to be done that does this fully and regularly! Yet it has been done for years, with scarcely a difficulty, by the operation of natural agencies. But on the 6th day of November last the Northern States, by the action of the Constitution which they had solemnly pledged themselves to observe, landed together and elected a President for the whole country, whose principles were known to be so distasteful to a portion of it, that he could not get a single vote in the States. The social and industrial machinery of the entire country, from that very day to this still growing worse and worse. A large number of persons employed as clerks, accountants, bookkeepers, laborers, &c., are no longer needed. Business is reduced four-fifths, and the number of persons employed, but it can hardly be so bad as this. Still it is enormous. Those persons, thus thrown out of work, are not only without means, but without hope, and at present all in dark and uncertain. The merchant who has been ruined, and the farmer who has lost his property, and the laborer who has lost his home, are all staring him in the face—the workingman sought but want and starvation. Humane men, powerless to stop the wild delusion of the hour, turn in dismay and ask "What is to be done?" Appeal is made to the authorities of these States, to the party in power, which has plunged the country in one short six months from a pinnacle of untold prosperity to the very depths of financial suffering. And what do the leaders tell us? Hear the cold, unfeeling words of Horace Greeley, as from his well filled larlet he contemplates the woe his unlovely doctrines have brought upon his country:
"The merchant, says he, I HAVE BEEN IDEAL FOR THE LAST THREE MONTHS, AND I AM FEARFUL TO SAY I AM A LITTLE WORSE."

He then tells him to begone to the country, for he can hold out no prospects of better times. He says:
"Even should the war be ended this Fall, there would be no immediate demand for half our trade-fallen clerks, accountants, &c. The pillars of the state, by that fragile fabric, are crumbling, and the masses, which have been so long lulled by the woe which has been so long lulled, but not merely shaken, but toppled over, and monies, if not years will be required to set them up again."

True—too true. We said so then. We warned the merchant and the farmer to meet at the Exchange the day or two before election, and resolved that Mr. Lincoln must be elected, what the result of it would be. It was not ten days after the election before Mr. Greeley railed his hands and chuckled with glee, and said, "Let's have a high old picnic!" Well, we have it at last, and it has about ceased to be a joke. Quiet, business men are about sick of hard times in order that they may be able to try to carry out their impracticable theories.

The present Congress has destroyed the hopes of thousands, and we only speak a general sentiment when we say that it has cast a dark and somber cloud over the country. It has rendered many reckless. They see no chance for peace. None can be presented this session, and the next will not begin until December. Where shall we be by that time, if it is truly out of their reach? The men who have thus far weathered the storm by some hook or crook. But to the laboring classes this inquiry comes with a crushing weight. Perhaps not less than two millions, perhaps more, in the Middle and New England States, are now in the most deplorable state of employment. A long winter will soon stare them in the face and nothing to do.

The old story of telling those people to go to the country is only another sample of the utter want of common sense that the editor of the Tribune constantly displays. A French Princess, when told "that the people had no bread to eat," at once inquired, "Well, why then don't they eat cake?" The answer was, "They are out of the country. But suppose they do get there, it is not an easy matter for a family to set itself down in the country where there is no employment. The country now is in a state of prostration. It is not a matter of at least 20,000 less people in New York to-day than six months since, perhaps 100,000, but there are still an immense number left. How are they to be fed? We feel that this demand for the most earnest attention of our citizens. When hungry men ask for bread we must not give them a stone. Individual charity will not give the case. There must be some combined action, and the sooner it is adopted the better.

The late Governor Mills.
The Wilmington Journal, in a notice of the death of Gov. Ellis, of North Carolina, says:
The virtual outbreak of hostilities, consequent upon Lincoln's proclamation of the 15th of April, found Gov. Ellis prostrated in health, sick almost to death, but unwilling to resign his office. He lay on a sofa in his office, he dictated his noble reply to Lincoln's insolent demand for North Carolina troops to coerce the South,—he ordered the occupation of the forts, he rallied the military spirit of the State. Ever ready to die in the cause, as far as possible, his sufferings, and dying, we honestly believe, a martyr to his devotion to the cause of the South. He was a true North Carolinian, a brave man, a noble patriot.

REVERENT MODE OF CELEBRATING.—A peculiar feature was introduced in the celebration of the Fourth at Tarboro', N. C. A rope was stretched across the street, on which were suspended three effigies, bearing the following inscriptions—"Winfield Scott—The Traitor's Doom." "Ale Lincoln—Somebody is Here!—The Irrepressible Conflict Ended—The South Victorious." "William H. Seward—The Higher Law has succeeded." At night the effigies were consumed in a bonfire.

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