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SAVANNAH [GA] REPUBLICAN
1864
[Very scattered issues]

SAVANNAH [GA] REPUBLICAN, March 1, 1864, p. 2, c. 3

A Glorious Hearted Girl.—The Floridian and Journal says:

Upon the arrival of the troops at Madison, sent to reinforce our army in East Florida, the ladies attended at the depot with provisions and refreshments for the defenders of their homes and country. Among the brave was, in one of the Georgia regiments, a soldier boy, whose bare feet were bleeding from the exposure and fatigue of the march. One of the young ladies present, moved by the noble impulses of her sex, took the shoes off of her own feet, made the suffering hero put them on and walked home herself barefooted. Boys, do you hear that? Will you let this glorious girl be insulted and wronged by Yankee ruffians? Never! Wherever Southern soldiers are suffering and bleeding for their country's freedom, let this incident be told for a memorial of Lou Taylor, of Madison county.

SAVANNAH [GA] REPUBLICAN, March 1, 1864, p. 2, c. 3

Letters by Flag of Truce.—Upon inquiry at the proper office, the Richmond Enquirer has received the following information: Letters to go to the North, or anywhere outside of the Confederate lines, must not be of greater length than one page of ordinary size letter paper. The contents must be strictly confined to private or family matters. Enclose the letter in an envelope addressed to the person for whom it is intended, putting on the envelope a United States postage stamp, or if that cannot be obtained, five cents in specie inside. (Confederate money will not do.) Leave the letter unsealed and enclose in it another sealed envelope, addressed to Captain William H. Hatch, Assistant Agent of Exchange, War Department, Richmond, Va., who will give it the proper destination.

SAVANNAH [GA] REPUBLICAN, March 1, 1864, p. 2, c. 4

[Summary: Theatre. Two Splendid Pieces: Jane Shore, and Simpson & Co.]

SAVANNAH [GA] REPUBLICAN, April 15, 1864, p. 2, c. 2

A Double Homicide by a Child.—Our Mayor's Court presented a novel and melancholy scene yesterday. A small lad, named William Irvin Craven, was arraigned on the charge of killing two other children, in the part of the city known as Robertsville, Wednesday evening. It appears from the testimony given in the Coroner's inquest, that the lad Craven, having possessed himself of a loaded gun that was left in the house, sallied out declaring that he would play Enrolling Officer and shoot somebody. While in this adventurous mood, he came up with a small child of the neighborhood named Alice Cullen, who was accompanied by a negro girl somewhat older, by the name of Eugenia, and the property of Mr. J. G. Watts. Young Craven, approaching near to these parties, cocked his gun and fired. The greater portion of the charge, which consisted of duck shot, entered the left side of the negro girl, producing a hideous wound, of which she died early yesterday morning. One shot struck the white child Alice in the temple, penetrated the brain, and produced death in a few minutes.

Young Craven now seemed to become fully sensible of what he had done. He immediately ran home and hid himself under the bed, where he was subsequently found by a policeman, who was soon attracted to the scene of the awful tragedy. He was arrested and

brought before the Mayor's Court yesterday, but subsequently discharged until the inquest had made up their verdict. The jury yesterday brought in a return of the facts, and charged the boy with the crime of murder, whereupon he was turned over to a magistrate for a regular examination under the statutes of the State.

We hope the case will be allowed to rest where it is. That a child of such tender years is capable of committing murder in the eye of the law, is a preposterous conclusion. It is one of those sad accidents of life which the surviving sufferers must bear as best they can. No jury would consent to fix the responsibility of legal accountability on a child of that age. There is no evidence of malice, or that he even knew the gun was loaded; and if he had known it, he was incapable of appreciating the enormity of an act by which his fellow creatures were sent into eternity.

Young Craven was sent to jail and will be brought up for examination to-day.

SAVANNAH [GA] REPUBLICAN, April 15, 1864, p. 2, c. 2

Garden Seed.—The applications of this office for seed to plant the soldiers' gardens continue to pour in, and we would renew the request, heretofore unheeded, to our country friends to send in what they can spare. Okra, tomatoes, and snap beans are much in demand.

SAVANNAH [GA] REPUBLICAN, April 22, 1864, p. 1, c. 2

The Bristol Gazette of the 14th instant says that cars, under a flag of truce, have been running for some days past as low as Greenville, Tenn. They bring up citizens who refuse to take the Yankee oath—among them the families of Dr. Ramsay and Col. Crozier, of Knoxville—and take down all who are hungering and thirsting for it.

SAVANNAH [GA] REPUBLICAN, April 22, 1864, p. 2, c. 2

The Free Market Project.

It is gratifying to see the favor that our movement in behalf of a free market for provisioning the poor has met with generosity in the city. A number of our citizens spoke approvingly of it yesterday, and two, who were willing to prove their faith by their works, and desired to set an example of duty performed, came forward and deposited with us one thousand dollars each as their contribution. That is the true way to give impulse to a noble charity.

And now, how many more will follow in the footsteps of these liberal-hearted citizens? Are there not a hundred men in Savannah who will give a like amount, and thus place the Free Market on a firm foundation even before the organization of citizens is formed? There certainly ought to be, and as money is the chief consideration, let them come forward promptly and hand over their donations. They will all be deposited for safe keeping, and handed over to the association as soon as it is formed and a responsible officer appointed to receive them. It will not do to lead that you already have done and are doing something for the poor. The two gentlemen referred to above have probably done as much as any citizen, but they see the necessity for more and are not weary in well doing.—The whole amount of \$100,000 could be subscribed before Saturday night if our people will only do what they are able to do. Then, as we have the \$1000 list started, let it be filled up as rapidly as possible, and the great charity put in operation at once. Contributions will be received at this office or at the Custom House.

In order to systematize the work, we propose that a number of benevolent citizens, who

are willing to take an active part, consult together to-day and appoint a public meeting in the Exchange, say, at 12 to-morrow [sic], for the purpose of comparing views and forming an association to carry out the noble charity under consideration. There should be no delay in this matter.

We would also suggest, as a preparatory step towards a proper distribution of the benefits of the association, that the Lady Ward Committees, who gave such valuable aid last year in searching out the indigent, again come forward and furnish the association, when formed with the names of all who are entitled to share in its bounty. There must be discrimination between the suffering and non-suffering classes, else no fund, however large, could meet the demands upon it.

But we have written enough. This is a time for action, not speech, and let all be up and doing to the full extent of their ability. We are too much occupied to enter into an active street canvass for the work, and must leave that to others who have the time and the influence to devote to it.

SAVANNAH [GA] REPUBLICAN, April 22, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

Tomato Plants.—Mr. A. L. Bradley, whose garden is on the west side of the Canal, requests us to inform those interested in soldiers' gardens, that he has some 800 or 1000 Tomato plants to share, which he will furnish on application at his place.

SAVANNAH [GA] REPUBLICAN, April 22, 1864, p. 2, c. 5

Athenaeum.
Grand Entertainment
At The Athenaeum,
Friday Evening, April 22d,
Consisting of
Recitations, Tableaux and Songs
For the Benefit of
The Widows' Home.

Programme.

First—Youth, Beauty and Bravery.

Second—After the Battle.

Third—Recitation: 'Twas Night Upon the Battle Field, by Miss Carrie Bell Sinclair.

Fourth—Drunkard's Home; two scenes.

[Fifth missing, or included above?]

Sixth—Recitation: The Battle of Waterloo, by Master _____

Seventh—Maiden's Dream, or the Cross and Crown; three scenes

Eighth—The Four Seasons

Ninth—Shakespeare's Seven Ages of Man, by Mr. _____

Tenth—All Trades.

Eleventh—Recitation Gray's Elegy, by Mr. P. John Malone

Twelfth—Army and Navy

Thirteenth—Recitation: The Mother's Sacrifice, by Miss Carrie Bell Sinclair and Master _____

Fourteenth—Gambler's Warning.

Fifteenth—Defending the Colors

Sixteenth—Recitation: Burial of Sir John Moore, by Master Henry Perry.

Seventeenth—The Brickbat Fight at Sumter, by Mr. _____

Eighteenth—Gipsy Camp.

Doors open at 7 o'clock, to commence at 8.

Tickets to be had at the Theatre from 10 until 2 Friday, and at the door at night.

Admission \$2 [hard to read]; Boxes \$10, \$12 and \$15; Private Boxes \$20, \$25 and \$30.

No reserved seats.

SAVANNAH [GA] REPUBLICAN, May 23, 1864, p. 1, c. 2

Rags Wanted.

Clean Cotton and Linen Rags, in any quantity, wanted at this office, for which the highest price will be paid.

SAVANNAH [GA] REPUBLICAN, May 23, 1864, p. 1, c. 5

The Savannah Wayside Home.

Mr. Editor: The friends of the Wayside Home noticed with particular pleasure the handsome gift to it of \$1,000 by Capt. A. P. Wetter, as stated in the Republican a few days ago. Such generous liberality may well excuse the publicity you have given it, especially as it suggests to other wealthy and liberal men the like course of conduct. This noble charity—the Wayside Home—commends itself, both by its excellent objects and by the actual good it has accomplished, by the steady support of the benevolent citizens of Savannah and the State. Established in March, 1863, it has from that time to the present offered a free home to the furloughed soldier passing through the city. No one with a proper claim has ever sought admittance in vain. On some days as many as 250 have been entertained at its table. In one week more than 1,500 received its hospitalities. Food and lodgings for so many made heavy costs, and it need not surprise the public to know that the total expenses of the Home, for the fourteen months of its existence, have been about \$30,000—half of which are for the last three months. These are its money expenses. But who can reckon its cost in the labors and sacrifices of the noble women of Savannah, who originated this charity, and whose daily task it has been to minister to the wants of their brave defenders. The soldier blesses them, and an approving conscience is their rich reward.

The receipts of the Wayside Home have about equalled [sic] its expenses. These have been partly private donations and partly the proceeds of public lectures, concerts, &c. The latter income has now entirely ceased, and the Home must depend in the coming season for its support chiefly on private liberality. Fortunately, its expenses are now comparatively small, as but few soldiers are passing through the city, but its funds, even at this reduced scale, need constant replenishing; and what shall be done when the stream of travel again brings its crowd of furloughed soldiers? This will soon set in when the spring campaigns are over, and the Wayside Home must still keep open its hospitable portals to receive the weary and the hungry. This will require vastly more means than the Home has now at its command, and we trust the generous

citizens of Savannah, never weary in well doing, will not relax their efforts now, and that new friends will arise to give of their abundance for the relief of the needy soldier. The Charleston Wayside Home has just received the munificent sum of *Ten Thousand Dollars*, from the "Bee Steamship Company," to supply its wants. Has not our Home some good friend to make it the recipient of some like benefaction? Whoever helps it in its need may rest assured he could have aided no worthier charity than the

Savannah Wayside Home.

SAVANNAH [GA] REPUBLICAN, May 23, 1864, p. 1, c. 5

Religious Reading for the Army.—Rev. J. H. Martin, Agent of the Evangelical Tract Society, of Petersburg, Va., is now in Savannah, and, during the present week, will call on the citizens to receive any contributions they may be pleased to make to this cause. This Society was organized in July, 1861, and since that time has been extensively engaged in supplying the soldiers of the Confederacy with religious literature. It is the representative of all denominations of Christians in our land. Its field of operations embraces the various armies and numerous hospitals within the Confederacy, including those of the Trans-Mississippi department. About thirty millions of pages of its issues have been distributed amongst our brave soldiers. The Society also publishes "The Army and Navy Hymn Book," and a popular religious paper called "The Army and Navy Messenger."

SAVANNAH [GA] REPUBLICAN, May 23, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

Squashes made their first appearance in our market last Saturday afternoon, and were selling at fifty cents a piece.

SAVANNAH [GA] REPUBLICAN, May 24, 1864, p. 2, c. 2

The 29th Tennessee.—The Augusta Chronicle notices a beautiful flag, made by Mrs. C. A. Platt of Augusta, and presented to the 29th Tennessee, by the patriotic ladies of Savannah, who in an admirable spirit of self-sacrifice furnished their silk dresses to make the banner. The flag is very neatly done—as all the flags made by Mrs. Platt are—and one would hardly suspect of what heterogeneous materials it is composed. It bears upon it the inscription, in gilt letters: "Presented by the Ladies of Savannah to the 29th Tennessee Regiment." Then follows the names of battle fields now rendered historic—Rock Castle, Fishing Creek, Perryville, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, Chattanooga, Missionary Ridge.

SAVANNAH [GA] REPUBLICAN, May 24, 1864, p. 2, c. 2

The Rome Courier.—Our confreres of the Atlanta press notice the arrival in that city of Lieut. M. Dwinell, the talented editor of the Rome Courier, as a refugee from his home.—He succeeded in getting away but a small portion of the material of the Courier office, the remainder he was compelled to abandon to the "God of storms, the lightnings and the gales."

Lieut. D., though of Northern birth, has been a resident of this, his adopted State, for a number of years, and has become thoroughly imbued with the institutions and principles of our Southern people.

SAVANNAH [GA] REPUBLICAN, May 24, 1864, p. 2, c. 2

Work Done in Columbus.—The Columbus Sun states that in the quartermaster's department in that city, under the control of Major F. W. Dillard, the following amount of work

has been done since October, 1861: Shoes, 305,065; jackets, 263,922; pants, 290,092; shirts, 116,146; drawers, 82,948; caps, 122,441, also amount of leather received and disbursed, 682,577 lbs.

SAVANNAH [GA] REPUBLICAN, June 18, 1864, p. 1, c. 2

Distinguished Arrival.—The Goldsboro' Journal, of the 8th inst., contains the following paragraphs:

On the Wilmington train, North, yesterday, we saw Capt. Peacock, of Her Majesty, Queen Victoria's 94th Infantry. We understand he has resigned his commission in the British army, and cast his lot with the gallant Confederates. His choice is the ranks, but he will occupy any post given him.

On the same train, also, was Mr. Lawley, a special correspondent of the London Times.—Both these gentlemen reached a Confederate port on Monday morning. . .

SAVANNAH [GA] REPUBLICAN, June 18, 1864, p. 1, c. 4

Athenaeum.
Afternoon Exhibition This Day,
Commencing at 2 ½ o'clock.
Grand Panopticon
of
The War.
Saturday Afternoon and Night.

This beautiful Work of Art was painted by the well known Artist, Mr. George W. Grain, of Nashville, Tenn. The Panorama contains upwards of 8,000 Moveable, Life Like Figures, including Gunboats, Transports and Soldiers.

The evening's entertainment will conclude with a view of the capture of Fort Pillow by the Confederate forces under General Forrest.

Death of Federal Commanding Officer, Maj. Booth.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance commence at 8 o'clock.

Price of Admission—Dress Circle and Parquette, \$1. Family Circle, \$1.50. Centre Gallery, \$[illegible]. Gallery each \$1.

SAVANNAH [GA] REPUBLICAN, June 18, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

Pillory Punishment.—George and Sylvester were again placed in the pillory yesterday afternoon. They stood it equally as well, if not better, than on the Friday previous.

SAVANNAH [GA] REPUBLICAN, June 18, 1864, p. 2, c. 4

A letter from Santa Barbara county, received by a gentleman in San Francisco, states that 5,000 head of cattle were sold in that county at auction, a few days since, at thirty-seven and a half cents each.

SAVANNAH [GA] REPUBLICAN, June 18, 1864, p. 2, c. 4

Hoop Skirt
Manufactory

Hoop Skirts repaired at the shortest notice, in the latest style, at the lowest price by
M. Rich
No. 188 Congress st.
Next door to Cooper & Gilliland.

SAVANNAH [GA] REPUBLICAN, June 30, 1864, p. 2, c. 2

Send Rose Leaves.—Surgeon J. J. Chisolm, Medical Purveyor at Columbia, S. C., has requested the papers to ask contributions of rose leaves from the ladies of the Confederacy. All the blue pills required for the army has been from last summer's contributions, and the medical department would be again under obligations to the ladies if they would assist in collecting these, to be used in manufacturing medicines for our sick soldiers.

SAVANNAH [GA] REPUBLICAN, June 30, 1864, p. 2, c. 2

Sharpshooters

Mr. Editor: Our best officers are killed by sharpshooters. Did it ever occur to you that the manner by which they judge the distance is by the appearance of the articles of clothing our men wear? Now, if a man had on a white hunting shirt, or anything white, it would be next to impossible to draw a bead on him a few hundred yards distant. No man can kill a white crane at a great distance with a rifle, especially if the sun is shining. The bright object is blended with the bright sight of the gun, and no man can, what is called by riflemen, draw a bead. When men shoot at a shooting match, they have a black target, surrounded with a white ring, and they sight at the middle of the black. If I had to be shot at, and had my choice of place and color of dress, I would choose a bright day and a white dress. I have handled a rifle all my life, or since early boyhood, and believe there is something in these suggestions worthy of thought.

Wat[illegible] Creek."
[South Carolinian.]

SAVANNAH [GA] REPUBLICAN, June 30, 1864, p. 2, c. 6

[Summary: Theatre. Love's Sacrifice, or The Rival Merchants, to conclude with the Laughable Farce of The Rough Diamond.]

SAVANNAH [GA] REPUBLICAN, June 30, 1864, p. 2, c. 6

Williams, Brands & Co.,
Columbus, Georgia,
Manufacturers of
Enamel Cloth
Infantry Accoutrements, Havresacks [sic],
Saddle Bags, &c.

SAVANNAH [GA] REPUBLICAN, June 30, 1864, p. 2, c. 7

Bottles Wanted.

Confederate States of America}
Medical Purveyor's Department, 4th District}
Macon, Ga., June, 1864.

This Department is in need of Empty Bottles, in any quantity. Parties having large lots can have them sent for upon application to T. F. Butler, Med. Purveyor's office, corner Barnard and Broughton streets, Savannah.

Wm. H. Proileau,
Surgeon and Medical Purveyor,
4th District.

SAVANNAH [GA] REPUBLICAN, June 30, 1864, p. 2, c. 6

Salt Barter.

I will barter Salt from my own manufactory for Produce, on the following terms. Salt 50 pounds per bushel:

Four bushels Salt for five bushels Corn and Peas.

One bushel Salt for five pounds Lard or Bacon.

One bushel Salt for one gallon Syrup.

Two bushels Salt for seven pounds Sugar.

Ten bushels Salt for one barrel Super Flour

One bushel Salt for five yards 4-4 shirting.

Two bushels Salt for one pair shoes.

Two bushels Salt for fifteen pounds Nails.

Goods to be delivered in Charleston, with owners initials, and addressed to the subscriber at Charleston, S. C.

F. W. Claussen.

SAVANNAH [GA] REPUBLICAN, June 30, 1864, p. 2, c. 6

Now Ready.
The Camp Follower!
Containing the Following Stories:

"The Cock Fight;"

"The Wife's Strategem;"

"How I Coated Sal;"

"The Champion;"

And many other Humorous Sketches, Anecdotes, Poetry, &c., designed for the

Amusement of the Camp.

Single Copies, Postage paid, \$2.50. The usual discount to the trade.

Address

Stockton & Co.

Augusta, Ga.

[For the Republican.]
Army Sketches, No. 2.
An Encampment.

We have seen about all our cities a brigade, or regiment, or a camp of instruction, in their white tents drawn up in a miniature village; but this gives us a very inadequate idea of an army in quarters or encamped. The vast space over which they spread, as their quartermasters have selected locations best adapted to meet the wants of the army, for food and water, or shelter from the winter storms, or summer suns. One of the main points in summer is water. It is amazing what a quantity of this blessed fluid an army consumes they will drink wells dry in a short time, and keep them always muddy, with their ceaseless drain, drawing water, water, all the time. Hence bold flowing springs are favorite localities for encampments.

Atlanta is peculiarly favorable for our army in this respect in almost every hollow of its hills and ravines a spring of good, clear, pure, cool water may be readily discovered. And in this respect our soldiers say they never were in more favorable circumstances for a summer campaign. So different from what this noble army has endured in the limestone and prairie regions of the west, with parching thirst and no water to wash the choking dust from their throats, or its filthy accumulation from their begrimed face and hands after a fatiguing march or battle.

The army has not tents for our soldiers, and hence their winter quarters have been largely made of rude log huts, or cabins. But in the summer, and during an active campaign, it would be impossible to transport or use tents if they had them—the army therefore

Bivouacs.

It is a strange sight to find men who have been accustomed to the luxuries of wealth and the comforts of home, lying upon the ground with nothing but a single blanket around them, sleeping the deep quiet slumber of an infant.—But when they stop for a day or two, or are stationed upon the lines of entire [illegible], they obtain greater protection and comfort by several simple but genius [sic] devices. Some cut poles and upon these lay leaves, for a softer and safer bed than the damp earth; others fix these on logs, so as to make a couch entirely lifted from the ground. For shelter, two bivouac together; taking one blanket, they cut two crotches about three feet high and fastening them in the ground six feet apart, a pole is placed from one to the other, and across this (as a ridge pole) they stretch said blanket as a roof, fastening the ends or four corners to stakes driven in the ground, with their other blanket the two wrap themselves and go to sleep, comparatively protected from rain under this frail shelter. It is said the soldiers are much more healthy when bivouacing [sic] than when occupying tents. Yet it must require a process of hardening to make men veterans in the bivouac, as well as fighting to make veterans in the field.

Feeding and Clothing the Army

Is a matter of the highest importance, and we shall not enter into any suggestion to those who have the management of these matters, only wishing it was within their power to have it

better done, for such brave and noble men as form our army deserve the very best the country can supply. But they have plenty, such as it is, for rations, the appetite not being tempted to excess by the cold corn bread and [illegible] bacon. The farmers should let the government have flour, and peas, and such things as give nutriment, variety and health, for the food furnished these devoted defenders of their lives and property. Yet, without murmuring, the army takes its bread and meat, without tables, or plates, or knives and forks, and is fed. With such a rough life as they are called to endure, marching and sleeping, working and fighting, it is not very surprising that they wear hard on shoes and clothing, so that what lasts in peace for a season or a year, in war times is gone in a few weeks or at most, months. The draft is heavy, but the people should not be weary in providing shoes, socks, and garments of all kinds, for those who wear them out so rapidly in the hardships of the service they are enduring for us. Noble army, heroic men, enduring cold, hunger and thirst, in defense of your homes and your country's rights, you merit and shall receive the richest blessings from home and the highest gifts of our country, when, in triumph of arms, you shall have extorted peace.

SAVANNAH [GA] REPUBLICAN, September 1, 1864, p. 2, c. 6

Yarn.

The undersigned, on Wednesday next, (7th Sept.) at 10 o'clock, A. M. will distribute to those widows and wives of soldiers, C.S.A., not heretofore supplied, a bunch of YARN. As there is a limited supply, and no more expected, those who apply are requested to come prepared to prove that they really need it, as the list of names much exceeds the bunches of Yarn.

By order of the Court,
Wm. H. Bulloch,
Clerk I. C. C. C.

SAVANNAH [GA] REPUBLICAN, September 12, 1864, p. 1, c. 2

Panic Among the Citizens.—The Macon Telegraph of the 7th says numerous parties are preparing to leave Macon. What is singular in them, is that they are nearly all bound to Augusta, which place, in our opinion, is in as great danger as that city. It looks very much as if they were "jumping from the frying pan into the fire."

SAVANNAH [GA] REPUBLICAN, September 12, 1864, p. 1, c. 4|

Still Running.—Savannah and Augusta will shortly have a large increase in population, if we are to judge from the number of persons sending their effects to those places. The Express office in this city is daily crowded to excess with freight and is compelled to refuse large quantities. What is the matter with the people that they are running from their homes? Sherman is not yet on the march for Macon, and we do not believe he will be here for at least six months, if ever.

[Macon Telegraph.]

SAVANNAH [GA] REPUBLICAN, September 12, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

Forrest's Men.—It does a Confederate heart good to look at Forrest's men, and we must confess we have enjoyed the sight and the study of these hardy riders. Rough in exterior, there is a manly, devil-may-care air about them that bespeaks men who have followed their great leader

in many a foray and charge, carrying terror to the ranks of their enemies. They are, too, the happiest and most cheerful Confederate soldiers we have ever looked upon. Disdaining sabres [sic], the rifle (most of them Sharp's) and six shooter, are the arms they delight in. Every one speaks of the alacrity and order of their movements. Horses, artillery and baggage were removed from the cars on their arrival, in the time it usually takes a passenger train to empty itself, and it was remarked by a gentleman who saw their arrival, that they would have been ready to fight in twenty minutes after the cars stopped. When we saw them, knots of them were cleaning their rifles and revolvers, as if they were the principal objects of their solicitude.

These manly patriots look altogether worthy of their great leader, and the rough and brilliant military school in which they have been trained. Hurrah for Forrest's men, and all honor to their peerless chieftain!—Mobile Adv. and Reg.

SAVANNAH [GA] REPUBLICAN, September 12, 1864, p. 2, c. 5

J. Sauvestre,
From Paris,
Tailor,

Would respectfully inform the public and his customers particularly, that from this date he will continue his business in the store formerly occupied by J. Massart, on Bryan street, next door to the Merchants' & Planters' Bank, where he will keep constantly on hand a fine assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods,

consisting of fine Broadcloth, Drap d'Ete, Cassimeres, &c. &c.

SAVANNAH [GA] REPUBLICAN, September 12, 1864, p. 2, c. 6

To the Ladies.
Madame Sauvestre

Begs leave to inform the Ladies of Savannah that she has now on hand an excellent assortment of

New White Jaconet Muslin
and Plaid Jaconets,

suitable for Infants' Dresses.

Also, a fine lot of Pink and Blue Flannel, Steel Beads, White and Black Cotton, Worsted and Trimmings, Combs, Embroidered Silk, and many other articles.

For sale at her residence, Broughton street, one door from Drayton.

SAVANNAH [GA] REPUBLICAN, December 2, 1864, p. 1, c. 1

From Clinton.

The following is an extract from a private letter dated Clinton, No. 20:

"I snatch a moment to advise you of the destruction committed by the enemy here. Many of us are utterly ruined; hundreds of our people are without anything to eat; their stock of cattle, hogs, are killed; horses and mules with wagons taken off; all through our streets and commons are to be seen dead horses and mules; entrails of hogs and cattle killed, and in many instances, the hams only taken; oxen and carts even taken away, so that we are not able to remove this offensive matter; our school houses and most of the churches burned; Captain Romens beautiful residence in ashes, together with everything of his that could be found, destroyed. He was from home. Atrocities most heinous were committed; Morgan's Tannery with a quantity of government leather destroyed and his family, like many others, deprived of all food; clothes taken off the backs of some of the contrabands, and female servants taken and violated without mercy, by their officers, and in some instances when they were reared as tenderly as whites. But I cannot recapitulate in detail the many outrages; residences of J. McGray, Dr. Blount, J. H. Blunt and others, burned."

SAVANNAH [GA] REPUBLICAN, December 2, 1864, p. 1, c. 4

Milledgeville, Nov. 27th, 1864.

Editor Confederate and Telegraph:

Sir:--For public information we drop you a line or two from this point that it may be known what the Federal army has done in passing through this place. The first appearance of Sherman's cavalry in our city was on the 20th; not more than twenty men first making their appearance. They lingered on the outskirts of the town, cut the telegraph wires, and after inquiring if any of Wheeler's men were here, and being answered in the negative, advanced through the streets with cocked pistols and carbines, seizing horses and exciting no little consternation and alarm. By Monday afternoon Slocum's corps began to come in by way of Social Circle, Madison, and Eatonton, and the other division under him by way of Monticello. Sherman's forces came in by the way of Clinton on Tuesday and Wednesday. The columns visiting Milledgeville composed the 14th [difficult to read] and 20th corps, and it is thought numbered some twenty thousand muskets, with corresponding artillery and several thousand wagons. These wagons were mostly loaded with provisions, the army subsisting on what they found on their way in the country.

They spread desolation broadcast—taking everything in their way in the breadth of about twenty miles. Corn, fodder, meal, flour, horses, mules, hogs, cattle, cheep, poultry, of every description, servants that could be enticed and forced off, and these in great numbers. The last of the army left on Friday forenoon, destroying in its rear the bridge over the Oconee, at this place, having previously burned the Arsenal with three thousand stand of arms in it, blew up the Magazine, and burnt the Railroad Depot. The Penitentiary was burnt by some of the convicts, said to be the women. The railroad has been destroyed for about two and a half miles from this towards Gordon, and for about four miles from Gordon in this direction.

We are informed that the road between this and Eatonton was undisturbed except the bridge across Little rivers, which was burned with the depot at Eatonton. The State House, the Executive Mansion, the Factory and the Asylum are left standing, though all but the latter dismantled. The Churches were entered and materially damaged. The only private residences burnt were those of John Jones, State Treasurer, and Mr. Gibbs', formerly Colonel Campbell's. This was done, it is said, by a mob of the soldiers, because he was a South Carolinian. All his household furniture was burnt, and his silver were taken to the amount of about twenty thousand

dollars. The city being one vast camp, fences became their fuel, gardens and private yards became highways for horses and men—hence, our city now presents a forlorn appearance.

The materials of the Southern Recorder and Confederate Union were successfully concealed in the country, but some time must elapse before the offices can be again put in operation. We have now no mail facilities except by couriers to your city.

As your city has been spared, we hope some method may be adopted by which the distressed with us may be supplied with provisions, as the community are left without food or means of transportation.

We need not undertake to describe the scenes of the past week, God grant they never be repeated. [illegible] M. Orme, Sen.

N.B.—We hear of a great many private dwellings, gin houses, and much cotton being burnt by the army on their different routes; some within sight. Also, that several private citizens were shot. It is, however, due to the Federals to say that they respected families in our city, within doors, about at the same time robbed them of all without. In the country, families were frequently ill-treated, and their houses also sacked.

I omitted to state the proper place that the State House and Executive mansion were after consultation on the part of Sherman and other Generals, left standing on the ground that Georgia, within six months would be again a part of the United States through that action. A staff officer repeatedly asserted that they knew the State would go back. We believe they are mistaken, for judging of the effect of their vandalism on Milledgeville we believe the State will be a unit, as we are, in increased hatred to them. [Illegible] property has only united us more closely in determined resistance, even to death. R.M.O.

SAVANNAH [GA] REPUBLICAN, January 2, 1865, p. 1, 2 [Editor had been F. W. Sims, now J. E. Hayes & Co.]

A Fanciful Wedding.

A wedding took place at Sherwood, Ill., recently, that was equestrian as well as strong minded, the contracting parties being Josiah W. Crandall and Helen B. Hurst. The ceremony was performed in front of the officiating clergyman's residence—the bridal party being on horseback, and the bride and her three bridesmaids, (Miss Fanny C. Hurst, Julia Sheffenburg and Miss Mary M. Thurber), dressed and mounted *en cavalier*.

The bride's costume consisted of a deep blue cloth dress-coat, deep blue cassimere pants, buff cassimere vest, black dress-hat, chocker collar, black neck-tie, ruffled shirt-bosom and buff kid gloves; plain flat gilt buttons of the richest rarity on the coat and vest.

The bridesmaids were dressed precisely like the bride, excepting that they wore plain shirt bosoms, and lavender colored gloves. The novelty of the ceremony attracted a large company of the neighbors.

After the ceremony was over, the bridal party rode to the residence of Mr. Crandall's mother, where the formal wedding feast took place. The bride and bridesmaids wore their riding suits the whole day.

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Aeolia Opera Troupe.

A Minstrel company, composed of members of the Drum Corps of the 29th Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, have secured the Theatre building for two evenings in the week, and by permission of the Commanding General will hereafter give entertainments on Tuesday and Wednesday nights. There are sixteen members of the Troupe most of them performers who have been in the business before and who are consequently familiar with the Stage.

They promise that their entertainments shall be kept entirely free from everything tinged, however remotely, with profanity or vulgarity.

The names of the managers are McBride and Canon, and they will, of course, be held to strict accountability for the proper conduct of their performances.

SAVANNAH [GA] REPUBLICAN, January 2, 1865, p. 2, c. 5

Cradles that have Robbed Themselves.

"Robbing the cradle and the grave?" Jeff. Davis *has* to do that. What shall be said of a people whose cradles rob themselves for soldiers for its armies, and of graves that give up their dead to fight for motherland and Freedom? What a scene was that in the War Office on Monday! Children crowding forward with offerings of Rebel standards snatched from Rebel hands on bloodiest fields of battle—fought for and won by those whom the law calls "infants," and the sisters and the mothers call "the boys." A dishonorable peace to be made while a cradle in America rocks such warrior infancy as this! Pshaw! Oh, what an awakening for fools and knaves on this and on the other side of the Atlantic, when these cradles shall stop rocking and the infants get out and go to the field, for a purified Republic and for Democracy in America. But to the scene in the War Department.

A flag captured by Private Jeremiah Parks, Ninth New York Cavalry, a youth not yet 18 years of age, and who has not yet been in service two months. The Secretary expressed the hope that before the war was terminated Parks would win a Major General's commission.

Sweeney, who captured the flag supposed to belong to the late General Ramseur's headquarters, is not yet 18 years of age. His explanation to the Secretary of the capture was very amusing—"Me and another one of the boys," said he, "saw an ambulance and ordered it to halt. Says the driver, 'the General ordered the ambulance to go on.' Says I, 'What General?' Says the driver, 'General Ramseur.' Says I, that is the very man I am looking for.' So the other boy and myself took Gen. Ramseur, the Surgeon, the ambulance, the drier and the horses." Gen. Custer explained that the boy had on a grey jacket, when he made the capture, and thus misled the driver of Gen. Ramseur's ambulance. The Secretary said he would like to see the "other boy," who Sweeney stated was Corpl. Fred Lyons, 1st Vermont Cavalry. Secretary Stanton then returned to these soldiers the thanks of the Department and of the Government for their gallantry in this great and brilliant battle stating that each of them would be furnished a medal in commemoration of their bravery.

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Headquarters, }
City of Savannah, Dec. 24th, 1864. }
General Orders, }
No. 2. }

. . . XI. Citizens desirous of leaving the city to go within the Rebel lines, will make application

at these Headquarters. They will be transported to our exterior picket line.

XII. Citizens destitute of provisions, can make application at the City Store, where they will be supplied upon the order of Dr. Arnold, Mayor of the City.

. . . By command of

Brig. Gen. John W. Geary,

Commanding.

W. T. Forbes, A. A. G.

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Headquarters, }

Military Division of the Mississippi, }

In the Field, Savannah, Ga., Dec. 26th, 1864, }

Special Field Orders, }

No. 143.

The City of Savannah and surrounding country will be held as a Military Post and adapted to future military uses, but as it contains a population of some 20,000 people who must be provided for, and as other citizens may come, it is proper to lay down certain general principles, that all within its military jurisdiction may understand their relative duties and obligation.

I. During war, the Military is superior to Civil authority, and where interests clash, the Civil must give way; yet, where there is no conflict, every encouragement should be given to well disposed and peaceful inhabitants to resume their usual pursuits. Families should be disturbed as little as possible in their residences, and tradesmen allowed the free use of their shops, tools, &c. Churches, schools, all places of amusement and recreation should be encouraged, and streets and roads made perfectly safe to persons in their usual pursuits.—Passes should not be extracted within the line of outer pickets, but if any person shall abuse these privileges by communicating with the enemy, or doing any act of hostility to the Government of the United States, he or she will be punished with the utmost rigor of the law.

Commerce with the outer world will be resumed to an extent commensurate with the wants of the citizens, governed by the restrictions and rules of the Treasury Department.

II. . . . All vacant store houses or dwellings, and all buildings [belonging?] to absent rebels, will be construed and used as belonging to the United States until such times as their titles can be settled by the Courts of the United States.

III. The Mayor and City Council of Savannah will continue and exercise their functions as such . . . They will ascertain and report to the Chief C. S., as soon as possible, the names and number of worthy families that need assistance and support.

The Mayor will forthwith give public notice that the time has come when all must choose their course, viz: to remain within our lines and conduct themselves as good citizens, or depart in peace. He will ascertain the names of all who choose to leave Savannah, and report their names and residence to the Chief Quartermaster, that measures may be taken to transport them beyond the lines.

IV. Not more than two Newspapers will be published in Savannah, and their Editors and Proprietors will be held to the strictest accountability, and will be punished severely in person and property for any libelous publication, mischievous matter, premature news, exaggerated statements, or any comments whatever upon the acts of the constituted authorities; they will be held accountable even for such articles though copied from other papers.

By Order of
Major General W. T. Sherman.

L. M. Dayton.
Aide-de-Camp.

SAVANNAH [GA] REPUBLICAN, January 4, 1865, p. 2, c. 1

Soldiers, Attention!

There will be preaching under the auspices of the U. S. Christian Commission, commencing Wednesday evening, January 4, at 7 o'clock, in the Mariner's Church (Bay street, east of the Exchange), and continuing every evening. All are invited.

W. A. Lawrence,
Agent U.S.C.C.

Religious Services every night in Wesley Chapel, corner South Broad and Lincoln streets; conducted by Chaplain Pepper, 80th Ohio.