

# The Lancaster Ledger

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## THE LANCASTER LEDGER

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BY  
**W. M. CONNORS,**  
Editor and proprietor.

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### ADVERTISEMENTS.

Will be inserted at two dollars per square for the first, and one dollar per square for each subsequent insertion. A square to consist of the space of 12 lines, Brevier type. No advertisement considered less than a square.

### From Vicksburg.

The Selma (Ala.) Reporter, of the 26th ult., says:

We learn from Col. Wm. H. Dandridge, of Gainesville, that a despatch was received in that place from Gen. Pemberton to Mrs. Pemberton, dated Vicksburg, Saturday evening, May 23, in which he says: "We have repulsed the enemy the sixth time, with great slaughter. I think the worst is over, and Vicksburg is now safe." This despatch was brought to Jackson by a Lieutenant of Gen. P.'s staff, and sent by telegraph from that city to Gainesville.

The Mobile Advertiser and Register, of the 28th ult., says:

Gen. Grant having made seven assaults upon Gen. Pemberton's entrenched lines at Vicksburg, and having been bloodily repulsed in each, has gone to "digging."—This means regular siege operations and an attempt to starve a garrison that he cannot whip. Meanwhile, he leaves his dead Yankees unburied under our works, with out any proffer under flag of truce to give them the decent interment which they are entitled to; at least, at his hands. Grant evidently thinks that the dead carcasses of the poor wretches he has sent to slaughter will be more serviceable to the "best Government the world ever saw," on top of the ground, than under it. The stench arising from those festering bodies will annoy the confederates, and that is reason enough for a Yankee Government to outweigh all the considerations of decency and humanity. Can he starve out Vicksburg? Not in a hurry, certainly. It is well provisioned for some months, and half provisioned for double the number. Grant's possession of Snyder's Bluff gives him large advantages in his proposed siege. It enables him to shorten his line of communications with his base of supplies, and avoids the danger of turning the batteries on the river front, or the expense and delay of a long transportation around Vicksburg on the Louisiana shore. Meantime, the interest of the situation depends, and the eyes and energies of both belligerents will in all probability, be turned and concentrated upon this point. It is not unlikely that the great battle of the war—perhaps the decisive battle—will be fought within cannon hearing of the Hill City. From the death-like quietude on Rosecranz's lines, it is promised that Grant has been reinforced from the Tennessee army.

The Yankees will need great numbers for the work before them, and they will send them. We shall want them, and they are gone and going. We should not be much surprised to find both Rosecranz and Bragg transferring their long expected fight in Tennessee to the soil of the Mississippi Valley, and then may begin the prophetic battle of Armageddon.

Gen. Johnston is quietly massing a powerful army in Grant's rear. Information just received leads us to believe that his numbers are already greater than we have supposed. In a short time one hundred thousand Confederates, will be already to dispute the sovereignty of the lower Mississippi, and, if victorious, re-establish the freedom of Louisiana. The fate of empires hangs upon the struggle being inaugurated on the banks of the Mississippi. We repose in full confidence in the genius and patriotism of our General and the god-like valor and heroism of our unequalled soldiers.

**JACKSON, June 1.**—Grant demanded the surrender of Vicksburg on Thursday, giving three days. Pemberton wants but fifteen minutes, and says he will die in the trenches first. The Federal troops are demoralized, and refused to renew the attack. On Saturday, the gun boats were firing hot shot. The Federal loss is 25,000 to 30,000, including Generals Kerr, Lay, Burdridge and others. Fort Hudson is invested.

### NORTHERN REPORTS.

The Nashville Dispatch contains the following despatch from Vicksburg, dated Saturday: Grant drove the rebels to their last entrenchments. The Federal loss was

severe—fully 20,000. The army heretofore occupying Jackson has been reinforced by Grant. On Saturday evening, the enemy were throwing shells from mortars.—We have captured batteries above and below Vicksburg. On Sunday, Grant telegraphed Lincoln satisfactory details, which were suppressed for fear they might be useful to enemy.

The Chicago Times has a special, dated on the 27th, from Vicksburg, Saturday, 9 o'clock at night, which says: No fighting to day; the troops resting from yesterday's assault. Our repulse was complete on all parts of the rebel lines, but no discouragement need be entertained of our final success. We are entrenched and building rifle pits. Cavalry has been sent towards Canton, to ascertain the whereabouts of Johnston's forces. Our loss yesterday was about 1,000.

The Times special, dated Memphis, 27th, says: Our forces were repulsed on Friday at Vicksburg, but another steamer from the vicinity of Vicksburg on Monday, arrived to day, reports that Grant has captured every rebel redoubt. The fighting was desperate. The rebels rolled shells down the steep hills, which exploded among the Federals, creating fearful havoc. The same despatch adds that fighting was going on furiously when the steamer left.

A special to the New York Times, dated Washington, 28th, midnight, says nothing later from Vicksburg. There begins to be talk in official circles that the siege may last two weeks. Friday's attack was very sanguinary; the national loss was very heavy; the rebels fought with great coolness and desperation, reserving fire until the Federals came within murderous range; the rebels, however, were driven back by main force into their last line of entrenchments.

**CAIRO, May 28.**—The fighting on Friday was desperate. Grant charged the fortifications and took some. The rebels rallied and retook them. There was much hand to hand fighting. The Federal loss was 5,000. The rebels used hand grenades when the Federals attempted to storm the works.

### A True Heroine.

Allusion has been made, in the reports of the recent romantic exploit of Gen. Forrest near Rome to the noble conduct of a young lady who piloted him across Black Creek. We are happy to be able to give the name of this heroic maiden to our readers. The Jacksonville (Ala.) Republican informs us that her name is Miss Jane Ansom. Her agency in Forrest's success has not been duly appreciated, for had she timidly refused to show him the ford he would have been so delayed that the Yankees might have reached Rome before he could have overtaken them. Therefore the name of this young lady should be linked with that of Gen. Forrest in this grand achievement, and with his will be handed down to a grateful and admiring posterity. The Republican thus details the conduct of this noble daughter of Alabama:

When Gen. Forrest arrived at Black Creek, 3 miles from Gadsden, in hot pursuit of the vandals, he found his progress checked by a swollen stream and a demolished bridge, while a detachment of men lingered behind to dispute his passage to the opposite side. Ignorant of the ford, if indeed there were any, Gen. Forrest himself rode back in quest of the necessary information.

At the first house he made the inquiry whether there was any person who could pilot his command across the stream, to which a young lady made reply—no male person being present—that she knew the ford, and that if she had a horse she would accompany and direct him. There being no time for ceremony, Gen. Forrest proposed that she should get up behind him, to which, with no maiden coyness, but actuated only by the heroic impulse to serve her country, she at once consented.

Her mother, however, overhearing the suggestion, and sensitively alive to her daughter's safety and honor, interposed the objection: "Sir, my child cannot thus accompany a stranger." "Madame," respectfully urged the far famed chieftain, "my name is Forrest, and I will be responsible for this young lady's safety!" "Oh," rejoined the good woman, "if you are Gen. Forrest she can go with you!"

Mounted behind the General, she piloted him across the stream, exposed to the whistling bullets of the enemy; nor did she retire from her post of danger until the last man had safely crossed, and the column seen in continuance of its rapid pursuit, accompanied by her earnest prayers for success.

Gen. Johnston and Gov. Pettis have issued an appeal to the people of Mississippi to come to the assistance of the State.

A call is made for all to organize as companies of cavalry and infantry, to serve for ninety days. No company is to consist of less than forty men. They are to report to Gen. Johnston.

### Great Mass Meeting at Indianapolis.

The Indiana Democratic Convention met at Indianapolis on the 20th inst. Seven thousand five hundred persons were present at the meeting.

Regiments of infantry and batteries of artillery encircled the place of meeting, and nobody was allowed to enter within the circle without a special permit.

Voorhees, the President of the Convention, made the boldest speech yet delivered in the United States against the Lincoln Administration. Resolutions were passed declaring that all power is inherent in the people; that the military power is strictly subordinate to the civil; that the Constitution has enacted that Congress can make no law abridging the freedom of speech and the press, and the right of assembling to discuss the acts of their public servants; that the day has arrived when public servants are getting themselves above their employees; that they have two wars on their hands—one on the part of the rebels, and the other on the part of the Constitution, and that those Northerners upholding it assist Vallandigham for the exercise of his right of free discussion; that the illegal acts of the Administration have been received by the Indiana Democracy with just disapprobation, as evidence that the first and most sacred right of citizens has been stricken down in the dispersion of citizens; and that the Indiana Democracy will stand by Vallandigham in his defence of the sacred rights of the Constitution and freedom.

**THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION OF 1864.**—The New York Herald has a long editorial on the Presidential election of 1864, in which it says it will be the most important since Washington's first election. The canvass will be one of intense excitement and bitterness, with great danger of leading to bloodshed and revolution in the North.

The politicians are increasing rather than allaying the animosity between factions and parties. The radicals are endeavoring with all their power to force their rabid and revolutionary views upon all connected with the Government. They caused Vallandigham's arrest. A State Convention is to be held at Utica on the 27th, when there will be a grand explosion of tongue patriotism—an opening day of the Presidential campaign of 1864 for the niggerheads.

The Copperheads are fully as revolutionary as the other side. Already affairs have reached an alarming attitude, before the campaign is really opened to the public, or its course fully determined. Fortunately, other elements are at work which may prevent the Chases or Vallandighams from controlling matters. Another programme contemplates Lincoln for a renomination and election as a compromise candidate. If he consents he will not let Chase and Seward use the patronage of their departments for their political advancement. The probabilities are that a grand mass meeting and popular demonstration will be held at Washington about the 4th of July, at which Lincoln will preside, and that will be the initiation of the important movement. The contest will then assume a different shape from the present; but whether it will be any the less bitter or revolutionary, the rapid transpiring events can alone determine.

**DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY OF BULL ISLAND.**—A scouting party from one of our commands near Bluffton, visited Bull Island last week. They report that every house on the island has been burnt; even the fencing has been torn down, made into heaps and consumed. The property was owned by Col. E. M. Seabrook and a small portion by Mr. Baynard, and was originally one of the most magnificent estates in our tide water section. The Yankees were in small force and bivouaced on the island for several days. The fragments of their commissary stores showed that they were well fed; sardine boxes, preserved fruit cans, &c., could be seen near their bivouac. They also slaughtered some cattle. All the valuable machinery has been destroyed in the conflagration.—*Charleston Mercury*

**ADVICE GRATIS.**—Every man ought to pay his debts, if he can. Every man ought to help his neighbor, if he can. Every man ought to get married, if he can. Every man should do his work to suit his customers, if he can. Every wife should please her husband, if she can. Every wife should sometimes hold her tongue, if she can.—Every lawyer should sometimes tell the truth, if he can. Every man ought to mind his own business and let other people's alone if he can.

The Herald's special from Washington, 28th, says Lee's army is in motion. Trains are moving towards Culpepper, followed by a heavy column of troops. Lee has issued an address to the rebel army, fore shadowing a raid into Maryland.

Spurgeon sometimes comes out with a good thing. "Brethren," said he, if God had referred the Ark to a Committee on Naval Affairs, it's my opinion it would have been built yet!"

**A CANDID WITNESS.**—A correspondent of the Milwaukee News, writing from Arkansas, gives some very strong testimony as to the influence and results of Yankee meddling and effects on the condition and prospects of the negro. Writing from Helena, Arkansas, he says:

With no one to care for them, without food, clothes or medicines, they sicken and die here by the hundreds—freed at last.—Back of Gen. Washburn's headquarters but a short distance, is a peach orchard, the little groves in rows so close that one can hardly step between them. Here, about two feet under ground, are over a thousand dead negroes, and day after day others who have starved to death are being added to the nameless list. And there are a dozen negro grave-yards in Helena, each being rapidly filled with negroes, who were once lippy and contented, in health and cared for, of use to themselves and the world.

This is a true picture of the great sympathy the Federals have for the "poor slaves," as they call them. Their climate will not permit them to own negroes and make them a source of profit, and they are not content others should do so. They had rather have them drag out a short miserable existence under Federal rule, than be happy, contented and well cared for in Dixie. The real spirit that actuates the Northern Abolitionists is this—he is unwilling any person should enjoy a thing he cannot; he is unwilling any person should be more prosperous in this world's goods than he. Possessed of a bitter sectional, vindictive spirit, his greatest pleasure appears to be to annoy and ruin his neighbors if possible.

**FROM THE COAST.**—The enemy's scouts and pickets on Cole's and Folly Islands seem to be getting a little more active and bolder within the past few days. Early Sunday morning, rapid and heavy firing was heard in the direction of Legare's place on James' Island, and also in the direction of Battery Island. It was rumored that a party of the enemy had advanced and cut off some few of our pickets. The report was without foundation. Some few Yankee pickets, we learn, have lately shown themselves, but instantly disappeared at sight of our men. The firing heard in the city Sunday morning and in the afternoon was doubtless from the Yankee gunboats in Little Folly River practicing.—*Charleston Courier*, 1st.

**A QUIETUS IN THE SUBSTITUTE BUSINESS.**—At last a panacea for the ills of substitution in the army has been found, which, if it does not check it altogether, will go far towards suppressing the frauds by which so many persons are swindled. By an order from headquarters, promulgated yesterday all substitute papers, to be valid or of any avail, must be countersigned by the commanding General of the army to which the substitute is sent. As Generals don't care to have their commands encumbered with substitutes, the substitute market may hereafter be quoted as "dull, and few offering."—*Richmond Examiner*.

**FATAL COLLISION.**—A terrible collision occurred on the South Carolina Railroad last Saturday night, at a point about fifteen miles above Branchville. An extra down train, laden with negroes, came into collision with several cars which a previous train had left on the track. A terrible smash ensued, and eleven of the negroes were killed outright. Many others were more or less bruised.

**FROM THE RAFFAHANNOCK.**—There seems to be no longer a doubt but that Hooker is making some important (not forward) movement. A gentleman who came from Fredricksburg yesterday, assures us that he himself saw upwards of 20,000 Yankees moving down in the direction of Port Royal.

Gen. Ewell went up yesterday morning and was enthusiastically received by his old corps, who were drawn up for the purpose, at Hamilton's Crossing. They had expected him on Wednesday, but his departure from this city was delayed until yesterday. The army of Northern Virginia is to be divided into three corps d'armies, to be commanded respectively by Generals Longstreet, Ewell and A. P. Hill.—*Richmond Examiner*, 29th.

**THE YANKEE CONSCRIPTION LAW.**—The Yankee Secretary of War has decided that the Government is not required by the conscription law to discharge from conscription any person who may pay \$300 for exemption. The law is construed to be permissive, not mandatory—the Government may receive \$300 and discharge the man if it is thought expedient.

**NUTS FOR POOR MEN.**—It costs a deal of money to be rich, and it is a question if so much is worth so little? After all, is wealth worth the cost, first in acquiring it, next in supporting it, and, lastly, in bearing up under it, when you have lost it?

Bad Luck is simply a man with his hands in his pockets and his pipe in his mouth looking on to see how it will come out.—Good Luck is a man of pluck, with his sleeves rolled up, and working to make it come right.

## MANSION HOUSE.

**E. G. Robinson,**  
CAMDEN, S. C.

The subscriber returns his thanks to his friends and the traveling public, for the liberal support he has received, for the last twelve years; and would state he has commenced this year under new auspices, and pledges himself that every exertion will be made by himself and lady to give satisfaction and keep up a

### FIRST RATE HOTEL.

with clean and comfortable rooms and an orderly House. Having a First rate Cook and good servants, travelers may depend upon good accommodation at the old Mansion.

Ladies or families (wishing it) will be furnished with a private table without extra charge.

His stables will be found in good order, with plenty of provender, and two faithful Outlets.

His Omnibus will be found at the Depot every day on the arrival of the Trains.

**E. G. ROBINSON, Proprietor.**  
April 8, 1863, 9-3m

## THE FINE LARGE PREMIUM

### JACK CHURBUSCO.

Will be at the Hammond Place during the Spring season of '63. His terms are \$20 the insurance. His Colts are large and fine. Persons are referred to the neighborhood of Taxahaw for the size and quality of his Colts. Apply to the Groom at the Hammond Place. This JACK has been awarded a premium by the State Fair.  
April 1, 1862, 8-1f

### Fine Stock.

My thought-bred Horse  
**DAPPLE JOHN**

will stand the ensuing Spring Season, commencing the first week in March, at my residence near Hanging Rock.

DAPPLE JOHN is full-blooded Jennis and Canadian. He is so well known in this section that it is scarcely necessary to say anything in commendation of his superior qualities. His Colts speak for themselves, and they are unhesitatingly pronounced by good judges to be among the best stock of our country. For fineness of form, spirited appearance and activity of motion, he is not excelled by any horse in the State.

Mares from a distance can be accommodated with stabling and pastures.

Terms: for the insurance \$20.00  
**JAMES M. INGRAM.**

Feb. 25, 1863, 3-M

## WILLIAMS & ALLISON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW

AND  
**Solicitors in Equity.**

LANCASTER, C. H., S. C.

Will practice in the District of Lancaster.

Prompt attention given to Collections. Mr. WILLIAMS may be consulted at Yorkville, S. C., and Mr. ALLISON at his office in the Court House, at Lancaster.  
July 7th 1858. 21-1f

## Dr. ALFRED CRAVEN

Resident Surgeon Dentist,  
YORKVILLE, S. C.,

Offers his Professional Services to the citizens of Lancaster Village and surrounding country.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH inserted on Gold Plate, from one to a full set.

June 11th, 1856, 16-1y

## MELTON & WITHERSPOON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

AND  
**Solicitors in Equity.**

Will practice in Lancaster and the surrounding Districts.

C. D. MELTON, B. J. WITHERSPOON,  
Chester, S. C. Lancaster C. H.

January 11, 1860. 48-1

## VILLAGE LOTS FOR SALE.

Offered, at private Sale, a Tract of Land, containing sixty-seven acres, forty or forty-five acres of which is in woods; situate in the southern suburbs of the Village of Lancaster, a portion being within the incorporate limits. The Tract embraces the old Muster-field. It is susceptible of being divided into several fine building Lots. For particulars, as to terms &c., apply to  
**W. M. CONNORS, Agt.**  
April 15, 1863. 10-1f