

WINNSBORO.

THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 6, 1865.

LATE PAPERS.

We are indebted to Mr. DAVID JONES, of the Southern Express Company for a package of late papers. Mr. J. will please accept our thanks for his kindness.

THANKS.

Mr. J. CREMER will please accept our thanks for a basket of *Eschulots*, which we have received. Such kindness is appreciated by us, especially as we have no garden to procure vegetables from.

CASUALTIES.

In the fight around Petersburg, on the 25th March, we learn by a private letter which has been received here, the following casualties:

In the 15th regiment, commanded by Col. McMASTER, there is killed, wounded and missing 160; in the 22nd regiment, commanded by Col. BURT, killed, wounded and missing 21, and in the Holcomb Legion, killed, wounded and missing 15.

THE ELECTION.

At an election for Intendant and Wardens, held in this town on Monday, April 3, 1865, the following gentlemen were chosen to compose the "Town Council of Winnsboro.":

Intendant—JAS. R. AIKEN.

Wardens—J. H. CATHCART, J. H. PROBST, T. T. ROBERTSON, T. B. MADDEN.

We hope, now that a new council is in office, that the rubbish that has accumulated in the burnt district will be cleared away, the sidewalks made passable and the dead trees cut down; and, in fact, a general improvement will be made to progress under the new regime.

We look forward to an activity among our council, until our town shall once more wear its face of old. There is certainly room for improvement, and we trust that we will have the pleasure of saying of the gentlemen composing the council, that they are "the right men in the right place."

THE EVACUATION OF RICHMOND.

The telegraph announced to us yesterday that the Capital of the Confederate States had been evacuated. The cause of this is explained in our telegraphic column. We do not attempt a review of the good or disaster that may befall the Confederate States by the necessity of this step, but take occasion to say to all who may feel the least gloomy from the news, to be of good cheer. No war has ever been carried on, with every engagement and every move of an army successful. We must expect disaster and reverse of fortune to our arms.

The fall of Richmond is not the subjugation of the free and enlightened people of the Confederate States—they are not whipped, by any means—and by the blessings of God, neither do they intend to be. Our troops will be more thoroughly concentrated—LEE uniting with JOHNSTON, will present an army of most formidable array, the valor and bravery of whose troops has been tested on many a battle field, and whose brawny arms will yet strike a decisive blow for freedom.

We are not disheartened at the mere evacuation of a city—even if it is the capital of the South. Did not the evacuation of New Orleans, Wilmington, Charleston, Savannah and other ports cause a gloomy feeling and gloomier talk among the faint-hearted. And what real harm has the evacuation of those ports done us. None that we can see. But we have lengthened this article more than we intended. Our only object being to refer to the fact of Richmond's evacuation.

Our troops have not been whipped, our army has not been demoralized, but are ready to meet the foe upon an open and fair field.

More news may be expected, and we will pay close attention to keeping our readers posted.

Rev. J. T. Leftwich, of Wytheville, Virginia, has received a call to become pastor of the Presbyterian church, of Charlotte, N. C. It is understood he has signified his willingness to accept it. [Raleigh Confederate.]

YANKEE LENITY—YANKEE SYMPATHY.

The Yankees are said to have been lenient to the town of Winnsboro; they credit themselves so. To be sure, in comparison with the atrocities of the Columbia scenes they may be said to have been merciful. *Aquor* destroyed Columbia; the destruction of the liquor, previous to the raid, saved Winnsboro from a like fate with one beloved capital. Consequently the destruction of Winnsboro, so far as it went, was committed by sober, deliberate malice. Glutted by the rich harvest of treasure—the abundant barbarities from Columbia to this place, they had come upon one town over-burdened. But they were insatiable. They robbed most of us without mercy—some they over-looked, because they could carry no more plunder.

Their "bummers" were undoubtedly authorized plunderers and thieves, with may be a few exceptions. A Captain who had been guarding a lady's premises in departing said "Madam, when my guard leaves I hope you will get another guard from the brigade coming on, before these stragglers disturb you again. We cannot control these camp followers." The guard, as the officer went off, said, "Madam he may tell you what he pleases—we (enforcing his words by striking the floor with his gun) obey orders!" Thus it was a regular programme to first draw a blister and then forsooth to apply a poultice. The men were maliciously set against us, not only to take all they needed but to destroy every thing besides. Then the officers came with "words softer than butter, but with war in their hearts." On the same principle they set fire to our little town and then pretended to sympathize with us by efforts to extinguish it.

In proportion to its size, Winnsboro has suffered severely—twenty-two houses being burnt. Were not our enemies lenient! Their raid was but an insurrection of wicked doers, encouraging themselves in mischief. God grant the same measure may be meted out to them wherewith they have measured to us.

GOVERNOR'S PROCLAMATION.—Our readers will perceive that by Governor Magrath's proclamation, the General Assembly of this State will be convened at Greenville C. H. on Tuesday, the 25th of April. The purpose of this meeting will be the alleviation, as far as this be possible, of the distresses of the people of those sections of the country through which the enemy has passed, and the adequate protection of the State in every quarter. There should be a full attendance of members. We may add, that the Governor on his recent visit to this city, has done all that was required, or possibly desired, for the relief of our situation and for the proper protection of the regions South of us. The future service has been confided to able military heads, and we assume that they will show themselves fully alive to the exigencies of the case and zealous in the prosecution of their duties. His Excellency has also opened such a correspondence with the Postmaster General as will, we trust, result in giving us not only mail and postage communications with the rest of the world, but ample facilities for the transportation of passengers and their baggage.—*Phoenix*.

Mayor Harris received last evening the following dispatch which we are permitted to copy:—*Bulletin*.

To S. A. Harris, Mayor of Charlotte: Stoneman's forces were at Yadkinville yesterday, supposed to be five thousand strong. His raids are destroying factories, &c. He has fourteen pieces of artillery. JOHN I. SHAVER, Mayor of Salisbury.

THE ENEMY'S MOVEMENTS IN FLORIDA.—The latest Southern dates we have from Florida are to March 6. The enemy, about twelve hundred strong, landed on East river, near St. Marks, on the evening of the 4th. Lieutenant-Colonel Scott, with two hundred men, engaged the enemy near Newport. After short but sharp fighting, Colonel Scott fell back, and being reinforced, confronted the enemy again, fighting till a late hour last night. Troops and artillery are moving rapidly to the front. The enemy burned Newport. Skirmishing continued at last accounts. A large number of the enemy's vessels are reported at Spanish Hole, off St. Marks.

[The Yankee accounts, later than the above, confess that the expedition was repulsed with loss.]

COMMUNICATED.

Mr. Editor: Every act of vandalism committed by the Yankees in their march through our country should be carefully chronicled. We had a conversation with a gentleman to-day (Saturday,) who states that, judging from some questions put to him by a Yankee officer, on the day of the burning of the Episcopal church, he has no doubt that orders were issued for its destruction prior to the arrival of the enemy in Winnsboro. The questions and answers ran thus:

Yankee: "What church is that we passed on our left, as we came in town?"
Ans: "You came by the Alston road, I believe; if so, you passed the Presbyterian and the new Baptist Churches."
Yankee: "I allude to the brown church off to our left and some little distance from town."

Ans: "That is the Episcopal church."
Yankee: "Who is the pastor?"
Ans: "Dr. Lord."

Yankee: "Who is the bishop of this diocese?"
Ans: "Bishop Davis."
Yankee: "Is he a relative of President Davis?"
Ans: "I do not know."

With this the officer galloped off, and that evening the church was fired. These questions were pertinent—all relative to one object—the church; and taken in connection with the fact that some of Dr. Lord's "thanksgiving sermons," (which were of the most patriotic and secession proclivity,) were published, leave no room to doubt the premeditation of the sacrilegious act. We believe, however, that all the burning has been done, if not by order of Gen. Sherman, at least with his knowledge and consent. The statement lately made by an army correspondent, that we did not intend to burn Winnsboro, that we might show we had the power to save as well as destroy, proves conclusively that, up to the burning of Winnsboro, all the destruction was approved.

ALBERT.

We hope Mr. Editor, that you will never allow that very unreliable "Reliable Gentleman," just from headquarters, to get a hold on your columns. But watch him; he is very insinuating; always brings a tremendous story, just such a one as editors like to see in their papers—looks big, and makes them sell well. We trust that you, from your long connection with newspapers, know this lying scamp by this time; but it is well to warn a friend when an enemy is around. Some of our oldest and best "quill-drivers" have beenajoled into receiving his friendly advances. We would like always to pick up the DAILY NEWS, with the firm assurance that we can rely on what it states. If one will pay close attention to Mr. Reliable when dealing out his sensation reports, he can tell by the ring of his voice whether there be truth in it. Nine times out of ten, it lacks the clear ring of true metal. The Rev. Dr. Thornwell, I think, who once said, "we should never believe a lie; there is always an inherent improbability in a falsehood, and a reflecting mind will rarely, if ever, be deceived by one." Then kick Mr. Reliable head foremost from your sanctuary; and receive him very warily when presented by your editorial brothers. ALBERT.

Again the "Syrone Song" of peace is coming to our ear. Will we be once more relaxed our efforts, and be lulled into repose by such hypocritical demonstrations? I hope not. One nation cannot use a more powerful weapon against an adversary, than that of "peace rumors." Let us listen to no more of them. We have already been injured seriously by swallowing every little peace-pill, that the Yankees have heretofore concocted. Our energies should all flow to one point—the prosecution of the war. If we act thus, peace with its manifold blessings, will follow. Let us look boldly and unflinchingly in our foe's eye, and bid them a stern defiance.

Thank God that old worn-out quilt, once called "compromise," and afterward patched up and dubbed with the new name of "Reconstruction," has fallen to pieces. We have gone through this baptism of fire, and have come forth purified. Don't be again deceived by Yankee cunning. ALBERT.

FULL PARTICULARS OF THE ATTACK ON THE ENEMY'S LINES NEAR PETERSBURG, ETC.

The Petersburg Express furnishes the annexed interesting details of the affair near that place on Saturday morning:

A reconnaissance in force was made of the enemy's position near the river on Saturday morning at an early hour, which was brilliantly executed as it went, but was, unfortunately, attended with some little loss. Our troops were massed to the left of Colquitt's salient in front of the enemy's works on Hare's farm, whence, preceded by General Gordon's corps of sharpshooters, a silent but rapid advance was made. The sharpshooters were notified of the duties expected of them, and perfect quiet imposed upon their movements. The assault was intended to be a surprise to the enemy, and such, indeed it proved to be.

About 4 o'clock, everything being in readiness, the corps of sharpshooters, about two hundred and fifty strong, left our works, and with empty guns, advanced stealthily but rapidly upon the enemy's positions. They fell like a thunder clap upon the Yankees behind the first line of works they struck, and an alien population planted in our camp such as they found awake with the muskets, bagging a good many prisoners and capturing several hundred yards of breastworks. Not a musket was fired, and not a man injured on our side. Meantime the several brigades massed both to support and assist them, and the formidable forts on Hare's Hill, with a considerable portion of a heavy line of works adjoining and connecting with it, were charged and captured, additional prisoners and numerous mortars and guns falling into our hands. Unfortunately, some of the Yankees had escaped in the darkness, fled and the alarm was quickly spread throughout the reserve camps behind us so that a formidable force was soon alerted. By the time our troops had formed on either side of the captured works the enemy was thoroughly aroused, and was prepared for further offensive operations on our side, otherwise the advance of our troops would have been irresistible and successful beyond anticipation.

It was, they came in a position subject to an enfilading fire on either side, and confronted by heavy forts and breastworks. The Yankees were not slow to take advantage of the opportunity thus afforded them, and they quickly massed artillery in the neighboring forts and infantry in our front. They made several fierce assaults upon our columns, in heavy lines, which were repulsed with great coolness and vigor, and in which it is believed the enemy sustained much loss.

Finding it impossible to dislodge the Confederates by their infantry attacks, the enemy opened upon them with their artillery. Battery No. 1, on the river, and Fort Steadman, on the right, both so situated as thoroughly to command and enfilade the captured fort and works, belched forth their terrible discharges of shell, grape and canister into our ranks, and rendered the position almost untenable.

Further advance by our troops, in the face of the terrible obstacles that presented themselves, was deemed impracticable, and General Gordon gave the command to retire. Not whipped, not even once repulsed, our brave men who had taken the enemy's strong works and themselves repulsed all attempts at re-capture, commenced falling back. Up to this moment they had lost nothing, but gained every thing. The enemy now opened every gun that could be brought to bear upon our troops, and subjected them to a rain of iron, before which the experiences of Malvern Hill and Gettysburg, are said by veterans to pale almost into insignificance. It was painfully distinct in this city, where our very dwellings were shaken to their foundations. Our troops retired through this trying ordeal in commendable order, leaving several of their gallant comrades behind, and reached their original lines between eight and nine o'clock. The Yankees pursued no further than their own works.

Five hundred and seven prisoners, all belonging to the Ninth corps, were brought off early in the morning. Among them was Brig. Gen. McLaughlin, and numerous commissioned officers.

Nine pieces of artillery and eight mortars were captured. The former were spiked and dismantled. Three fine brass mortars were brought off.

Our loss will reach several hundred. Of the enemy's loss we are unable to form an estimate, but it was no doubt severe, as they were repulsed in two heavy charges.

About 11 o'clock a flag of truce was sent across to the enemy, proposing a cessation of hostilities, for the purpose of removing the dead and wounded, which was readily acceded to. Our dead and wounded were brought off the field.

During the remainder of the day and

since, there has been unbroken quiet on this portion of the lines.

OPERATIONS ON THE RIGHT.

About nine o'clock on Saturday morning, after the fighting on our left had ceased, the enemy commenced demonstrating on the right, in the vicinity of Hatcher's Run, and thence during the day, down to Fort Gregg, some two and a half miles from the city. Our picket lines were charged and captured in front of several brigades, and in turn portions of them recaptured by our troops. These demonstrations—for they were nothing else—were kept up all the day, the heaviest of them being made between 3 and 4 o'clock, p. m.

The enemy advanced in double line of battle, the length of a brigade front each, and drove in General Thomas' pickets, and pursuing to within some two hundred yards of our lines. A battery of artillery was placed in position on their flank, which opened upon them with grape and canister, and one-second fuse shells. A large number of them were killed and wounded, the line of battle quickly broken, and the Yankees retreated in confusion to their works. Our main line of

an alien population planted in our camp such as they found awake with the muskets, bagging a good many prisoners and capturing several hundred yards of breastworks. Not a musket was fired, and not a man injured on our side. Meantime the several brigades massed both to support and assist them, and the formidable forts on Hare's Hill, with a considerable portion of a heavy line of works adjoining and connecting with it, were charged and captured, additional prisoners and numerous mortars and guns falling into our hands. Unfortunately, some of the Yankees had escaped in the darkness, fled and the alarm was quickly spread throughout the reserve camps behind us so that a formidable force was soon alerted. By the time our troops had formed on either side of the captured works the enemy was thoroughly aroused, and was prepared for further offensive operations on our side, otherwise the advance of our troops would have been irresistible and successful beyond anticipation.

of the enemy came upon Walker, of Mosby's command, and killed him as he was attempting to escape.—*Sentinel*.

STONEMAN'S RAID.—For some days past rumors have been current in this place, about a raid from East Tennessee in this direction, or Salisbury or Greensboro. It is said that the Yankee Gen. Stoneman has some four or five thousand cavalry under his control, and that he was in Caldwell county on Thursday last, and burnt Patterson's factory Thursday night. The latest news states that the enemy had entered Iredell county and burnt Eagle factory. It is also reported that a part or the whole of the force occupied Salem on Saturday last. If this is so (and we learn that the news is authentic) the design of the enemy is to reach Greensboro or Danville, or cut the railroad running from Greensboro to Danville. And it may be that a portion of the command will attempt to reach Salisbury. We learn that preparations are being made to defeat the enemy, whatever his designs may be.—*Democrat*.

Gold in Augusta is selling at thirty for one. The value of Confederate money has evidently been greatly appreciated by the closing of the blockade, the calling in of the notes at Richmond, the circulation of gold in limited quantities and more than all by the destruction of the printing presses in Columbia. Months will elapse before paper money can be issued as freely as before, and its scarcity is likely to compel a downfall in prices. Certain as we are of ultimate success, and the ultimate redemption of every dollar of the public debt, we see no reason why confidence in our currency should not make every man willing and anxious to receive it.

The celebrated guerrilla, Dick Davis, long in prison at Memphis, has been hung by the Federals. He is reported to have sent a last message to his men, requesting them not to retaliate for his death. He is generally believed to have slain about seventy Yankees with his own hands before they caught and hung him. The merciless war waged by him against the Federals, all on his own hook—for he had no commission in our service—war in retaliation for their barbarity to his brother, a member of the 2d Missouri Cavalry, whom they horribly mutilated and then murdered after he had surrendered himself a prisoner.

The Rev. M. D. Conway, the pioneer abolitionist of Massachusetts, and editor of the *Commonwealth*, is now in favor of the recognition of the Confederacy. He says that, as slavery is now out of the way, there is no pretext for continuing the war on the South.