

THE TRI-WEEKLY NEWS.

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THE TRI-WEEKLY NEWS:

BY J. E. BRITTON.

THE TRI-WEEKLY NEWS is published on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at \$1.00 per copy.

CONVERSATIONS WITH CONFEDERATE LEADERS.

The Richmond correspondent of the Liverpool Courier, writes the following in a recent letter to that paper:

"I sent you a letter, dated King George county, Virginia, which I fear has been detained by Mr. Seward, who does not favor the freedom of the press. It advised you of a movement in high quarters here, towards an entire change in the laws concerning slavery.

Since writing that letter, I spent a day with General R. E. Lee, and when this subject was introduced, he interrupted the conversation and said, I wish you to understand my views on this subject. I am favorable to the use of our servants in the army. I think we can make better soldiers of them than Lincoln can. He claims to have two hundred thousand in his service. We can destroy the value of all such soldiers to him by using ours against them. I do not see why I should not have the use of such available materials as well as he. I would hold out to them the certainty of freedom and a home, when they shall have rendered efficient service. He cannot give them a home. Nor can he give them officers who can understand and manage them as well as we can."

On the next day I conversed with General S. Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General, U. S. A. He said "I agree with General Lee in his views. I would not await the slow action of Legislatures on the subject. We have already used them in place of soldiers as teamsters and in the engineer service. We can use them in other ways. There is no reason for delay. Let them be placed in the field, and give them freedom for faithful service to the State."

The government has inaugurated such a movement by making (during the present month,) a draft of free and slave negroes, nominally for erection of field works, etc., but really to drill and prepare them for home defence. I traveled to Richmond on a train containing one or two carriages crowded with these drafted negroes.

I have seen President Davis, and observed him under those circumstances which give the clue to character, and draw out the real feeling and powers of the man. My first interview presented him in his home, staying with his children, who were asleep in the library, after dinner, I awaited him. "Wake up Jeff! you little rebel, wake up and go to bed!" and then there was a scene that drew out all tender affections of a noble heart towards the beautiful children whom he loved and was teaching to love. He lately lost a fine boy, the youngest, who fell from an upstairs window.

I next saw him as an humble, quiet, dignified and devout worshipper, bowing down on his knees before his Maker, in St. Paul's Church, where General R. E. Lee was also an humble and devout worshipper.

The third interview presented him as the statesman, in his official capacity; and as he rapidly disposed of the cases brought before him by distinguished men, who successively filed before him, and as he touched his bell and called some high authority of the Government to meet some unusual case, I saw that the statesman could play with his men, as well as a father could play with his child.

The Rev. Dr. M. presented a petition from a clergyman and thirty others, unarmed and peaceable citizens, who had been arrested and imprisoned by the enemy. He said: "My heart bleeds over the sufferings inflicted on my countrymen by a ruthless foe. I will do all I can to relieve them."

A veteran and valued colonel, paroled from a Federal prison, was presented. He said: "Colonel, I am busy. You will breakfast with me to-morrow."

The raid on the Canada frontier was mentioned. I understood him to say something as follows: "These small plundering and burning expeditions vex and annoy the enemy, cause great vigilance, without bringing about peace or affecting the true object of retaliation. Should it become necessary to wage war against the people, as well as the Government, let us strike hard—let no second blow be needed."

Hdqrs. Armies of the C. S., 11TH FEBRUARY, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 3.

The discipline and efficiency of the army have been greatly impaired by men leaving their proper commands to join others, in which they find service more agreeable. This practice almost as injurious in its consequences as the crime of desertion, by the Articles of War, exposes the offender to a similar punishment, and subjects the officer receiving him to dismissal from the army.

It is therefore declared that the provisions of General Order No. 2, of this date, from army headquarters, apply to such men as have left their proper commands and joined others without being regularly transferred. They will receive the pardon promised in that order upon complying with its conditions, or suffer the consequences attached to neglecting it.

The names of such absentees will be forthwith reported to these headquarters by the officers with whom they are serving, and immediate measures taken to return them to their proper commands.

As soon as practicable an inspection will be made, and charges will be preferred against those who neglect to enforce this order.

Feb 23/65—G R. E. LEE, General.

Hdqrs. Armies of the C. States, 11TH FEBRUARY, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2.

In entering upon the campaign about to open, the General-in-Chief feels assured that the soldiers who have so long and so nobly borne the hardships and dangers of the war, require no exhortation to respond to the calls of honor and duty.

With the liberty transmitted by their forefathers they have inherited the spirit to defend it.

The choice between war and abject submission is before them.

To such a proposal brave men with arms in their hands can have but one answer.

They cannot barter manhood for peace, nor the right of self-government for life or property.

But justice to them requires a sterner admonition to those who have abandoned their comrades in the hour of peril.

A last opportunity is offered them to wipe out the disgrace and escape the punishment of their crimes.

By authority of the President of the Confederate States, a pardon is announced to such deserters and men improperly absent, as shall return to the commands to which they belong within the shortest possible time, not exceeding twenty days from the publication of this order at the headquarters of the department in which they may be.

Those who may be prevented by interruption of communications, may report within the time specified to the nearest Enrolling Officer or other officer on duty, to be forwarded as soon as practicable, and upon presenting a certificate from such officer showing compliance with his requirement, will receive the pardon hereby offered.

Those who have deserted to the service of the enemy, or who have deserted after having been once pardoned for the same offence, and those who shall desert, or absent themselves without authority after the publication of this order, are excluded from its benefits. Nor does the offer of pardon extend to other offences than desertion and absence without permission.

By the same authority, it is also declared that no general amnesty will again be granted, and those who refuse to accept the pardon now offered, or who shall hereafter desert or absent themselves, without leave, shall suffer such punishment as the Courts may impose, and no application for clemency will be entertained.

Taking now resolution from the fate which our enemies intend for us, let every man devote all his energies to the common defence.

Our resources wisely and vigorously employed, are ample, and a brave army, sustained by a determined and united people, success, with God's assistance, cannot be doubtful.

The advantages of the enemy will have but little value if we do not permit them to impair our resolution. Let us, then, oppose constancy to adversity, fortitude to suffering, and courage to danger, and the firm assurance that He who governs them to our fathers, will bless the efforts of our children to preserve it.

Feb 23/65—G R. E. LEE, General.

Confederate States Government.

The Executive:

Hon. JEFF DAVIS, of Miss., President.

Hon. A. H. STEVENS, of Ga., Vice-President.

The Cabinet:

J. P. BENJAMIN, of La., Secretary of State.

G. A. TANNHOLM, of S. C., Secy of Treasury.

J. C. BARNUM, of Ky., Secy of War.

S. R. MALLORY, of Fla., Secy of the Navy.

Hon. GEO. DAVIS, of N. C., Attorney General.

JOHN H. REAGAN, of Texas, Postmaster Gen.

Heads of Bureaus:

Rufus R. Rhodes, Commissioner of Patents.

G. E. W. Nelson, Sup't of Public Printing.

Gen. Sam. Cooper, Adj't and Inspector Gen.

John S. Preston, Chief of Bureau of Conscriptions.

Brig-Gen. A. R. Lawton, Quartermaster Gen.

S. P. Moore, Surgeon-General.

E. W. Johns, Medical Purveyor.

Blankets of every description for sale at this office.

State Record of Names of Deceased Soldiers.

"SOUTH CAROLINA COLLEGE, COLUMBIA, January 16, 1865.

UPON appointment by the Legislature to prepare this Record, I earnestly appeal to the families or friends of our deceased soldiers to send me at once their names &c., while there is an opportunity to secure accurate information. Hospital registers and reports of casualties from the army are deficient in the information required; it must be obtained at home.

The Record will date back to the beginning of the war, and include all who have been killed in battle or died of wounds received in battle, or from disease or accident. If you have been so fortunate as not to lose friend or relative, yet remember that it is noble to rescue from oblivion the name of but one friendless youth who had gone from your neighborhood to die in our cause.

Give—1. Name in full. 2. From what District, 3. Rank, 4. Company, 5. Regiment and arm of service. 6. Died, year, month, day, 7. Cause of death, and remarks (as where hurt, age, previously wounded, &c.)

Circulars and blanks to be filled will be sent to such as desire them. No fee or expense is incurred by any one for having the record made.

The State is endeavoring to fulfill a sacred obligation in securing now, and recording for posterity, the names of all heroes who have fallen in this war. In 1862, the Convention unanimously resolved that this should be done, "as a token of respect to their memories, and a legacy of incalculable value to their friends," and the resolution was sent forth by their order, to be read to our regiments, battalions and companies everywhere.

Many a brave soldier, may have died in solitude or rushed upon the foe, with the thought in his heart that his name would be honorably preserved at home.

Feb 18/65—WM J. RIVERS.

To the Friends of the Soldiers THROUGHOUT THE CONFEDERACY.

QUARTERMASTER GEN'S DEPARTMENT, Railroad Bureau, Richmond, Feb. 20, '64.

THE friends and relatives of soldiers in the Army of Northern Virginia are hereby notified that an arrangement has this day been effected with the Southern Express Company, to carry all packages of food and wearing apparel to Richmond, Va.

To secure the advantages thus obtained through the Express Company, the following instructions must be observed.

Packages must not contain more than one hundred pounds; be well secured, and plainly marked, and sent at the expense of the shipper to either of the Soldiers' Relief Associations, which are located as follows:

In North Carolina, at Raleigh; in South Carolina at Columbia; in Georgia, at Augusta; in Alabama, at Montgomery, or to any other point at which one of these Associations have an office.

The Agents of these Associations will there take charge of them; and ship daily, by Southern Express Company, to the proper Agents of the respective States at Richmond who will see them distributed to the proper individual owners.

To meet the wishes of the soldiers, and to give them a certain and speedy communication with home, the Southern Express Company has agreed to give this freight preference over everything else; and, in order that no obstacle may occur to the receipt of so laudable an enterprise, the Railroad and Express Company such facilities as are compatible to make this arrangement a complete success.

As the Southern Express Company assumes all responsibility of the transportation of these packages, the Relief Associations are requested to withdraw their agents who have heretofore acted as travelling messengers. If the Relief Association will establish agencies in the rear of other armies, they may enjoy the same privileges hereby secured to the Army of Northern Virginia.

F. W. SIMS, Approved. Lt. Col. and Quarterm'r.

A. R. LAWTON, Quartermaster Gen'l.

Office Southern Express Co., Augusta, Ga., Feb. 20, 1864.

The Southern Express Company hereby notify the friends and relatives of soldiers in the Army of Northern Virginia and elsewhere, that they are prepared to carry out arrangements as announced in the above card, and that they will do all in their power to fulfill its requirements.

JAMES SHUTER, Gen'l Sup't and Acting Pres't.

Feb 18/65

JUST PUBLISHED, Master William Mitten:

South of brilliant talents, who was ruined by bad luck.

By the author of "Georgia Scenes"

SOFT two hundred and fifty pages cover, two—well printed with neat paper covers. Written in Judge Longstreet's best and most humorous style. Price \$5, for which we will send a copy, post paid, to any part of the Confederacy. The usual discount to the trade.

All orders should be addressed to BURKE, ROYKIN & CO.,

Feb 18/65 Macon, Ga.

The Tri-Weekly News.

Published at WINNSBORO, S. C., by J. E. BRITTON.

Terms—\$1.00 per copy. Advertisements inserted at \$5.00 a square, ten lines or less making a square.

All kinds of JOB WORK neatly executed at this office.

TELEGRAPHIC Reports of the Press Association:

From Danville, Va.

Important News.

Lee at Farmville, Va.

Loss of the Enemy Heavy.

The Yankees uneasy about a Foreign War

RECOGNITION OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

The Burning of Richmond Confirmed

Interesting from the West.

FROM CHARLESTON.

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

DANVILLE, April 9.—Gen. Lee has moved to the vicinity of Farmville, and is followed by Grant. They are fighting daily. There was heavy fighting on Thursday. No particulars. The enemy have established a hospital at the Junction, where there is a large number of their wounded. Their loss was very heavy in the late fights. They are not approaching this way, on the line of the Danville railroad, communication being still open to Keyesville.

A wounded soldier who escaped from the enemy say they are uneasy about a foreign war.

It is reported that a courier from the army brings the news that the New York Herald says that the Emperor Napoleon recognized this Government on the 5th of March.

LATER.

DANVILLE, April 9.—A column of cavalry is reported at Henry Court House, thirty-eight miles from Danville. It is probably Stoneman. A skirmish took place near there on Saturday, without results. A column of the enemy is reported near Lynchburg. Persons coming from Richmond confirm the burning, and say that the enemy treated the blacks harshly.

From Mobile.

MOBILE, April 10.—Advices from Montgomery of the 8th say that persons who left Mobile on the 2d report that the enemy has made no impression on the defenses of Blakely and Spanish Fort, and that the confidence in our ability to hold them was strong.

A flag of truce sent to Selma on Wednesday, permitted to cross the river, and the Yankees claim 2500 prisoners at Planterville and Selma. The news, including the post office, was conveyed by The Yankees burned the works.

Montgomery being put in a strong condition.

From the West and Charleston, &c.

AUGUSTA, April 8.—A special dispatch to the Columbus Sun, of the 4th inst., states that Gen. Adams, commanding the district of Alabama, has issued an order that Montgomery will be defended. Gen. Buford has been assigned to the command of defenses in that city.

Gov. Watts has issued a proclamation allowing men to vote whether they will leave the counties for the defence of another part of the State, the militia of Alabama being only held to militia service in the counties in which they reside.

The cotton warehouses, Government works and Navy Yard at Selma, were burned by the Federals, and a few houses accidentally.

Gen. Forrest fought brilliantly and was wounded three times. He did not leave the field. The enemy hold Montgomery Hill, near Cleburne. No boats were captured up to last accounts. The Government of State was removed from Montgomery. The ships were closed ten miles in and around the city.

By order of Gov. Watts the Appeal newspaper is to go to Macon, the Advertiser to Eufaula and the Mail to Columbus.

The post office has been sent, with the later mails, to Columbus for safety. In Selma all the cotton was burned. But little Government property was saved. The loss is many millions. The loss of the city is attributed to a disgraceful stampede. There were very few of Forrest's men in the fight, as his command had not arrived in time for the enemy's assault, which occurred on Sunday afternoon, and continued for about

an hour very heavy. The enemy suddenly charged the left, on the west of Selma, where our line was the weakest, and cast a few shells among the horseholders, who stampeded. Our forces retreated in confusion to Selma. Generals Forrest and Adams, boldly cut their way out towards Montgomery with some difficulty.

Gen. Taylor left Demopolis the same evening, but before the fight began.

Gen. Forrest telegraphed Gov. Watts, on Monday afternoon, that he is on the Montgomery side of the Alabama river, and that the thirty miles of which must be defended, which has inspired confidence and everybody went to work to effect this end.

The Rebel printing office got away safely from Selma—the other offices were lost.

The enemy have retired from Blakely and vicinity, and it is believed by the authorities that he has moved towards Mobile from Selma.

Gen. Gilmer issued an order prohibiting all purchasers of Cotton or claims thereto by any other than United States agents, in Charleston or Savannah. The United States Commissioners announce themselves ready to receive taxes in the city and district. Persons who wish to recover any captured animals or vehicles, must take the oath and swear they have been loyal during the war to the United States Government. Parties bringing goods to Charleston must register, under penalty of confiscation. All the buildings, lands and tenements owned by persons who have failed to comply with Lincoln's proclamation of December 8, 1864, and of those who are absent from the city, are taken possession of by an agent of the treasury department, and claimed as abandoned property. All occupants of such property must report at the registrars office; and all rents are to be paid to a United States agent.

The steamer Massachusetts sailed from Charleston for Philadelphia, and struck a torpedo in Charleston channel, which did not explode—[what a pity!]

"Gems" for Children,

IS the title of a collection of admirable stories, mostly founded on facts, and which originally appeared in the Southern Presbyterian and Confederate Baptist, over the signature of "TEACHER."

The rapid sale of this work, (over 1300 copies having been sold,) speaks well for the favor with which it has been received by the Southern public. There is nothing sectarian contained in it, the authors' object being the inculcation of true piety amongst the rising generation.

Copies can be procured at this office. Price \$2. R. F. MILLER. epl 1/65

Prospectus of the Conservative.

PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY BY J. B. NEATHERBY & CO., RALEIGH, N. C.

OUR PRINCIPLES:

The true Conservative platform.—The supremacy of the civil over the military law. A quiet submission to all laws, whether good or bad, while they remain upon our statute books.

No reconstruction, or submission, but perpetual independence. An unbroken front to the common enemy; but timely and repeated negotiations for peace by the proper authorities.

No separate State action through a Convention; no counter revolution; no combined resistance to the Government. Opposition to despotism in every form, and the preservation of Republican institutions in all their purity.

We have determined to make the Conservative a permanent paper, for the maintenance of our principles, and to render a vigorous support to the cause of Southern independence. The administration of Gov. Vance will find in the Conservative a steady, honest, straight-forward supporter and defender, as will also the National administration, when its action is not in conflict with our principles.

The Conservative shall be a leading, reliable paper, and will be conducted with vigor, but with a proper regard to truth and right, and the courtesy due to others. It will not encourage or countenance personal or political wrangling and discord. It seeks to unite all upon the great and all-absorbing interests of the Confederacy.

It shall be a thorough newspaper, and will give the latest telegraphic and other news most desirable to the public. The proceedings of the Legislature when in session; important acts of Congress; and general intelligence shall be served up daily for our readers.

OUR TERMS:

For the Daily, one month, \$5 00

For the Daily, three months, 15 00

For the Daily, six months, 25 00

For the Weekly, six months, 10 00

No subscriptions to either Daily or Weekly received for a longer time than six months. Feb 18/65