

# WINNSBORO.

Tuesday Morning, April 11, 1865.

## Garden Seed.

We return acknowledgements of packages of Garden Seed, through the hands of E. H. BURTON, Esq., of Charlotte, N. C., from G. L. TORRENCE, Esq., of Charlotte, N. C., and Miss M. S. HARRISON and Mrs. T. L. VAIL, of Mecklenburg county, N. C. They will accept our thanks for the contribution, as we assure them the present is acceptable to those of our citizens to whom we have distributed the very kind contribution.

## For Distribution.

We have some garden seed, which has been kindly contributed by some citizens of North Carolina, at our office for distribution. Those who are really in need of Garden seed will please call at our office and procure such as we have.

## Way-Side Home.

Would it not be well for the ladies of Winnsboro to form a society and create a Way-Side Home for the soldier, in Winnsboro? A large amount of our soldiers are daily passing through, without a place to lay their heads or a mouthful to eat, and when the railroad is repaired to this point and the trains commence running, our care worn veterans will be passing in large numbers.

Something must be done in the way of establishing such an institution in our midst within a short time, or the greatest inconvenience will result to our people and much suffering to the soldiery. As we before stated, when the railroad reaches our doors again, it will bring with it each day a crowd of soldiers from the hospitals or on furlough or returning to their command, and not a small portion of them will remain over to another day. They will wander from door to door and appeal to the sympathies of residents, who, in their present condition can do little if anything for their relief. Every family will be taxed to its utmost resources. This has been the case in all other communities similarly placed. Unless some organized plan be adopted in advance, the difficulty will soon stare us in the face.

What is to be done? *The Wayside Home* is the remedy. Let the ladies move promptly in this and all will work well. Who will lead in the movement? Can not the hall over the Post-office be obtained? No furniture or fixture will be needed, and a contribution made of provisions by the citizens from day to day will keep up the establishment. It will be the readiest and most convenient mode of contribution and the most economical.

Who will move in the matter?

We offer our services to the ladies, and the use of our columns, and if the matter claims their attention, we suggest they have a meeting and thereby come to an understanding.

We are able to gather, says the Danville (Va.) Register, of April 6, very little from Gen. Lee's army, but the surliest information is to the effect that his troops are in good condition and that his losses fall far below those of the enemy. It would appear that the lines have not been withdrawn any considerable distance, if indeed at all. The rumor of a raid on the Junction is received with doubt.

Scouts who came in yesterday evening from the country above, report that they could hear nothing of Stoneman.

## From North Carolina.

The Raleigh Conservative of the 3rd has the following:

Gen. Johnston's lines, around Goldsboro, so far, have been undisturbed, except perhaps, occasional "picket duelling." Foraging parties of the enemy are being taken up almost daily, and from these and despatches a few facts have been gathered. It was recollected that a few days ago, the Northern papers intimated that Sheridan was on a raid to the South of Gen. Lee's lines. We learn that Sheridan's cavalry, or a portion of it, has joined Sherman. Several of his cavalry were captured by Wheeler's but a few days ago. In a spirit of bragging they represent the

cavalry connected with Sherman's force to be now 25,000. This can hardly be true, yet the necessity for a large reinforcement of that branch of the service, was evident since the rapid decline of members of Kipatrick's command. Hampton and Wheeler's cavalry, however, will prove quite sufficient, we presume, to handle any amount of cavalry coming from Yankeedom.

Sheridan's pickets do not extend north of Nahunta swamp, less than twelve miles north of Goldsboro, while on the west our pickets are in sight of the town, or not more than two miles west of it. Sheridan's raid must have therefore been made by water through the Dismal Swamp canal to Newbern and by sea to Wilmington, which will account for the large reinforcements to Sherman said to have come from these places recently.

[From the Danville (Va.) Register.

## Terrible Battle of Petersburg, April 2.

Defeat of our Army—Immense Slaughter—Reported Death of Gen's A. P. Hill and Fitz Lee—Destruction of Lane's Brigade—Effect on Richmond—President Leaves—Destruction of Property—Burning of Iron-Clads—Doings of the Mob—Yankees in Richmond.

ON CARS TO DANVILLE, April 3d, 1865.

Richmond is fallen. Petersburg captured. Our noble army defeated!!! Sad day. Secretly and silently, Grant moved a heavy force from north of the river; on Saturday, the 1st of April, the fight commenced, but on Sunday, the decisive battle was fought. The enemy's line of battle extended from the banks of the Appomattox, east of Petersburg, thence westward to the South Side Rail Road. The Confederate lines were penetrated at several points and the unity of the army destroyed. Loss on both sides, very heavy; the precise amount not to be ascertained at this early date; it is said that Genl. A. P. Hill was killed and Fitzhugh Lee, mortally wounded; Lane's (N. C.) brigade is cut to pieces and captured. Gen. Longstreet came up with reinforcements, but was utterly unable to restore the order of battle. Gen. Gordon drove the enemy back, and succeeded in regaining his lost positions, except that at Rive's Salient; Gordon is regarded as the hero of the day.

On reception of this news, all Richmond was in the greatest consternation. Every truck, dray or other carriage that was in the city was placed in immediate requisition on Sunday afternoon. Main street was covered with vehicles taking out beds, chairs and other furniture from the city. People running in every direction, with anxious countenances enquiring the news. Greatest activity prevailed in Government offices; heads of department, packing up records and shipping by rail. The President and other high officials left at 3 p. m., on a special train. A lawless mob commenced breaking up stores, restaurants and business places, and this morning the sidewalks were covered with the debris of these establishments. As I hurried down Main street, at an early hour, I noticed, on my way from the hotel to the depot, I noticed particularly the houses of Powhatan Weiseger and Genl. they were turned upside down. The loss of the latter was estimated at \$500,000.

A little after midnight, the city was terribly concussed by the explosion of magazines of iron-clads, Virginia (Com-Semmes's flag ship), the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Torpedo, and of the wooden ships, Raleigh, Hampton and Nansensond. After day break the Patrick Henry, (used as a school ship) and the Schrapnel were destroyed. The shock was so severe that the panes of glass were shattered in the windows of the Spottswood Hotel. There were no bridges burnt over James river at the hour of our leaving (8 1/2 a m) save that of the Petersburg and Richmond Rail Road. The burning of that costly structure was one of the most magnificent sights that I ever beheld. As the cars rolled off, we were told that Mayo's bridge was burnt. The cracking flames and falling timbers of Haxall's immense buildings, and other contiguous houses, reports of bursting ordnance, explosion of bombs at the Laboratory and Arsenal, the devoted city enveloped in thick wreaths of pitchy smoke; (its localities identified only by the thickest smoke of more recent explosions, or the fiery tongues of the leaping flames) presented a sight, the like of which, may I never see again. The quartermaster's establishment at the basin, commissary's quarters, the Gallego Mills and Haxall's tobacco warehouses and lots, with whole acres of tobacco, the shipping at Rockett's, and perhaps immense amounts of other property, beyond the reach of my vision, were all on fire about the hour of sunrise. From the stand point of your correspondent, south of the James,

the unfortunate metropolis seemed to be one vast funeral pyre.

At 3 p. m. on Sunday afternoon the Legislature was called together. No quorum appearing, it adjourned to meet at some other place.

The Dispatch is the only paper of today, that I have seen. Do not know whether any other is out, as the second class militia were all out yesterday and last night.

This is written on the last train leaving Richmond, no rolling stock that can be moved, is left behind. Two detached locomotives follow this train. Admiral Semmes and all the personnel of the navy have just entered the cars. We are now six miles of Burkville (junction,) and hear that a body of Yankees are there, pressing us. An artillery officer, our latest arrival from Richmond, crossed the James in a canoe, says the enemy entered the city, and an officer, (supposed Yankee General) was addressing a crowd from the Washington monument.

I have seen the last of Richmond, poor, unhappy Richmond. Heaven save her the fate Columbia. CARTOUCHE.

## Last View of Richmond.

On Monday morning, 3rd inst., the Danville train from Richmond left the vicinity of the city between 9 and 10 o'clock. The fine flouring mills and adjacent buildings, the Canal boats, many public buildings that had been used by the Confederate Government, and numerous other buildings near the river, with several bridges over the river, were in flames or already heaps of smouldering ruins. In passing down from Main Street into Cary Street, a square or two above Spottswood Hotel, the fire was communicating rapidly to the exceedingly dry old roofs in the latter street, and several fire engines were in the street. The fire was already rapidly spreading toward Main Street from Cary Street, in rear of the store of Robinson, Adams & Co., the Linwood House and American Hotel. Yankee infantry were moving up Main Street from Rockett's, Cavalry were advancing up Broad Street. During the previous night many scores were broken into by robbers, and no doubt incendiarism added to the horrors of the next morning's scenes. The Government supplies of cotton, &c., were burned in the lower part of the city, and extensive fires were propagated in that quarter. Probably fifty houses could be seen on fire from the Manchester side of the river as early as eight o'clock.

As the city was lost behind us in the distance, a dense black cloud of smoke overhung it like a funeral pall, while the explosion momentarily of shells in the Arsenal was terrible. The liquors in the city were destroyed or poured out at early morning, and the city was said to have been formally surrendered by the officials. The great flouring mills were said to have been burned by their owners, and made one of the greatest fires that could possibly have been witnessed. Large stores belonging to the Government, commissary stores, clothing, blankets and the like were being freely distributed upon the streets; women and children were busily engaged in carrying up bacon, molasses, &c., &c., in their arms.

The ladies of the city who appeared, even at so early an hour of the morning, upon porches and balconies along the streets, bore themselves with the dignity, moderation and fortitude worthy of the noble daughters of Virginia's metropolis. AN EYE WITNESS.

FROM THE FRONT.—Intelligent gentlemen who arrived from the front yesterday report that all was quiet. Our army is in the right place and the men are in fine condition and good spirits, having unbounded confidence in their leader and in their ability to contend with the foe. Sherman is at Goldsboro where his troops are receiving pay, clothing, &c., preparatory to another forward movement; but it is not thought that he will attempt to march under two or three weeks. His pickets extend but a short distance from the town, in this direction, while ours are said to be in sight of the place.

We have heard it said that Sherman had ordered all citizens of Goldsboro who may refuse to take the oath, to leave the place.—Raleigh (N. C.) Progress, April 4.

THE WAR NEWS.—There were rumors of rather an exciting character yesterday. Passengers by the morning train from the West reported that Stoneman's raiders were within fifteen miles of Greensboro, having passed through Salem, a part of which it was said they burned. Greensboro, it was thought, was the objective point of Stoneman. Preparations have been made, we learn, to meet him and there was probably fighting at or near that town on yesterday. If allowed to reach and pass Greensboro Stoneman will no doubt attempt to get to Grant by fol-

lowing the line of the Piedmont and Danville road.

From Gen. Johnston's lines we have no news; we suppose that the two armies are quiet and stationary.

The campaign is well open and we may look for hot work at all points. [Ibid.]

[From the New York News, Feb. 22.]

## The Ashes of Charleston.

With the fall of Charleston commences the tug of war. The conflict is about to assume its fiercest bloodiest, deadliest phase. There is no longer any doubt as to the temper of the South. In the ashes of the doomed city, the retiring footsteps of its proud defenders traced their determination to conquer independence whatever might be sacrifice of comfort, property or life. Charleston was to the Carolinians what Moscow was to the Russians. Far beyond its material value they revered it for the sake of associations that linked it with their emotions of pride and affection. If they had obeyed their inclinations, they would have stood by the city to the last, spilling their life-blood, drop by drop, in its defense. But the hour had come for them to suffer all loyal prejudices, all pride, all passion, all sentimentality, all personal considerations to the cause in which they had embarked. They did not hesitate. The appeal was made to their moral courage, and it was answered by a devotion like that which fired the sacred city of the Muscovite, and gave to the invader a blackened ruin for his prize, and a desert for his land of promise.

One journal in this city, the most fustianical of its kind, has asserted that it was cowardice which induced the abandonment of Charleston. All men of intelligence know this to be false, all just men will acknowledge it a slander, and all who appreciate true courage will blush for shame that it was ever uttered. It was that kind of cowardice that impelled the Black Douglas to fling the heart of Bruce into the centre of the Saracen host, that for its redemption his arm might be nerved to victory. It was the kind of cowardice that caused Tell to aim his shaft at the head of his loved best; that caused the first Brutus to pronounce the doom of death upon his son, and the second Brutus to slay his nearest friend. Some such cowardly instinct induced Fabius to shun the enemy, and Washington to follow his example, even when the failing spirits of his countrymen seemed to upbraid his cautious policy. It is, in fact, the cowardice that fears to jeopardize a cause by gratifying a vanity or ambition. It is moral courage, the loftiest and purest that God has given to his creatures.

What man is there, who is not a fanatic or a simpleton, who believes that the Northern people would burn and destroy their property to assist in subjugating the South.

The South has accepted a great humiliation as a prelude to a great triumph. The wonderful intellect that now controls the military action of the Confederacy has prompted the sacrifice that even the North beholds with wonder. Let us confess that beneath the outward seeming of rejoicing, there is bewilderment and foreboding, and a consciousness that the fruit we have so long reached for, and that, at last, has fallen of its own accord into our hands may turn to ashes on our lips. When American freemen go forth to battle, with the flames of their homesteads lighting their way to victory or death, dedicating their household gods to destruction, and giving all their worldly treasure as a tribute to a political sentiment, the word rebellion, as applied to them, loses its significance, and history records them as patriots, whether they fail or win. Against this indomitable will, this dogged perseverance, this sublime devotion, it is in vain for fleets and armies to contend.

They would make every needful sacrifice to resist invasion; but for conquest, such as are forced upon them by the military power that conducts the war.

But at last the North begins to comprehend the stern unflinching and invincible purpose of the foe. They understand at last the true character of the war, and they know that it means Southern Independence or extermination.

Three years ago, or two, or even a year ago, the capture of Charleston would have set the Northern pulse in a fever of excitement and exultation. Today, although the flags are flying, and cities and villages wear a holiday aspect, there is discernible in the midst of strained enthusiasm and superficial rejoicing, a more reflective mood than has been apparent since the commencement of hostilities. Our people have not lost all their sagacity in the whirl of excitement. They know that the Southerners do not burn their cities and destroy their property because of despair or phrenzy, or if it be madness there is a method in it

that is dangerous to others than themselves.

The Federal Administration may find in the ruins of Charleston the beginning of the sequel to the late Peace Conference. They imposed conditions that no free, brave people, could accept; and now, as a brave free people, the Southerners are concentrating their energies for war to the utmost. It has been said that the rebellion was a shell; the shell is ours, and while we hold the worthless fragments, its invulnerable core, the great strong heart, defies and baffles us.

To one who truly conceives the meaning of the change of policy, that has inaugurated by the abandonment and destruction of Charleston, the shadow of coming battles looks darker than ever before. To one brain we know how fertile resources—to one heart, we know how firm and true—to one intellect, we know how gifted with material attributes—to one man, we know capable to plan, to strike, to thwart, to err or to take advantage of it, the military fortunes of the South has been confided. Free to act at his own volition, untrammelled by administrative interference, trusted, beloved and honored by soldier and civilian, he has lost no time in using his dictatorial power to remodel the whole system of this warfare. The fall of Charleston is a consequence less of Sherman's prowess than of Lee's strategy. Who gives a castle looks to gain a queen.

## Mrs. L. Stevens.

BEGS LEAVE TO INFORM THE LADIES, that she is prepared to repair and re-shape HOOP-SKIRTS.

Any work of this kind, entrusted to her, will be executed to satisfaction, and at reasonable charges. Orders left at the Winnsboro Hotel will be promptly attended to. April 8/65—law4

## State of South Carolina.



## EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

COLUMBIA, March 27, 1865. THE invasion of the State has rendered it proper that the Legislative Department of the Government of the State should be convened, that such measures may be adopted as the welfare of the State may require. And for that purpose the members of the Senate and the House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina are hereby invited to assemble at Greenville, on TUESDAY, the 25th day of April, 1865, at 12 o'clock m.

By the Governor: A. G. MAGRATH. Official: W. S. ELLIOTT, Private Sec'y. April 6/65—9

All papers in the State will copy until the time for the meeting of the Legislature.

## C. & S. C. Railroad.

AS the immediate reconstruction of this road is highly important, all materials of iron, ties and stringers are needed, and their removal is forbidden by any one. April 6/65 WM. JOHNSTON, Pres't.

## Substance Department.

OFFICE A. A. C. S. C. S. A. WINNSBORO, S. C., March 31, 1865.

ALL persons having demands against this office will please present a statement of their claims forthwith for settlement. FRANK MYERS, Apr 1/65—3pd A. A. C. S.

## Valuable Book Found.

SCOTT'S COMMENTARY, vol. 2, 1. Kings—Proverbs, has been left at this office for the owner, who can get it by calling and paying for this advertisement. mch 30/65—tw

## Woodward's Mill

GRINDS Corn on Thursday, Friday and Saturday. Two and a half miles below Winnsboro. Meal given in exchange for oil and tallow at old prices. mch 28/65—tw T. W. WOODWARD.

## Edq's 7th Reg't S. C. Cavalry.

CAMP NEAR RICHMOND, March 10, 1865.

OFFICERS and Soldiers of the Seventh Regiment of South Carolina Cavalry, who are now absent without leave are called upon to return without delay to their command.

Many brave men linger to protect their suffering homes, or to engage the enemy upon their own soil—cowards make the same excuse—but by remaining absent from their posts in the army they weaken our strength and postpone the hour of victory and peace. Soldiers must promptly return or be published as "deserters," arrested as "deserters" and punished as "deserters."

The destruction of railroads is no excuse. Brave men will make their journey on foot, or on horseback, and rejoin their posts of duty in the Army. It will be no excuse to a soldier, that he is doing duty in another command; this can only be permitted by an order from the Commander-in-Chief—without his order it is a military crime.

It is especially urged upon men to bring with them good horses: being dismounted will not obtain for them new furloughs, but transfers to infantry.

A. G. HASKELL.

Col. 7th Reg't. S. C. Cavalry. mch 25/65—4