

THE TRI-WEEKLY HERALD.

\$15 Dollars for 3 Months.]

Devoted to the Dissemination of General Information.

[Single Copies 50 Cents.]

VOLUME I.

NEWBERRY, S. C., SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1865.

NUMBER 15.

THE TRI-WEEKLY HERALD

IS PUBLISHED BY

NEWBERRY C. H.,

Every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday,
By Thos. F. & R. H. Greener

Terms—\$15 for three months, in advance. Advertisements inserted at the rate of \$5 for first insertion of twelve lines or less, and \$4 for subsequent insertion.

CAPITULATION OF LEE'S ARMY.

Gen. Lee a Prisoner of War.

SAD DETAILS.

The following narrative was furnished by an officer of Gordon's corps: Gen. Lee on the 25th March, made a demonstration on Grant's left, capturing Hare's hill, and neighboring works. From that time till Sunday, April, 2d, skirmishing was heavy and incessant, Grant throwing the main portion of his army to the south side and concentrating in front of our right, near the south side of Petersburg R. R. Sunday was ushered in by a bombardment from mortars and artillery. Our forces on the south side were those of A. P. Hill, R. H. Anderson and Gordon; Gen. Longstreet being in the defenses around Richmond. Before sunrise the battle extended to the right. With supreme confidence in numbers the enemy dashed up to the teeth of our cannon, only to be repulsed, until by sheer force they broke through our front and left. It was impossible to dislodge them. On the extreme right the most brilliant fight of the day occurred, at Burgess's fort. Our ammunition giving out, the men clubbed their muskets and fought till overpowered. This was the precursor of other disasters. The largest portion of Gen. Pickett's division was captured. The head quarters of Gen. Lee shared the same fate. The enemy that night advanced within two miles of Petersburg. Circumstances not known on the occasion but the loss of prisoners was large. Gen. A. P. Hill was killed at the head of his column. Gen. Gordon not hurt as reported.

The advantages gained by the enemy during the day made it necessary to evacuate both Petersburg and Richmond to save, if possible, the army. Accordingly, on Sunday night, Gen. Lee retired in the direction of Amelia C. H., in a westerly direction from Petersburg, and on the road to Lynchburg.

MONDAY, April 3.—General Longstreet, who had successfully escaped from Richmond with his column, joined the main army before day. Some desultory fighting took place, the enemy closely pursuing with mounted and regular infantry and cavalry. The artillery took every occasion to throw shells at our wagon trains, and before night, we burned some of the wagons to prevent their falling into Federal hands.

The spirit of the men, notwithstanding their reverses, were excellent, and in all the encounters with the enemy they fought with their usual *élan*.

TUESDAY, APRIL 4.—The enemy harassed our rear not a little, and when near Farmville, captured a considerable number of wagons—among them one containing the wife of Brig. General Clement A. Evans. Marched nearly all night.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5.—The Federals still pressing, but with little fighting.

THURSDAY, April 6.—This was not only the most trying day of the retreat, but the severest tax upon the endurance of the men engaged, which they have experienced for many months. The fighting was almost incessant. The enemy seemed determined to bring the army to a stand, and in these attempts captured many wagons. Gordon's corps held the rear. A battery of artillery was also lost. Brig. Gen. Lewis, commanding Pegram's old brigade, severely wounded. Our cavalry skirmishing constantly and holding the enemy in check.

In the evening Gordon's corps was relieved by Mahone's division. The Federals attacked in force, Mahone received their charges complacently, and while they were in progress, sent a couple of his tried regiments to the Yankee rear, who captured a thousand men, including a Major and Brigadier-General.

FRIDAY, April 7.—Heavy rain, which prevented operations on both sides. Roads heavy, wagons and artillery stalled, and the two armies maneuvering for position.

SATURDAY, April 8.—General Longstreet's corps in the rear and Gordon's in the front. The enemy had worked their way to the flanks, and our rear was but little harassed. At night some of the Federal cavalry reached the front of our army and captured a large number of wagons and a portion of artillery at Appomattox Court House.

Sunday, April 10th.—A bright, clear, beautiful day, but it opened gloomily. Our army had reached Appomattox Court House, on the road to Lynchburg. Thomas, with his army, had arrived before us and effected a junction with Grant; cavalry, infantry and artillery completely surrounded our little command. We had from five

to eight thousand prisoners, and only eight thousand effective men, with muskets all told. The supply of ammunition was nearly exhausted. In this emergency Gen. Lee determined to cut his way through. Orders were given for a grand charge, and our troops massed accordingly.

General Grimes' division led the charge, followed successively by two others. The engagement commenced shortly after sunrise, and was continued until our men had broken through the Federal lines, driven them nearly a mile and a half and captured several pieces of artillery, and some hundreds of prisoners. The old spirit of fight was unsubdued. Meadwhile a heavy force of cavalry threatened our flanks. For some Gen. Lee issued orders to the troops to cease firing and withdraw.

Subsequently an officer, said to be General Custar, of the Yankee cavalry, entered our lines with a flag of truce. Whether his appearance was in response to a request from Gen. Lee, or he was the bearer of a formal demand for the surrender initiated by General Grant, we are not informed. At this time our army was in line of battle on or near the Appomattox road, the skirmishers thrown out, while two hundred and fifty yards in front of these, on an eminence, was a large body of Federal cavalry. The coup d'œil is described as magnificent.

Soon after the return of General Custar to his lines, General Grant, accompanied by his staff, rode to the headquarters of Gen. Lee, which were under an apple tree, near the road. The interview is described as exceedingly impressive. After the "salutatory formalities, which doubtless were brief and business-like—Gen. Lee tendered his sword to Grant in token of surrender. That officer, however, with a courtesy for which we must accord him due respect, declined to receive it, or receiving, declined to retain it, and accompanied its return with substantially the following remark: Gen. Lee keep that sword. You have won it by your gallantry. You have not been whipped, but overpowered, and I cannot receive it as a token of surrender from so brave a man." The reply of Gen. Lee, we do not know. But Grant and himself are said to have been deeply affected by the solemnity of the occasion and to have shed tears. The scene occurred between ten and eleven o'clock, a. m.

When the sad event became known to the army, officers and men gave way to their emotions, and some among the veterans wept like children. A considerable number swore that they never would surrender, and made their way to the woods. Generals Garay, of this State, and Rosser of Virginia, with a few followers cut their way out and escaped. But the bulk of the army, the men who, for four years, have done battle so nobly for the cause, together with leaders like Longstreet, Gordon, Kershaw and others, whose names are forever distinguished, were obliged to accept the proffered terms.

These were—capitulation with all the honors of war, officers to retain their side arms and personal property, and the men their baggage.—Each one was thereupon paroled, and allowed to go his way.

During Sunday and Monday, a large number of Federal soldiers and officers visited our camps and looked curiously on our commands, but there was nothing like exultation, no shouting for joy, and no word uttered that could add to the mortification already sustained. On the contrary, every symptom of respect was manifested, and the Southern army was praised for the brave and noble manner in which it had defended our cause.

The force of the Yankee army is estimated at 200,000 men. Our own at the time of surrender embraced not more than eight thousand effective infantry and two thousand cavalry, but it is said that the total number paroled was about twenty-three thousand men of all arms and conditions.

All the Federals spoke of Gen. Lee in terms of unbounded praise. The remark was frequently made, "he would receive as many cheers in going down our lines as General Grant himself."

It is understood that Generals Lee and Longstreet, and other officers, are now on parole in the city of Richmond.

The following is a copy of General Lee's address to his army, issued after its surrender to General Grant at Appomattox Court House, on Sunday, the 9th April, 1865.

H'dqrs Army Northern Virginia,
April 10, 1865,

General Order No. 9.

After four years of arduous service, marked by unsurpassed courage and fortitude, the Army of Northern Virginia has been compelled to yield to overwhelming numbers and resources.

I need not tell the brave survivors of so many hard fought battles, who have remained steadfast to the last, that I have consented to this result from no distrust of them. But feeling that valor and devotion could accomplish nothing that could compensate for the loss that would have attended the continuance of the contest, I determined to avoid the useless sacrifice of those whose past services have endeared them to their countrymen.

By the terms of the agreement, officers and men can return to their homes, and remain until exchanged. You will take with you the satisfaction that proceeds from the consciousness of duty faithfully performed, and I earnestly pray that a merciful God will extend to you his blessing and protection.

With an increasing admiration of your constancy and devotion to your country, and a grateful remembrance of your kind and generous

consideration for myself, I bid you an affectionate farewell.

R. E. LEE, General.

Below is a special order embracing General Grant's order for passing the paroled soldiers to their homes, and also the form of pass given them:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
April 10, 1865.

Special Order No.—
The following order is published for the information of all parties concerned:

IN THE FIELD, April 10, 1865.

Special Order No.—
All officers and men of the Confederate service paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., who, to reach their homes, are compelled to pass through the lines of the Union armies, will be allowed to do so, and to pass free on all Government transports and military railroads.

By command of Lieutenant-General Grant.
[Signed,] E. S. PARKER,
Lieut. Col., A. A. G.

By command of R. E. Lee.
C. L. VENABLE, A. A. G.

[FORM OF PASS.]
APPOMATTOX, C. H., VA.,
April 10, 1865.

The bearer, ———, of company ———, regiment ———, of ———, a paroled prisoner of the Army of Northern Virginia, has permission to go to his home, and there remain undisturbed.

Lastly is the form of the parole of honor signed by commanding officers of divisions, &c., on behalf of the men of their command. This is taken from a copy of the one signed by General Fitzhugh Lee.

"I, the undersigned, commanding officer of ———, do, for the within named prisoners of war, belonging to the Army of Northern Virginia, who have been this day surrendered by General Robert E. Lee, C. S. A., commanding said army to Lieutenant-General U. S. Grant, commanding Armies of the United States, hereby give my solemn parole of honor that the within named ——— shall not hereafter serve in the armies of the Confederate States, or in any military capacity whatever against the United States of America, or render aid to the enemies of the latter until properly exchanged, in such manner as shall be mutually approved by the respective authorities.

"Done at Appomattox Court House, Va., this 9th day of April, 1865."

Pine Trees—Turpentine.

Landholders and farmers throughout the Confederacy, when occupying these favored regions, unvisited by the destroying Yankees, should at once make efforts to tap pine trees, so as to secure resin and turpentine.

Soap, printers' ink, and many other indispensable articles, are derived from this tree. Stupidness, lethargy, or indifference to these requirements, will add greater disasters to our land, and Heaven grant that those fatal distilleries which are producing famine and delirium all over our country may be transferred from their Satanic agencies to the Christian purpose of manufacturing these substances of universal use and good.

Flax Seed.—Linseed oil is another article which cannot be dispensed with, if any mechanical operations of importance are to be carried out. Farmers, the flax sold at one-tenth of present prices, if sufficient to produce one bushel of seed, would be a little fortune to a good soldier's family. Send to North Carolina at once for the seeds, if they cannot be had at home. A small quantity of them may be found with Dr. Woodside, or Mr. Mc Bee, at Greenville. Do plant even a little.

Indigo and Madder.—These colors will soon become extinct, if not looked to; they are of vast importance in many respects, independently of dyeing. Procure even small quantities of garden madder, to bring back seed; but, in the meantime, look well to the wild madder, which practical ladies of the country say is a good substitute. As you regard the welfare of our common family, (for we are one,) be energetic, nor suffer this precious respite and season to pass without extraordinary efforts to help yourselves. Remember this warning. In a few months, without present efforts in almost everything, you will be the most destitute of improvident people. You are shut in by the fleets of the Yankee Lincolnites, and must not expect anything from the outside world.

Large crops of ground nuts (goobers) should be planted for the sake of the oil which they produce; and so with sunflowers; whilst we can shew you how to make a wheel to spin flax, a mill to press oil. We know by experience that to will is to do. Put your hearts and hands to work, and God will give the mind to mature it.—*Greenville Mountaineer*.

The investigation into the origin and history of the Knights of the Golden Circle, in Illinois shows that while the Chicago Times was daily denying the existence of that or any other secret society of disloyal proclivities, five of the editors and reporters of the truthful sheet were members of the order.

Why the Battle was Lost.

'History,' says Lord Bolingbroke, 'is philosophy teaching by example.' One great fault in historians is that they frequently do not trace events to their hidden causes, and another is that they ignore the decrees of overruling Providence.

We have one history of a great war that is free from these defects: we allude to the war by Joshua for the conquest of Palestine, and a lesson most appropriate to our own times and circumstances may be drawn from a defeat suffered by the great Captain of Israel in the battle of Ai.

Flushed with the capture of Jericho, Joshua sent forth a corps of his army to capture the little army. Never marched forth a body of troops more confident of victory. But a sudden panic struck them and they fled. The contagion spread through the whole host and affected the great heart of Joshua himself.

The matter would be altogether unintelligible but that the historian who records it lifts the veil and unfolds the secret actions of men and the deep designs of Providence. We learn at a word why the battle was lost: 'Israel hath sinned; therefore they could not stand before their enemies, because they were accursed.'—Josh. vii. 11, 12.

But what was the sin? Was it committed by the whole people? Was it a national sin? Not at all. It was the sin of one man, and he a private citizen, and not even in the army that was defeated. What, then, was this so great sin which caused the curse of God to rest on the whole people? Hear his own confession: 'When I saw among the spoils [at the capture of Jericho] a goodly Babylonish garment, and two hundred shekels of silver, and a wedge of gold of fifty shekels weight, then I coveted them and took them.'

Covetousness, Covetousness, Covetousness brought the curse upon Israel and lost the battle. Is there any wonder that we lose battles?

There is no evidence that Achan was in the army that was defeated at Ai; there is no evidence that any one in that army knew that he had committed sin; yet in consequence of that unknown sin a panic seized them and they were defeated.

The value of the spoil impressed by Achan (to use the phraseology of the day,) was small. A hundred dollars in silver, perhaps four hundred dollars in gold, and a fine mantle—this was the prize for which Achan brought defeat on his countrymen and death on himself and his family. But the amount hid away by many of our covetous men now would count up by the ten thousand.

The battle of Ai was lost in consequence of one sin of one man. Is it any wonder that we lose battles when our sinners are numbered by the thousand, and our transgressions by the ten thousand? Yet any one sin of any one man may be the cause of the disasters. Reader! Is it your sin that lost the last battle?

The battle of Jonesboro', followed by the destruction of Atlanta and the desolation of the State, may have been lost by the covetousness of one single Georgian. Are you the guilty man?

It is said that the great battle of Missionary Ridge was lost by a panic prevailing in an Alabama brigade. It may have been caused by the covetousness of a single Alabama planter or speculator. Are you the Achan?

It is said that the battle of Nashville was lost by a panic in Bates' division, and thus all Tennessee is lost to us. Was it the covetousness of some Tennessee speculator that lost the battle and brought the curse of God on his State? For what greater curse than to be governed by Brownlow?

Joshua could gain the victory only by removing the cause of the sin. If we must suffer defeat until covetousness and the consequent curse of God are removed from us: how long, oh Lord! must we suffer? How long?

AN ARGUMENT.—A young lady being addressed by a gentleman much older than herself, observed to him, the only objection she had to a union with him, was the probability of his dying before her, and leaving her to the sorrows of widowhood. To which he made the following ingenious and delicate complimentary reply, "Blessed is the man who hath a virtuous wife, for the number of his days shall be doubled."

Ideal loveliness, includes all that is good, true, enduring, in human thought, or worship. Should earth, and the things of the earth absorb us wholly, we cannot hope to hold converse with this ethereal spirit. It is only thro' purified affections, and an exalted faith, that we are permitted to meet, in the solitude of Nature, or our own souls, with a visitant so consoling, and so beautiful.

Not one of the twenty-five members of the Illinois Senate is a native of the State.