

THE TRI-WEEKLY HERALD.

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THE TRI-WEEKLY HERALD

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[From the Richmond Whig.]

DETAILS—EVACUATION OF RICHMOND.

The Evacuation of Richmond by the Confederate Army—Its Occupation by the Federal Forces—Great Fire—The Entire Business Portion of the City Destroyed—Lives Lost, &c., &c.

THE CITY ON FIRE.

The evacuation of Richmond commenced in earnest Sunday night, and closed at daylight on Monday morning with a terrific conflagration, which was kindled by the Confederate authorities wantonly and recklessly applying the torch to Shockoe warehouse and other buildings in which was stored a large quantity of tobacco. The fire spread rapidly, and it was some time before the Fire Brigade could be gotten to work. A fresh breeze was blowing from the South, and the fire swept over a great space in an incredible short space of time. By noon the flames had transformed into a desert waste that portion of the city bounded between Seventh and Fifteenth streets, from Main street to the river, comprising the main business portion. We can form no estimate, at this moment, of the number of houses destroyed, but public and private they will certainly number six or eight hundred.

At present we cannot do more than enumerate some of the most prominent buildings destroyed. These include the Bank of Richmond, Traders' Bank, Bank of the Commonwealth, Bank of Virginia, Farmers' Bank, all the banking houses, the American Hotel, the Columbian Hotel, the Enquirer building on Twelfth street, the Dispatch Office and job rooms, corner of Thirteenth and Main streets; all that block of buildings known as Devlin's Block, the Examiner Office, engine and machinery rooms; the Confederate Postoffice building; the State Courthouse; a grand building situated on Capitol Square, at its Franklin street entrance; the Mechanic's Institute, vacated by the Confederate States War Department, and all the buildings on that square to Eighth street and back to Main street; the Confederate arsenal and laboratory, Seventh street.

At sunrise on Monday morning Richmond presented a spectacle that we hope never to witness again. The last of the Confederate officials had gone; the air was lurid with the smoke and flame of hundreds of houses weltering in a sea of fire.

The streets were crowded with furniture and every description of wares, dashed down to be trampled in the mud or burned up where it lay. All the Government storerooms were thrown open and what could not be gotten off by the Government was left to the people, who every where ahead of the flames, rushed in, and secured immense amounts of bacon, clothing, boots, &c.

Next to the river, the destruction of property has been fearfully complete. The Danville and Petersburg Railroad Depots, and the buildings and sheds attached thereto, for the distance of half a mile from the north side of Main street to the river, and between Eighth and Fifteenth streets, embracing upward of twenty blocks, presents one waste of smoking ruins, blackened walls and smoking chimneys.

After the surrender of the city and its occupation by Gen. Weitzel, about ten o'clock, vigorous efforts were set on foot to stop the progress of the flames. The soldiers reinforced the First Brigade, and labored nobly, and with great success. The flames east on Main street were checked by the blowing up of the Traders' Bank about noon.

The fire gradually died out at various points as materials failed for them to feed upon; but in particular localities the work of destruction went on until towards three or four o'clock, when the mastery of the flames was obtained, and Richmond was safe from utter desolation.

LOSS OF LIFE.

We regret to learn that a serious loss of life resulted from the blowing up of the powder magazine on the suburbs early on Monday morning. The shock was tremendous, jarring every house in the city, extinguishing the gas, and breaking a great quantity of glass in dwellings. It is said that thirty or forty persons, residents of the immediate neighborhood of the magazine, were either killed or wounded, but at this writing we have been unable to obtain particulars or names.

The fire made sad havoc with the saloons, and none of any account remained. We enumerated Henry Smith's, Cary and Virginia streets, Chas. Hunt's, "Our House," Tom Griffin's, "Congress Hall," "The Place," "The Chickamauga," and a score of others. The burning of the saloons is very distressing, as hundreds of people rendered homeless by the fire will be unable to obtain food.

THE LOSS.

Of course we cannot be expected at this time to enter into an estimate of the losses, but they are immense, and will amount to hundreds of millions of dollars.

DESTROYING THE LIQUOR.

When it was made known on Sunday morning that the evacuation of Richmond was a foregone conclusion, the City Council held a meeting, and in secret session passed an order for the destruction of all the liquor in the city. Accordingly, about the hour of midnight, the work commenced, under the direction of committees of citizens in all the wards. Hundreds of barrels of liquor were rolled into the streets and the heads knocked in. The gutters ran with a liquor fumes, and the fumes filled and impregnated the air. Fine cases of bottled liquor were tossed into the street from third-story windows, and wrecked into a thousand pieces. As the work progressed some straggling Confederate soldiers, retreating through the city, managed to get hold of a quantity of liquor. From this moment law and order ceased to exist; chaos reigned, and a Pandemonium reigned.

PLUNDER AND PILLAGE.

Drunk with vile liquor, the soldiers—said to belong to Gary's cavalry—roamed from store to store on Main street, followed by a reckless crowd, drunk as they. With the butts of their muskets they dashed in the plate glass of the store doors, and entering, made a wreck of everything with the celerity of magic. Jewelry stores, clothing stores, boot and hat stores, and confectionary stores were objects of special attention to these pillagers, who, be it remembered, were not Federal soldiers, but Confederate stragglers.

The following are some of the stores thus robbed: Jenner's jewelry store, Mitchell & Tyler's jewelry store, Semons' trimming store, Antoni's confectionary store, Pizzini's confectionary store, and numbers of others—all on Main street.

BLOWING UP OF THE GUNBOATS—BURNING OF THE NAVY YARD AND BRIDGES.

About daylight on Monday morning the city was shaken to its foundations by the explosion proceeding from the blowing up of the Confederate iron clads in the river. The Patrick Henry was in flames at Rocketts, and the Navy Yard and all the public buildings therein situated were in process of destruction. Several of the smaller vessels were burned at the city wharves.

At six o'clock the evacuation having been completed as far as the Confederate army was concerned, fire was set to Mayo's bridge and the Danville Railroad bridge, and these structures were soon in flames and fell into the river.

THE ORDER OF THE CITY

has been excellent since the occupation by the Federal forces. We have not heard a single complaint on the part of citizens against the soldiers, and we are glad to record that the soldiers have found no reason to complain of the conduct of the citizens. We trust this gratifying state of affairs will continue.

THE PUBLICATION OF THE WHIG RESUMED.

The publication of the Whig is resumed this afternoon with the consent of the military authorities. The editor, and all who heretofore controlled its columns, have taken their departure. The proprietor and one *attache* of the recent editorial corps remain. The former has had a conference with Gen. Shepley, the Military Governor, who assented to the publication of the paper on conditions which will be cheerfully and faithfully complied with. The Whig will, therefore, be issued hereafter as a Union paper. The sentiments of attachment to our "whole country," which formerly characterized it as a journal, will again find expression in its columns, and whatever influence it may have for the restoration of the national authority will be exerted.

As soon as practicable a full and efficient editorial force will be organized. For the present, we ask the indulgence of our readers. We will do the best we can under existing circumstances, promising a daily improvement in the interest of the contents of the paper, until we shall make the Whig commend itself to the favor and support of all persons loyal to the Government of the United States.

We clip the following paragraphs from the Charleston Courier:

WM. LLOYD GARRISON IS A TYPO.—On Friday night last, as the printers of the Courier were engaged setting up Mr. Beecher's address, they were visited by Wm. Lloyd Garrison, who stepped up to a case and put in type the following paragraph:

"There is scarcely a man born in the South who has lifted his hand against the banner, but had a father who would have died for it. Is memory dead? Is there no historic pride? Has a fatal fury struck blindness or hate into eyes that used to look kindly toward each other; that read the same bible; that hung over the historic pages of our national glory; that studied the same constitution?"

When he had finished, he read the paragraph over three or four times, then remarked to a typo who was standing beside him, that it was singular he should have had just those lines to set up. Mr. Garrison did the work like one who understood the business. What would the printers have thought before the war if Mr. Garrison had stood beside them in this same establishment setting type?

San Francisco has at last issued \$40,000 in bonds to aid the construction of the Pacific railroad. About 1,800 men are at work on the road.

The loss by the late floods in different parts of the State of Pennsylvania is estimated by engineers, architects and agriculturists as follows: reaching \$10,000,000.

We re-publish the general orders of Gens. Johnston and Sherman, together with the farewell addresses of the Lee and Johnston, for the benefit of those who wish them in regular form.

General Lee's Farewell Address to his Troops.

Hd'rs Army Northern Virginia,
April 10, 1865.

General Orders 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 unceasing 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.

GREENSBORO, APRIL 29, 1865.

COMMANDING OFFICER, CHESTER, S. C.
Gen. Johnston desires you will publish the following Order:

Unattached men and officers of the Army, and officers of the Navy, within the country of the Chittabochee, may also accept the terms of the convention.

HD QRS ARMY OF TENN.

NEAR GREENSBORO, N. C., APRIL 27, 1865.

General Orders No. 15.

By the terms of a Military Convention made on the 25th, by Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman, U. S. A., and Gen. J. E. Johnston, C. S. A. The officers and men of this army are to bind themselves not to take up arms against the United States until properly relieved of their obligation, and shall receive guarantee from the United States, against molestation by the United States authorities so long as they observe that obligation and the laws in force where they reside.

For these objects, duplicate muster rolls will be made immediately and after distribution of the necessary papers, the troops will march under their respective officers to their State, and there be disbanded, all retaining personal property.

The object of this convention is pacification to the extent of the authority of the commanders who made it.

Events in Virginia, which broke every hope of success by war, imposed upon the General the duty of sparing the blood of this gallant army, and saving our country from further devastation and our people from ruin.

Signed, J. E. JOHNSTON, General.

HEAD QUARTERS, MILITARY DIV. MISS.,

IN THE FIELD, RALPHIGH, APRIL 27, 1865.

SPECIAL ORDERS (FIELD)

No. 15.

The General commanding announces a further suspension of hostilities, and a final agreement with Gen. Johnston which terminates the war as to the armies under his command and the country east of the Chittabochee. Copies of the terms of the convention will be furnished Major Generals Schofield, Gilmore and Wilson, who are specially charged with the execution of its details in North Carolina, the Department of the South, and at Macon and Western Georgia. Capt. Jasper Myers, Ord. Dept. U. S., is hereby designated to receive the arms, &c., at Greensboro; and any Commanding Officer of a Post may receive the arms of any detachment and see that they are properly stored and accounted for.

Gen. Schofield will procure at once the necessary blanks and supply the army commanders, that uniformity may prevail, and great care must be taken that the terms and stipulations on our part be fulfilled with the most scrupulous fidelity, whilst those imposed on our hitherto enemies be received in a spirit becoming a brave and generous army. Any commander may at once loan to the inhabitants such of the captured mules, horses, wagons and vehicles as can be spared from immediate use. And the commanding general of armies may issue provisions, animals, and any public supplies that can be spared to relieve present wants, and to encourage inhabitants to renew their peaceful pursuits and to restore the relation of friendship among our fellow citizens and countrymen.

Foraging will forthwith cease, and when necessary long marches, compel the taking of forage, provisions, or any kind of private property, compensation will be made on the spot, or when disbursing officers are not present, and officers are not provided with funds, vouchers will be given in proper form, payable at the nearest military department.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,

HEADQ'RS ARMY OF TENNESSEE.

May 2d, 1865.

[GENERAL ORDERS No. 22.]

COMRADES—

In terminating our official relations, I earnestly exhort you to observe faithfully the terms of pacification agreed upon, and to discharge the obligation of good and peaceful citizens at home, as well as you have performed the duties of thorough soldiers in the field. By such a course you will best secure the comfort of your families and kindred, and restore tranquility to our country.

You will return to your homes with the admiration of our people, won by the courage and devotion you have displayed in this long war. I shall always remember with pride the loyal support and generous confidence you have given me.

I now part with you with deep regret, and bid you farewell with feelings of cordial friendship, and with earnest wishes that you may have hereafter all the prosperity and happiness to be found in the world.

(Signed)

J. E. JOHNSTON,

General.

The following dispatch was lately received by His Excellency the Governor, from General Johnston:

GREENSBORO, N. C., April 30,

Forwarded from Chester May 1, 1865.

His Excellency Gov. A. G. Magrath:

The disaster in Virginia, the capture by the enemy of all our work-shops for the preparation of ammunition and repairing of arms; the impossibility of recruiting our little army, opposed by ten times its number; of supplying it except by robbing our own citizens, destroyed all hopes of successful war. I have, therefore, made a military convention with Gen. Sherman to terminate hostilities in North and South Carolina, Georgia and Florida. I made this convention to spare the blood of the gallant little army committed to me; to prevent further suffering of our people by the devastation and ruin inevitable from the marches of invading armies, and to avoid the crime of waging hopeless war.

(Signed) J. E. JOHNSTON, General.

SECRETARY SEWARD.—The latest news we have from the North announces that Secretary Seward and his son are improving rapidly; and the prospect now is that both will speedily recover.

GUERRILLAS AT WORK.—According to the Charleston Courier, guerrillas have been at work injuring the railroad near that city, and committing other depredations.

GEN. SHERMAN IN SAVANNAH.—Gen. Sherman is at present in Savannah on a visit.

PORTS CLOSED.—The Chicago Tribune of the 11th instant has a telegraphic dispatch, dated at Washington City on the day previous, stating that the President of the United States had issued a proclamation closing all the ports this side of Richmond, on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, and on the tributary streams, leading to the waters of both, to Brownsville, Texas, "until further notice." What does this mean?

Dresden is to have, next July, a monster festival, to last four and a half days, and to consist of ten thousand singers, who will be conducted by an electrical apparatus. Cost estimated at \$100,000.

A French firm, Messrs. Hackett, are getting up the most magnificent illustrated edition of the Bible ever published. A half million dollars has been expended for illustrations.

OUTLAWED.—Gen. Mosby and a portion of his men have refused to surrender, and still continue their operations in Virginia. They have been pronounced outlaws, and a price of two thousand dollars set upon Mosby's head. Some of his late comrades in arms it is stated are now hunting him.

By direction of the President, the Department of Virginia, and such parts of North Carolina as may not be occupied by the command of Major General Sherman, and including the Army of the Potomac, will constitute the Military Division of the James. Major General H. W. Halleck, United States Army, is assigned to the Military Division of the James.

It is said that Secretary Tremholm owned an interest in thirty-seven blockade runners, and in connection with others, had amassed twenty millions in gold, all of which is safely deposited in Europe. We take for granted that the Secretary would like this assertion to be made susceptible of proof.