Edgefield Advertiser.

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Special Correspondence of the South Carolinian.

The Fall of Richmond.

DANVILLE, Va., April 5, 1865.

Richmond and Petersburg have fallen; but they have gone down in a blaze of glory, and with a record unstained by one blot of shame. All that the enemy has gained, has been purchased at a terrible price in blood, while our own army, although suffering severely, is still strong, intact, and ready for its future work.

Of the events of the last five days I can give you but a cursory view, and even this is obscured by the yet fresh smoke of battle.

Grant commenced his grand movement as early as Tuesday, the 28th. It was not unanticipated. Our only doubt was as to the exact point at which he would make his main or decisive demonstration. He felt our lines at different localities along their entire length. Hence Gen. Lee was compelled so to distribute his forces as to be prepared to repel the principal assault with the least possible delay.

On the Tuesday in question the enemy advanced on the south side to within one mile of the Boydkin plank road, threw up entrenchments and built a large fort in the vicinity of the Lewis house. During the night, his skirmishers pushed forward a few hundred yards further. Wednesday, we fought this column with varying success, and night dropped on a drawn battle. At Hatcher's Run, during the afternoon, there was also heavy fighting, in which the enemy lost heavily. Thursday heavy skirmishing and movement of troops. Friday the efforts were resumed and with greater determination. The Federal cavalry swept around our works towards the railroads, but were met by Gen. Fitz Lee and repulsed. The Yankee infantry, upwards of forty thousand strong, were massed near Burgess' Mill, and here battle was joined in earnest. Of its results I know nothing definite, save that the enemy gained no substantial advantage, and suffered greatly. We captured between four and six hundred prisoners.

On Saturday and Sunday, the fighting was fearful—the shocks of conflict most terrible of the war, and the casualties on both sides immense. Our entrenchments, in many places, were held by a thin line only, but this stood nobly to its post, throughout Saturday. On Sunday, however, Grant resumed his old vocation of "Butcher." Finding that he could make little or no impression in the ordinary way, he massed his troops several columns deep against a portion of th line on the right, and then driving them relentlessly forward succeeded at last after frightful sacrifice of life in obtaining possession of a section of the works. It was not in the power of any men, however brave, to have withstood these desperate assaults without greater support. Longstreet had not yet come up, although hurrying from another part of the field. Meanwhile the Federals were rolling forward and recoiling like waves—those behind impelling those before—until a lodgment was effected, the works mounted, a flanking position and enfilade fire secured, and the battle substantially won.

Our grape and canister mowed the enemy down by hundreds, our rifles told with unerring precision, and the ground was literally carpeted with the dead and wounded, but sheer physical brute force proved at last superior to everything else, and the defences were taken.

We know nothing yet of the military movements of the day in detail. But every statement that reaches us confirms the fact that our officers and soldiers fought like heroes.

Gen. A. P. Hill is said to have been killed or mortally wounded. He was passing through the woods and came upon two Yankees, whose surrender he demanded, but instead of yielding one of them drew sight and shot him through the body. Whether he was killed outright or not we don't know. It is thought by some that he is in the hands of the enemy and probably still alive. Gen. Gordon is reported mortally wounded. He was one of the lions of the day. Gen. Picket is said to have been killed. These reports may all prove premature, and I recommend that they be received with caution. Our total losses are estimated at from eight to fifteen thousand, of whom a considerable portion are prisoners. That of the enemy can only be guessed at, but officers who were engaged at the front and saw something of the slaughter, state that it cannot be less than from forty to fifty thousand.

THE SCENE IN RICHMOND.

On the reception of the news, beggars all description. While preparations for an evacuation had been in progress several weeks, the suddenness of the movement took every one by surprise. The President was at church; officials were resting in comparative quiet, waiting the dispatches of General Lee; citizens were confident and hopeful. None anticipated disaster. When, however, the truth was foreshadowed, such hurrying to and fro, such gathering of goods, disposition of effects, and endeavors to leave the city, as took place has had no parallel during the war. The streets were thronged by an excited populace. The departments were alive with swarms of officials packing and removing the public records. The torch was freely applied by order of the Government to all species of public property. In some instances the patriotic owners set fire to their own premises. Libby's prison, tobacco warehouses and flour mills, whole acres of "Virginia weed," commissary stores and buildings, the Laboratory and Arsenal, in brief everything that could afford aid or comfort to the Yankee army, or inflict plague was given to the flames. During Sunday night many of the stores were broken open and robbed of their contents; and others were thrown open to the poor and needy.

Before sunrise flames and smoke were coiling above and around the sacrificial pile in every direction, and I recalled amid the bursting bombs, the rush and roar of conflagration, the movement of trains, and a thousand other incidents of the hour, the siege of Sebastopol in the Crimea. One Malakoff had fallen, our noble fleet of gunboats, were either sunk or blown up as on that memorable occasion, and our men might have been seen, with the lurid light of their burning capital glimmering on their faces, retreating slowly from the place. Take it all in all, it was one of the most fearful sights I have ever contemplated. Imagination can scarcely fill the picture.

On Monday, up to the hour of my departure, the excitement still continued and the work of destruction progressed. The superb railroad bridge across the James was burned, and other similar structures above and below it. Little railroad rolling stock, if any, remained. The last train left Monday morning.

At what hour the enemy entered I am not now informed. But as their advance was within seven miles, I presume a column must have marched up during the day. An officer who escaped from Richmond in a canoe, says that when he left, a Yankee officer was addressing a crowd from the Washington monument.

So far as we have advices, they show good spirits still prevailing in the army and a general determination not to succumb to the temporary difficulties by which they have been enshrouded. People are generally beginning to regard the event as one necessary to our final success. We hope for the best.

CYPHAX.

THE ADVERTISER.

JAMES T. BACON, EDITOR.

WEDNESDAY, APR. 19, 1865.

Editor Sick.

We are sorry to announce that our Editor is so indisposed as to be unable to be at his post this week; hence our lack of editorial matter.

☞ Governor Brown, of Georgia, has ordered Maj. Gen. G. W. Smith to assemble the Militia of that State at Columbus immediately, to meet the movements of the enemy who seem to threaten Columbus and other points of Georgia.

At Home.

The many friends of Col. THOMAS L. SHAW and Capt. RUFUS DEAN, of the 19th S. C. Regiment, and Mr. MILTON MILES, of the 24th S. C. Regiment, will be pleased to know that these gallant soldiers, wounded and captured at Franklin, Tenn., have arrived at home, and are all doing well. A warm welcome and a pleasant sojourn to you, gentlemen.

The Concerts, Lecture, &c.

The concerts and lecture of last Thursday and Friday evenings were eminently successful, and highly creditable to all concerned. The singing of the young ladies, sweet-toned, clear and distinct, was never surpassed by ameteurs, and was listened to by the audience with much pleasure and great satisfaction. Col. HAYNE's well-written and beautiful lecture exhibited a high order of intellect, and won the admiration of all who heard it. But the *Ethiopeans* "brought down the house" on every occasion. Their funny sayings, inimical singing, playing and dancing kept every body in a continual roar. In fact everything passed off well, and to the entire satisfaction of the public. These entertainments too were also successful in a pecuniary point of view, near $3,000 being the nett proceeds of the two evenings. This amount has been turned over to the ladies of the "Soldiers' Home."

The Editor, if able to resume his post, will give a more extended notice of these entertainments in our next issue.

Other Entertainments.

It having been found impracticable for those who so acceptably lent their aid in the delightful entertainments of Thursday and Friday evenings last to effect their departure from this place, we have the gratification of acquainting our readers that, with an entire change of programme, similar entertainments, and in aid of the same good object, will be given at the same place on Monday and Tuesday evenings next. Anticipating with certainty as much, if not more of real fun and enjoyment than was experienced in attending the last entertainments, we bespeak and predict for our talented musicial friends on their re-appearance next week, nothing less than a suffocating jam.

☞ In a letter from Petersburg, dated the 26th ult., we are informed that J. M. COLLEN, Co. D, 14th Regiment, was severely wounded that day in the breastworks by a stray ball.

1st Regt. S. C. State Troops.

This efficient Regiment of the first class State Militia, under command of Col. J. B. GRIFFIN, has been disbanded. The other Regiments of the first class militia, have also been disbanded, and the boys only are to be continued in service. The older members of these Regiments, are very properly to remain at home, but could not these men be withdrawn without materially effecting the existing organizations? If so it would save no little annoyance to the younger members of the different Regiments, whilst, in many instances, it would be a pleasure to them to serve under their present officers.

We have been pleased to see in our midst for the last week or so, Col. GRIFFIN, and many of his fine looking and merry boys. They have had a hard and a rough time journeying from the coast below Charleston to middle North Carolina, but being hard as lightwood knots, they have returned home again unscathed.

Another Gallant Soldier Gone.

We regret to learn that Sergt. HAZZARD BURTON, a member of the 22d S. C. Regiment, was killed in an engagement with the enemy near Petersburg, Va., on the 25th March last. For over four long and weary years had the brave young Burton been gallantly battling in the cause of Southern rights, and creditably—yea, nobly—did he ever discharge the duties of a soldier. Lieut. WILLIS DUNCAN, of the 14th Regt., in a letter to his father, dated near Petersburg, on the 26th, makes the following mention of Burton's death:

"I learned this morning that Hazzard Burton was killed yesterday near Petersburg, three or four miles to the left of where McGowan's Brigade is stationed. I could not learn the particulars of his death, more than he was shot through the head and fell dead on the battle-field. His Brigade was charging a fort at the time, and, as I have often heard him complimented by the officers and men of his Regiment for gallantry, I do not doubt that he was in the front rank cheering his comrades on. I saw him only a week ago and he was well and hearty, cheerful and hopeful—talking about home. Should this be the first news of his death that you receive, break it gently to his mother. I trust he only died to live again."

Yea, "break it gently to his mother," for her warm-hearted soldier-boy possessed many endearing ties that rendered him very near and dear in the love and affection of her widowed heart. Tell her gently that he is gone!—gone from earth to heaven!—gone from the many trials of the soldier's weary life to a happy and perfect rest in the better world above; tell her all this, and tell her too to meet him there.

Sergt. BURTON fell only four days before completing his 21st year, and like the immortal Marcus J. Clarke, of Kentucky, recently so inhumanly murdered by the Yankees, he fell "before he reached his manhood, and yet had been a man to his country." Green be the turf above thee, brave boy; ever bright and pleasant will be thy memory.

☞ It is reported here, says the Columbus Enquirer, that General Forrest has ascertained that the Yankees lately operating against Spanish Fort have discontinued the attack and are leaving Alabama, and it is supposed that they are being sent to the reinforcement of Sherman in North Carolina. It is also stated that Gen. Forrest has advices from Nashville as late as ten days ago, and that the Yankees there were then greatly excited and alarmed, for some cause not definitely known.

☞ James Gordon Bennett has refused to accept the position of Minister to France for the reason that he can do more at home to work out the salvation of the country, than in any other capacity abroad.

The Late Raid in Sumter.

Painful and confused reports have reached us since our last issue respecting a raid by Foster's negro troops in the district of Sumter. One report stated that the town of Sumter had been burned on Sunday, 2d inst., and that the raiders were making their way towards Camden. Another report stated that nothing but the Commissary Stores had been burned in Sumter, and the raiders, making their way to Columbia, had been met 18 miles from that place by our forces, when they were repulsed and driven back. These and similar reports have been circulating during the past week concerning the operations of Foster's raiders, but as they are contradictory, we must leave our readers to form from them their own conclusions.

Salisbury Re-captured.

On Friday last we learned that the enemy occupied Salisbury, N. C. on Wednesday night, April 11, by a force supposed to be a portion of Stoneman's and Thomas' Mounted Infantry from East Tennessee. In Monday's Augusta papers however we see that the place has been recaptured by our forces.

Another Raid.

The *Chronicle & Sentinel* of Sunday says: "It is rumored that a small raiding party of Federals has been seen on the Congaree below Kingsville."

An Unfortunate Affray.

On Thursday last, Messrs. J. M. RILEY, ALONZO HARRIS and SIM. TIMMERMAN, of the Supporting Force of this District, were ordered to arrest and bring to this place, a conscript by the name of BERRY HORNE, who it appears had been evading military service for a long while. On attempting to arrest HORNE, he made fight, we understand, with a weeding hoe, and whilst HORNE was in the act of striking Mr. RILEY, the latter discharged both barrels of his gun into the body of the former, killing him instantly. From all the information we can obtain in the premises it was clearly a case of justifiable homicide, and is so regarded by all good citizens acquainted with the circumstances.

From Richmond.

A gentleman arriving in Augusta furnished the *Constitutionalist* the following:

The warehouses containing the cotton and tobacco were burned.

The iron clads and magazines were exploded.

Our army was glad to get rid of the monotonous life of the trenches, and has been amazingly bettered in spirit by the change. Lee has still a large and formidable host, and Old Abe will ere long stand aghast at the "life in the Old Land yet."

Gen. A. P. Hill was mortally wounded and died on Sunday. His body was recovered.

To the Friends of Soldiers in General J. E. Johnston's Army.

A regular postmaster having been appointed to serve in this army the better to facilitate the delivery of mails, parties writing to officers or soldiers of this command will be particular to give as address, the Company, Regiment, Brigade or staff on which they may be serving, and say "Johnston's Army" as destination.

☞ LET all those who think the President is getting ready to surrender stand up as long as he will, and they will yet see the Confederacy free and independent.

☞ "*The Southern Christian Advocate*"—a most excellent religious newspaper,—has been removed from Augusta to Macon, Ga.

☞ Havana dates of March 22, say that Maximillian will recognize the Southern Confederacy immediately, and open to them the port of Tampico or some other port in which to carry their prizes for adjudication and sale. The non-recognition by the Washington administration of the Mexican Empire has produced unpleasant feelings on the part of Maximillian towards the United States.

For the Advertiser.

The following contributions are acknowledged for the week ending April 17th.

Gov. Pickens, 1 load wood;

Mrs. Jas. Griffin, 25 lbs flour, 1 bush. peas.

Lieut. F. J. Moses, $318.

We tender the sincere thanks of the Association to the Ladies and Gentlemen, who so kindly assisted in the entertainments recently given for the benefit of the "Home."

MRS. LEWIS JONES, Pres't. S. H. A.
MRS. ELBERT BLAND, Sec'ry and Treas.

For the Advertiser.

Notice.

There will be a meeting of the Committee on the Education of Soldiers' Orphans, at Edgefield C. H., on Saturday the 29th of April.

The members of this Committee are invited to attend, and to remain during the following Sabbath.

L. R. GWALTNEY, Chair.

Northern News.

A dispatch from Grant dated April 1, says Sheridan on that day carried every thing before him, and had captured three brigades of infantry, a wagon train, and several batteries of artillery. The prisoners captured by Sheridan on that day Grant says amount to several thousand.

Lincoln telegraphs to Stanton from City Point, under date of April 2, that up to that date Grant had captured twelve thousand prisoners and fifty pieces of artillery. He also says in the same dispatch that Foster's division had captured an important fort with its entire garrison.

A Northern dispatch from Lincoln, under date of April 2, from City Point, states that every thing had been carried on the left. On that day Petersburg was closely invested.

Petersburg was occupied by the Yankee forces on Sunday night. In the fight before that place on Sunday, in one section, the Yankee papers say, they captured over three thousand prisoners.

A dispatch from Gen. Grant's headquarters dated April 3d, states that he had carried everything before him after three days hard fighting. He occupied Richmond on Monday morning, April 3d, at a quarter past eight o'clock.

According to dispatches there was great rejoicing at the North over Grant's victory.

A Washington dispatch says "the war is over: the programme of Grant anticipates all possible movements of the Confederates; their retreat is cut off at all points; Grant, Sherman, Thomas, and Hancock, are closing around all the fragments of the Confederate armies."

In New York there was a continuous firing of salutes. In Philadelphia there was a large procession and other demonstrations. In Baltimore the Mayor caused all the bells to be rung. In Cincinnati there was a general suspension of business during the day, and a grand display of fireworks in the evening.

☞ Latest English dates represent that debates in both Houses of Parliament, agitating the question of the policy of the defences of Canada, and the probabilities of a war with America. The excitement on the subject is increasing. The nation is rapidly placing on a good war footing the army and navy.

☞ The height of felicity is riding on a stage coach between two pretty girls, and having but one end of sweet gum for the three.

For the Advertiser.

How to Achieve Southern Independence, and perpetuate the Institution of Slavery.

By this time it must be apparent to the most casual observer that speedy reform is absolutely necessary for the achievement of Southern Independence. Reform should commence forthwith, not only, as has been properly suggested, in the Quartermasters, but in every other department of the Government, until every able-bodied man, within the proper age is sent to the front, and their places filled by disabled soldiers, and old men. Let this be done, and let, for a time, *all favoriteism cease*, and every boy and man, from 16 to 50 years of age, be put into the field. Yea, I go still further if necessary, and take all up to 60 years of age; for their are many able-bodied men of that age who have figured largely in public assembly, and resolved from time to time, that "We will never give up the contest until *we* gain our Independence," who have never smelt gun powder, but lie up in feather beds and halloo, "Huzza Boys!" Let this be done with as little delay as possible, and I venture to say, although it is hoping against hope, that our Independence may be secured without the aid of negro soldiers.

The great blunder of the Confederate Congress is, and has been, in making too many *Bomb proofs*. Why should members of the Legislature, for instance, be exempt from Confederate service? There is no good reason for it; and certainly no justice in it. Justice demands that they should be in service, for all of them were acknowledged Secessionists, and many of them members of the Convention that voted South Carolina out of the Union. It seems to me, the time has come when the more strategy a man can use to keep out of the army, the more he is respected by the community, and the higher the estimation in which he is held by the citizens generally. This should not be so. I do not profess to be a military man, but I do not understand how it is, when we need all the troops in the service to oppose the onward march of Gen. SHERMAN, that whole Brigades of Cavalry are permitted to remain idle for weeks,—yea, months, at a time, without doing any thing for the good of the country. I have said if every able-bodied man be put immediately in the service, (I mean active service,) we may possibly secure our Independence without the aid of negro soldiers. By this remark, I do not wish to be understood as being opposed to arming the negroes; so far from it, after we have made a full and fair trial with the white population, I am in favor of arming two hundred thousand, or even five hundred thousand if necessary, and sending them to the front. Nor do I consider it at all necessary to offer them their freedom as a reward for their faithful services, as I am satisfied they will fight as well for us, without such an offer, as they will with it. Hundreds and thousands of negroes, both in Georgia and South Carolina, have evinced their inflexible fidelity to their owners by refusing to follow imperious Sherman in his desolating march through these States; and hundreds of others have displayed no little wisdom by forsaking the cunning Yankees, and returning to their comfortable homes again.

The institution of slavery is now passing through a fiery ordeal, but it is like good brass; the more it is scoured by Northern fanatics and Southern traitors, the brighter it shines.

But we are told there are men of position and standing in the Confederate States,—yea, in South Carolina,—who are in favor of abolishing slavery. All such are wolves in sheep's clothing, and nothing more nor less than traitors to their country. The proper authorities will no doubt take the earliest opportunity to expell all such from Southern soil, to a more congenial clime, where they can freely mingle with their kindred spirits of abolitionism, who have long since denounced the word of God as a covenant with Hell, and a league with death.

We have the best soldiers in the world, and we have had fighting enough to have gained our Independence a dozen times over, but the end is not yet. If we fail to establish our Independence upon a firm foundation, I venture to say it will be more for the want of Statesmanship, and on account of the influence of traitors, occupying high places, than from any other cause. There is no difficulty in proving that men of position and standing have been the greatest traitors on record and will give an instance or two. Judas Iscariot was certainly a man of position, for he was one of the twelve Apostles, and he betrayed the *Saviour* into the hands of his enemies for 30 pieces of silver. How much Yankee gold may have been sent to the Confederate States as a reward for treason, we of course have no means of ascertaining! Benedict Arnold was a man of position and standing, for he was a Major General in the American Army, and at one time had the confidence of the Father of his country; and it is well known that Arnold was a traitor to his country. In the last war between Great Britian and the United States, William Hall, of Massachusetts, a man of position and standing, was a prominent officer in the American Army, and he too proved to be a traitor. Many other instances might be adduced, but these are sufficient to establish our position, that men of standing and position have often been the greatest traitors that ever lived.

All true Christians in every age, and of every denomination, admit that the Bible should be the man of our council; and slavery is not only tolerated, but even sanctioned by both the old and new Testament. But we are told if slavery is abolished, it will always exist in some form. Now we maintain that the present form of slavery is the very best that can possibly be devised; for both interest and humanity will prompt owners to feed and clothe and otherwise care for the comfort of their slaves; and when superanated they will support them to the end of life. To our mind, it has ever been a strong philanthropy that would enslave the white man for the freedom of the negro.

Now to achieve South Independence and perpetuate the institution of slavery, every man and every woman in the Confederacy must do their duty; and do it at once. All must act in earnest. Let their be no drones. Remember the many inflamitory speeches you have made, and your patriotic Resolves, that *we* intend to fight it out. Now is the time, show your faith by your works. And stand to your post; for it is not to be disguised, that if you fly at the approach of your enemy, all is lost. And if we are to be subjugated, wo be to these Confederate States! Better for us, had it been, that the child, *Secession* had never been born.

NINETY SIX.

HOW TO DESROY GARDEN INSECTS.—A decoction of the leaves of common cammomile will destry all species of insect, and nothing contributes so much to the health of a garden as a number of camomile plants dispersed through it. No greenhouse or hothouse should ever be without it, in a green or dried state; either the stalks or the flowers will answer. It is a singular fact that, if a plant is drooping and appearently dying, in nine cases out of ten it will recover if you plant camomile near it.

Mill Notice.

I AM now ready to GRIND WHEAT OR CORN at my MILLS on Big Stephens' Creek. Any person fearing to cross the Bridge need not do so. Bring your Wheat or Corn to the Bridge and I will carry it across and back.

R. T. PARKS.

Apr 17 3t 17

The Alabama Situation.

The Columbus Sun, of the 12th, has the following telegram:

MONTGOMERY, April 11.—Our forces evacuated Montgomery last night. The Federals are expected, to copy it to day. Some fighting yesterday, below Benton, in which our forces were driven back.

The last accounts from the Alabama raiders, according to the Macon Telegraph, is that the enemy was at Line Creek coming towards Columbus, but whether this movement was an advance on the city, or whether they were following up our forces was not known.

Gen. Cobb is in Columbus. The defenses of the city will be put in the best possible condition to make a successful resistance, and not a doubt is entertained of our ability to repel the enemy and hold it.

The Columbus Sun says: Our people are not exhibiting much alarm, and general confidence is felt that Columbus can and will be successfully defended.

A large number of refugees have arrived in Columbus from Montgomery.

Gen. Forrest, when last heard from, was twelve miles from Selma. It was thought he would cross the river and pursue the Yankees.

The Yankee force is composed entirely of cavalry and mounted infantry, with some artillery.

Among the refugees who have arrived in Columbus are Gov. Watts and other officers of the State Government of Alabama. They are deeply chagrained at the capture of their capitol by six thousand Yankees, but feel conscious that they did all that was in their power to prevent it. The Governor has proceeded to Eufaula.

A dispatch from Talladega, dated April 7th, states that a division of Yankees from Elyton are at Montevallo; a portion of them are also at Selby Springs. Scouts report a body of the enemy at Ashville, taking stock, &c.

It is stated that there were about eighty thousand bales of cotton in Montgomery in the warehouses. This was burned Tuesday evening. There was a large quantity of cotton scattered through the streets, whether this was burned also is not known. If it was, a large part of the city must also have suffered a similar fate from its close proximity to combustible material.

Montgomery was evacuated in great confusion. Liquor was used freely. All commissary stores were distributed to the people. It is feared that much private property has been destroyed.

OBITUARY.

DIED, at the residence of her Father, Mr SAMUEL STEVENS, on the 3rd April, Mrs. MATTIE E. MOBLEY, consort of Dr. S. G. MOBLEY, in the 27th year of her age.

Again the monster death has been in our circle, and removed from our midst one who possessed all the loveliness of her sex. She was the emblem of purity, the embodiment of holiness, and it was her constant desire to do the will of her Heavenly Father. Oh! how sad to think that death laid his icy finger upon this sweet creature, who decorated the domestic circle with the flowers of affection, and adorned the profession she made by a well ordered life, and a Godly conversation. Cruel Death! How could'st thou deprive society of such an ornament.

In early life, she connected herself with the Baptist Church, at Mountain Creek. She afterwards removed her membership, and united herself with the Olive Branch Church. Her place at Church was always filled, and now she is gone, many will miss her sweet smiles and pious deportment. I knew her well, and I may say I knew her always. We were at school together, and oh, how happy we were. We climed the hills, and chased the butterflies; in fact, we were as one, and nothing could separate us. I will miss her sadly, and time can never obliterate from the dial of my soul the image of her dear self. My eyes fill with tears even now while I am attempting to pen this simple tribute to the memory of her whom I so dearly loved. I will often revert to the past, and call to mind the more than happy moments which we have spent in each other's society. I wish she was with me now; but why express this wish, when I know, that dear MATTIE is better off. She was too pure for this world,—hence God took her to himself, and gave her for her companions, the angels that surround His throne, and for her portion, a crown whose beauty and brightness, shall last, when "monarchs' and Victors' gems shall blent in common dust."

Dear MATTIE is gone! She is now in heaven with the dear departed ones who have gone before. A few weeks ago, she buried her last surviving child, and no doubt the departure of his dear little treasure of her heart hastened her own death. They are now together in the Paridise of God. Imagine, kind reader, the happy meeting, which took place between them in the better world. A week before her death she suffered intensely. No heart can conceive of her sufferings. A day or two before her spirit took its flight to the eternal world, she was insensible. She was denied the power of speech. We have every reason to believe, that she is now enjoying that Rest which God has prepared for those who love him. Through out her whole sickness she disclosed Christian fortitude and resignation.

As a wife, she had no superior. She loved her husband with an undying affection; as a mother, kind, loving, and obliging; as a daughter, she was gentle, affectionate, and dutiful; as a friend, she was constant, sincere, and unsophisticated; as a Christian she was humble, pious, Godly, and heavenly-minded; as a sister, she was rich in love, and infinite in good works. She has gone to her reward.

In her demise, earth has lost, and heaven gained a priceless jewel. Weep not for her, afflicted ones, for she has gone to that House, "not made with hands, eternal in the heavens."

She leaves a husband, and a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn their loss. May God bless the bereaved ones, and bind up their broken hearts, and pour into their wounded spirits, the oil of his consolation.

Dearest MATTIE, thou art happy
In the realms, of bliss and light;
Where no pain can make thee weary,
And no sickness dim thy sight.

MOLLIE.

WILLIAM L. CLAXTON, of this District, a member of Co. B, 6th S. C. Cavalry, was wounded at Trevillian Station, Va., on the 11th June, 1864, which forced the amputation of his arm, and was then sent to Hospital at Danville, Va., where he died from the effects of his wound on the 11th July following, aged 20 years and five months.

Thus ended the bright and glorious career of a gallant soldier, and an esteemed and useful citizen. In Heaven rest his soul, and long live his memory.

D.

AMONG the many brave boys that have died in this cruel war, waged by an unscrupulous foe, is included WILLIAM ALONZO, son of JASPER H. YELDELL, of this State and District.

The subject of this notice was fifteen years of age the 2d day of Feb. 1862. He left home for the army the 5th of April following, and was stationed on James' Island, near Charleston, until the spring of 1863; then went with his command, the 24th Regt. S. C. V., Gen. GISTS Brigade to N. Georgia, then connected with the Army of Tennessee, then under Gen. Walker. He went through the campaign of Mississippi and was in many hard-fought battles. He then returned with his command to North Georgia, and was in all the battles fought in that section until the 20th July 1864, when in an engagement near Peach Tree Creek, he received a slight wound in the side, but was able on the 22d to be in the charge when General Walker was killed, but received no damage in that battle; but on the 27th, whilst himself and others of his companions in arms, were sitting together cheerfully conversing, the fatal missile sped its way passing through the lungs and heart (it was supposed) of this much esteemed and high toned young man.

A friend of his, who sat near him when he was killed, states that no enemy was in sight, and the ball that struck him was a stray missile. Truly, as was stated by this friend, "the ways of Providence are inscrutable and yet full of mercy;" and though to our limited vision "clouds and darkness are round about him, righteousness and judgment are the habitations of his throne." This friend who had been with him and shared in the toils and privations of a soldier's life, and had an opportunity of testing his sterling worth, says: "Corporal YELDELL was one of the most popular young men in our Company. In fact, we all loved him; and I do not believe he had an enemy in his Regiment. In addition to this, he was a true soldier, and the model of a gentleman, an unsullied patriot, and a martyr in a just cause. Young as he was his name is historic and immortal. His reputation immaculate, and his spirit is now in the mansions of blessedness. Who can expect to achieve and realize more than this even in the course of a long and well-spent life time?"

WILLIAM was in his raising a dutiful and obedient son, loved by all that knew him; and though we shall see his face no more on earth, angels watch his dust, until a Power Supreme shall raise it all glorious and immortal.

May the habitual sentiments of our hearts be "the Lord gave, and the Lord has taken away, blessed be the name of the Lord."

J. T.

State of South Carolina.

HEAD-QUARTERS,
SPARTANBURG, 8th April, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 10.

I. THE organization of STATE TROOPS, 1st Class Militia, heretofore existing, is hereby disbanded. All persons between the ages of 16 and 17, liable to duty in that Class of the Militia, will immediately assemble at Greenville, at which time and place the whole command will be reorganized.

2. The orders of the 3d April, 1865, (No. 3) by which the whole command was detailed for twenty days, are hereby countermanded. The troops will assemble with all possible expedition at Greenville as hereinbefore directed.

3. The absolute necessity which now exists for the continued service of these troops will not permit their absence at this time *invites the threatened approach of the enemy, and takes from the State all its means of defence.*

4. The Colonels commanding the Regiments of Militia in this State are specially charged with the promulgation of this order, and its enforcement by sending to Greenville all those of the 1st Class Militia liable to duty.

5. The Quarter-Master General will provide, without delay, for the transportation of these troops to Greenville.

6. The arms and ammunition belonging to the organization of these State Troops will be taken to Greenville and there re-issued to the men who constitute the command.

7. The Colonels commanding the Regiments of Militia in this State, will, at the expiration of *five days* from the receipt of this order, make a report of its execution.

8. At their arrival in Greenville the troops will report to Capt. J. P. Thomas, who will assign to them their proper position, and prepare them for the re-organization of the command.

By order of the Governor.

G. A. FOLLIN, A. A. Gen'l.

Quartermaster's Department,

APRIL 9th, 1865.

Colonels commanding are authorized to issue transportation to troops to be assembled under orders No. 10 of his Excellency the Governor.

JOHN T. SLOAN,
Q. M. Gen'l S. C.

EDGEFIELD C. H., April 17th, 1865.

COLONELS of the 9th and 10th Regiments, and Capt. A. JONES of the 7th S. C. Regiment of Militia, will observe and carry into effect the above orders.

H. W. ADDISON,
Lieut. Col. & A. D. C.

Apr 18 1t 17

Headquarters,

Detachment Butler's Cavalry Brigade,

CHARLOTTE, N. C., March 22, 1865.

ALL Absentees from Butler's Cavalry Brigade are hereby required to report to me at Chesterville, S. C., or to Capt. McIver, at Cheraw, S. C., without delay.

To such as report promptly, the clemency offered in the recent order from Gen. Lee, will be extended. Those who do not avail themselves of this last opportunity, may expect the extremert penalty of the military law. This order will remain in force for twenty days from this date.

By order: B. H. RUTLEDGE,
Colonel Commanding.

Official:
F. J. MOSES, Lieut. & E. O.

Apr 18 1t 17

Central Association.

APRIL 5TH, 1865.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. PRICE and PICKLE have been detailed by this Association to co-oper. to with the Committee for supplying Food to the people of Columbia, and with the Committee at Newberry having in charge the Soldiers' Wayside at that place. The citizens of the upper Districts are earnestly requested to aid them in their benevolent labors.

☞ I beg of the Ladies throughout the State to renew their efforts throu h their Associations in getting up supplies of CLOTHING for the Soldiers.

M. LABORDE,
Chairman Central Association.

Apr 18 tf 17

Tax in Kind.

SEC. No. 5, DEPOT No. 6, 4TH CONG. DIST. S. C.,
AIKEN, S. C., April 15th, 1865.

PRODUCERS will take notice that I am now ready to receive the Tithe of Estimates, Forms No. 1 & 2, and that it must be delivered before the 15th of May next, or they will be held liable to forfeit five times the estimated value, in default of payment in Kind.

WM. ROACH,
Agent Depot No. 6, Sec. 5.

Apr 18 2t 17

Stolen

FROM the Subscriber on the night of the 6th inst., a large Chesnut Sorrel HORSE,—blaze face,—mane generally hangs on both sides his neck,—had on one shoe on a fore foot, and a sore on the right shoulder; walks wide behind and paces slowly under the saddle. Information gladly received and liberally rewarded.

HENRY A. MEETS.

Lexington, S. C., Apr 10 2t 17

BONDED AGRICULTURALISTS.

BY order of Capt. J. F. Riley, A. C. S., I am instructed to notify all persons who have received due bills of me in payment of Bond Beef or Bacon delivered at this place, to return the same to me by the 1st Monday in May, in order to have the amount delivered credited on their respective Bonds.

I will continue to receive Tax and Bond Bacon, but will not receive any more Bond Beef.

T. A. JONES,
Purchasing & Impressing Agent.

Apr 17 2t 17

Barter.

I WILL pay in SALT for
50 Bushels Corn;
2000 Lbs. Fodder;
One good Milch Cow with young calf.

W. W. FINLEY,
10 Mile Post, Aiken Road to Edgefield.

Aiken, Apr 14 2t 17

State of South Carolina,

EDGEFIELD DISTRICT,

IN EQUITY.

Eldridge Asbill, et al.
vs
Wm. Powell, et ux. et al. } *Partition.*

BY virtue of an order of the Court in this case, I will proceed to sell on Monday, 2nd day of May next, at Edgefield C. H., the Real Estate described in the pleadings, containing One hundred and sixty (160) acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Wm. Powell, Nathaniel Burton, Levi Thrailkill, et. al.

Sold on a credit of 12 months with interest from day of sale. Purchasers to give Bond with at least two good sureties to secure the purchase money, and pay for titles Extra.

Z. W. CARWILE, C.E.E.D.

April 10, 1865. 3t 17

For Sale,

ONE CAVALRY SADDLE. Also, one large pair SADDLE BAGS. Call soon, or you loose a bargain.

G. L. PENN.

Apr 18 2t 17