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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.

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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 anticipated. 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.

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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.

No 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 surrounded. People are generally beginning to regard the event as one necessary to our final success. We hope for the best.

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. SNOW and Capt. REUBEN 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 amateurs, 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 *Ethiopian* "brought down the house" on every occasion. Their funny sayings, imitator 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 net proceeds of the two evenings. This amount has been turned over to the ladies of the "Soldiers' Home."

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 musical friends on their re-appearance next week, nothing less than a suffocating joy.

In a letter from Petersburg, dated the 26th ult., we are informed that J. M. COLLEGE, Co. D, 11th 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. GERRISS, 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 other members of these Regiments, are very properly to remain at home, but could not these men be withdrawn without materially affecting 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.

Another Gallant Soldier Gone.  
We regret to learn that Sergt. HAZZARD, Durham, a member of the 23d 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 hero been gallantly battling in the cause of Southern rights, and creditably—yes, nobly—did he ever discharge the duties of a soldier. Lieut. WILLIAM DENSON, of the 11th Regt., in a letter to Ed. Adver., dated near Petersburg, on the 26th, makes the following mention of Hazzard's death.

I learned this morning that Hazzard Barton was killed yesterday near Petersburg, three or four miles to the left of where Mettowan's Brigade was 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 charging 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.

Yes, "break it gently to his mother," for her warm-hearted soldier boy possessed many endearing qualities that rendered him very near and dear in the love and affection of his beloved mother. Tell her gently that he is gone—gone from earth to heaven—gone from the many trials of the soldier's way to the happy and perfect rest in the better world above. Tell her all this, and tell her to love him there.

Sergt. DENSON fell only two days before meeting his first year, and like the immortal Marcus J. Clarke, of Kentucky, recently so gallantly mentioned by the Yankees, he all before he reached his mother, and yet had been a man in his country. Green is the turf above them, brave boys; ever bright and pleasant will be their 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 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 respect 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 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 King'sville."

An Unfortunate Affray.  
On Thursday last, Messrs. J. M. RILEY, ALOZSO 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 HONNE, who it appears had been evading military service for a long while. On attempting to arrest HONNE, he made fight, we understand, with a working hoe, and whilst HONNE 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 is regarded by all good citizens acquainted with the circumstances.

From Richmond.  
A gentleman arriving in Augusta furnished the following: The warehouses containing the cotton and tobacco were burned. The iron clubs 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 against 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 mail, parties writing to officers or soldiers of this command will be particular to give an 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 Mason, Ga.

Havana dates of March 23, say that Maximilian will recognize the Southern Confederacy immediately, and open to them the port of Tampa or some other port in order 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 Maximilian towards the United States.

For the Advertiser.  
The following contributions are acknowledged for the week ending April 15th.  
Gov. Pickens, 1 load wood;  
Mrs. Jas. Griffin, 2 lbs flour, 1 bush. peas.  
Lieut. P. 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. ELLIOTT BLAND, Sec'y and Treas.

For the Advertiser.  
Notice.  
There will be a meeting of the Committee on the Education of Soldiers' Orphans, at Edgewood 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 2d, 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 defenses 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 fidelity 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 *Jaco-bine* cease, and every boy and man, from 16 to 50 years of age, be put into the field. Yes, I go still further if necessary, and take all up to 60 years of age; for there 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 smell gun powder, but lie up in feather beds and halloo, "Hurra 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, 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—yes, 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 negro; 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 those 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 gold 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—yes, 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 climate, 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 Britain 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 position and standing 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 justice and humanity will prompt owners to feed and clothe and otherwise care for the comfort of their slaves; and when superannated they will support them to the end of life. To our mind, it has never been a strong philanthropy that would enslave the white man for the freed-men 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 once. All must act in earnest. Let their be no drones. Remember the many patriotic 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, we be to these Confederate States! Better for us, had it been, that the child, Secession had never been born.

NINETY SIX.

How to Destroy Garden Insects.—A decoction of the leaves of common camomille will destroy all species of insect, and nothing contributes so much to the health of a garden as a number of camomille plants dispersed through it. No greenhouse or house 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 apparently dying, in nine cases out of ten it will recover if you plant camomille near it.

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

R. T. PARKS.

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, Le'ow 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 chagrined at the capture of their capital by six thousand Yankees, but feel conscious that they did all that was in their power to prevent it. The Governor has proceeded to Enfauka.

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. Ours! How could it thus 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 climbed 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 mind of any man the image of her. We were always together, and 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—her 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' genes shall blend 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 her little treasure of her heart hastened her own death. They are now together in the Paradise 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, and lived for three weeks a helpless, and in pain, until her 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' genes shall blend in common dust."

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 unselfish; as a Christian she was humble, pious, devout, 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 Home, "no word 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 weepy,  
And no sickness din thy sight.

MOLLIE.

WILLIAM L. CLAXTON, of this District, a member of Co. B, 6th S. C. Cavalry, was wounded at Trevilian 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.

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

Among the many brave boys that have died in this cruel war, was one by an unfortunate fate, I understand WILLIAM ALOZSO, son of JASPER H. ALOZSO, of this State and District.

The subject of this notice was fifteen years of age the 24 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. Cavalry, Gen. GISSIS Brigade to N. Georgia, then connected with the 1st 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 23d 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 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 struck him in 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: "I regard WILLIAM ALOZSO as one of the most promising 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 unselfish 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