

THE TRI-WEEKLY HERALD.

Ten Dollars for 3 Months.

Devoted to the Dissemination of General Information.

[In Advance.]

VOLUME I.

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THE TRI-WEEKLY HERALD.

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NEWBERRY, S. C.,

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By Thos. F. & R. H. Greener,

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WAR'S GREETING.

A happy New Year! I come! I come!
With the thunder of cannon, the roll of the drum,
The whistle of bullets, the shrieking of shells,
The flaunting of banners, the tolling of bells,
The racking of cities, the plundering of farms,
The profaning of churches, the clanking of arms,
The carnage of battle, the funeral pail—
Grim Mars and his imps holding high carnival.

A happy new year! All hail! all hail!
To the scold's death rattle, the widow's wild wail,
The orphan's meek cry for clothing, for bread,
To the fear that is dropped for the loved and the dead,
To the bones that lie bleaching by glory's red plain,
To the earth mounds that cover the hosts of the slain.
Let the rattle, the wail, the cry and the tear,
The bones and the mounds fill high to the cheer.

A happy new year! Great tidings I bring
Of conflict, defeat, and of victory I sing,
Of the shroud and the flag, the chapter of fame,
Of heroes on marble, who carve out a name.
A vision of slaughter looms up to my sight—
The day dawn is cleared—it turns into night—
A "Pale Horse" appears—a flame is his breath;
Woe, woe to the world, his rider is Death.

A happy new year! From the earth peace is taken,
For the field of the strife is the home-field for us again.

Into swords beat your plough-shares, make pruning-hooks spears,
Destruction the watch-word! away foolish fears!
Drive on with the charge, on the bayonets dash!
Give no heed to the danger, spurn the musket's fierce flash!
Crash bones! gush blood! fall, heroes, fall!
Overturn, overturn, overturn all!

THE EVACUATION OF CHARLESTON.

FULL AND INTERESTING PARTICULARS.

THE CITY DESTROYED BY FIRE—THE EXPLOSION—DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY—OCCUPATION BY THE YANKEES.

A lady resident of Charleston has kindly furnished us a manuscript copy of the leading article of the last issue of the Charleston Courier, prior to the occupation of the city by the Yankees. It subsequently passed into the hands of two North men who are now continuing the publication.

EVACUATION OF CHARLESTON.

The terrible scenes through which this community has passed since our last issue, can only be conceived by those who witnessed the dreadful reality. The saddest part of all is the loss of life which occurred between eight and nine o'clock Saturday morning, from an accidental explosion of powder and the blowing up of the North-Eastern Railroad Depot. About one hundred and fifty persons, including men, women and children, were either instantly killed or perished in the flames, and about 200 wounded. Of the immense destruction of property no estimate can be formed, but will amount to several millions.

THE COTTON FIRED.

Early Saturday morning, before the retirement of General Hardee's troops, every building, houseware, or shed, stored with cotton, was fired by a guard detailed for the purpose. The engines were brought out but with the small force at the disposal of the fire department, very little else could be done than to keep the surrounding buildings from igniting. On the western side of the city the conflagration raged with great fury. On the wharf of the Savannah Railroad depot, several hundred bales of cotton were waiting shipment in blockade runners; also, several thousand bushels of rough rice. On Lucas street, leading to the depot, was a long shed containing twelve thousand bales of cotton, which, together with several other sheds and buildings filled with cotton belonging to private parties, fell a prey to the flames. Lucas Mills, containing some thirty thousand bushels of rice, and B. T. Walker's warehouse at the foot of Broad street, filled with commissary stores, were also destroyed.

THE TERRIBLE EXPLOSION.

Shortly after eight o'clock occurred the terrible explosion of the North-Eastern Rail Road. The explosion was tremendous, and shook the

whole city. It appears from all accounts that this dreadful catastrophe was caused from the careless handling of powder by some boys, taking handfuls, and throwing it into the cotton fire at the depot. In doing this they unwittingly laid a train on the wharves and set them on fire. By the active exertions of Superintendent Thos. Turner, the gas works were saved. The explosions were terrific. Tremendous clouds of smoke went up, forming wreaths. A tall Palmetto tree with its leaves and stem was noticed by many observers, as the last wreath of smoke disappeared in the full form of the rattlesnake in the centre and was remarked by many as it gradually faded away.

LANDING OF THE YANKEE FORCES.

About ten A. M., a small boat containing Lieut. Colonel A. G. Bennett, of the 21st U. S. co. E, Major John A. Hennessey and Lieutenant Burr of the 52d regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, First Lieutenant James F. Haviland, 12th regiment New York Volunteers with a boat crew, came up to the city and landed at the South Atlantic wharf. Colonel Bennett immediately sent a communication to the Mayor, of which the following is a copy.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES, CHARLESTON, S. C.,
February 19th, 1865.

Mayor Charles Macbeth, Charleston:

MAYOR: In the name of the U. S. Government I demand the surrender of the city of which you are the executive officer. Until further orders all citizens will remain in their houses.

I have the honor to be Mayor.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

A. G. BENNETT,

Lieutenant Colonel commanding U. S. forces Charleston.

Mayor Macbeth previously, however, had dispatched a committee consisting of aldermen Gilliland and Williams to proceed to Morris Island informing the commanding officer there of the evacuation of the city, the following is a copy:

To the General commanding the army of the U. S. at Morris Island.

Sir: The military authorities of the Confederate States have evacuated this city. I have remained to enforce law and preserve order until you take such steps as you may think best.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

CHARLES MACBETH, Mayor.

The boat with a white flag containing the Aldermen was observed approaching by Colonel Bennett, who started to meet it, and in the interview which followed in the stream the reply below was made to the Mayor's communication.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES, CHARLESTON HARBOR,
North Atlantic Wharf, Feb. 18, 1865.

Mayor Charles Macbeth:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date. I have in reply thereto to state that the troops under my command will render every possible assistance to your well disposed citizens in extinguishing the fires now burning.

I have the honor to be Mayor.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

A. G. BENNETT,

Lieutenant Colonel commanding U. S. Forces Charleston.

The landing of the U. S. troops effected in the most orderly manner. Detachments were at once sent to take charge of all the public buildings and depots. The Arsenal was taken possession of a little before twelve o'clock just in time to save the buildings. The citizens in the neighborhood had nearly all left in terror on the report that the Arsenal was to be blown up at twelve, and a wagon loaded with lightwood for the purpose of firing it arrived in the vicinity a few moments before the Federal troops. Had the latter been a little later the result might have proved most disastrous. The U. S. flag was hoisted on the Custom House, Citadel Academy and Arsenal. The steamer Syren which had run the blockade the previous night was taken possession of, and Capt. Ryan with several of his officers made prisoners. Since the arrival of the troops from Morris Island the city has been very quiet, and the conduct of the troops remarkably good. There have been some few exceptions, but these were mostly under the influence of liquor. Col. Bennett whom we have found a very courteous and obliging officer is doing all in his power to preserve order, and promises the fullest protection to citizens, the city will be placed under Martial Law, and the civil functions of the Mayor suspended for the present. The following appointments have been made: Lieut. Col. A. G. Bennett Provost Marshal; Major Willoughby, Assistant Provost Marshal—office at the Citadel. Gen. Schimmelfennig commanding the northern district department of the South which now includes Charleston and all the coast to Hilton Head arrived in the city with his staff, and the troops very soon after the surrender. The General has been very much pressed with business and the visits of citizens, since his arrival. Our thanks are due to Adjutant Gen. H. H. Jenks of Gen. S. staff, also Col. Bennett and Lieut. Haviland for many kind attentions. Maj. Gen. Gilmore was in the city a few hours Saturday, but left the same evening for Hilton Head. Admiral Dahlgren with his flag ship also came up to the city Saturday and anchored off the Adgers wharf. The navy took possession of Fort Moultrie and Castle Pinckney, and a volunteer party

of ten men from Morris Island entered and planted the U. S. flag on Sumter. The former garrison previous to the evacuation had placed on the parapets a number of automations in grey uniforms which upon being shelled from battery Gregg never flinched. Observing this and suspecting something unusual the party above mentioned volunteered to solve the extraordinary phenomenon which resulted in their taking possession of the Fort. One of the crew of the Admirals vessel entered Fort Moultrie just in time to extinguish a slow match then burning, intended to blow up the magazine and Fort. Our limited space will not permit us to give further details at present.

A Yankee correspondent of a Northern paper, says:

Generals Thomas and Wilson, with an immense force of cavalry and mounted infantry, scarcely less than 40,000 strong, are now in motion for a general campaign from the Tennessee river to the Gulf of Mexico, via Montgomery, Selma and Mobile. A correspondent writes from Washington:

The starting point of the campaign is Eastport, in the northeastern corner of the State of Mississippi, where Thomas's headquarters have been for some time located.

General Sherman has stated, under his own signature, for the information of the army, that sufficient forage can be had on the line of the march. The cavalry can probably make twenty to twenty-five miles a day, and the campaign, if continuous, would thus occupy from fifteen to twenty days.

It is by far the largest expedition of this character of the war, and its conditions and prospects have been so thoroughly canvassed in advance, that no doubt whatever is entertained of its complete success.

The demoralized condition of Dick Taylor's (late Hood's) army at Tupelo, not over sixteen thousand strong, takes it away as an element of danger.

The opening of the Alabama and Tombigbee rivers, and the occupation of Selma, Montgomery and Mobile, will virtually complete our military work in the cotton States of the gulf.

THE STRENGTH OF GEN. SHERMAN'S ARMY.—The Nashville correspondent of the Chicago Journal, under date of the 12th instant, furnishes the following facts respecting Sherman's strength:

Our army left Savannah strongly garrisoned with troops belonging to the Nineteenth corps, so that Sherman set out at the head of the following force:

Fourteenth corps	12,000
Twentieth corps	19,000
Fifteenth corps	16,000
Seventeenth corps	18,000
Foster's army	22,000
Cavalry	16,000
Total	103,000

A gentleman recently from Florida informs us that two weeks since the fruit-trees were all in bloom in that land of flowers, the corn planted, and the most sanguine hopes entertained of a bountiful crop of all kind of cereals.

The same gentleman passed through South-western Georgia, and gives a flattering report of the crop prospect of that great granary of our State. He states that he never saw wheat looking so well, and that an unusually large breadth of land has been sown in this important staple. Here fears are entertained of the rust, owing to the lateness of the season, though we hope this anticipation may prove ill grounded.

ANOTHER RUMORED MOVEMENT.—It is rumored in Richmond that a Yankee force has left Knoxville, to penetrate, if possible, North Carolina—probably to strike the railroad between Salisbury and Charlotte. This force, when last heard from, consisting of several thousand cavalry, and supposed to be under the command of Averill, was at Greenville, from which point the main stage road into North Carolina branches off, passing through Warm Spring Gap.

The Richmond press says there is nothing in South Western Virginia to be damaged now, and that the route to be taken is evidently through North Carolina.

FROM SAVANNAH.—From a gentleman who has just arrived from Savannah we learn that the 19th Yankee corps is being transported to Morehead City, which leaves very few troops in the city, and they mostly negroes.

No one, he says, is permitted to enter the town, unless they declare their intention to remain.

The measles, and other diseases, has broken out among the negroes, and is very fatal. They are dying from ten to thirty per day, and are buried in trenches, without coffins or ceremony. He represents that a good deal of trading is carried on through the lines, but says measures have been taken by the proper authorities to stop it.

PROSPEROUS.—The present year promises to be the greatest fruit season of this decade. The late cold weather, with all its attendant discomforts, may prove a signal blessing. Vegetation has been kept from a premature growth, and the development of fruit blossoms is almost a month later than usual. Now, how the trees are flaunting their floral adornments! Spring, as if to make amends for her soft dalliance in the lap of winter, scatters her largess of bud and blossom with a lavish hand.

FROM CHARLESTON.

The Fayetteville Telegraph, of the 24th, has the following concerning the evacuation of Charleston:

An officer who arrived direct from South Carolina, last night, gives us some interesting items concerning the evacuation of Charleston. The evacuation took place on Friday night, and the city was occupied by about 500 Yankees, who landed in small boats, about 12 o'clock on Saturday. All the cotton—some 6,000 bales—and the shipping were destroyed, and the guns spiked by the military authorities.

The city is now but little more than a heap of ruins. When the Yankees entered, nearly half of it was in ashes, and a terrible fire was still raging. The fire originated in two ways: A quantity of damaged powder had been left at the depot of the N. E. Railroad Company, along with a number of other articles. A crowd of negroes and citizens of the lower class had assembled for the purpose of pillage. While there, a boy, in sport, fired a small quantity of loose powder, which, communicating with that in the boxes, ignited the whole, causing a terrific explosion, with considerable loss of life. The immense depot building was blown to atoms and the fire spread rapidly to the adjoining houses. It burned with great rapidity, and extended as far up on King street as the Soldiers Wayside Home. About the same time a fire broke out in another portion of the city, caused by the burning of the Savannah bridge. This fire was also very destructive, and the two combined extended from river to river. Numerous other fires also occurred in different parts of the city, said to have been the work of the citizens themselves. All this occurred before the occupation of the city by the Yankees.

Our forces under General Hardee have gone in the proper direction. It is not permissible to state where they are, but they will be found where they are most needed.

In the columns of the Constitutionalist we find the annexed news from Charleston:

Through the courtesy of a friend we have received copies of the Charleston Courier, which has fallen into the hands of the Yankees, and is published by them.

Recruiting officers are said to be heels over head in business. The negroes are enlisting, by the score. A recruiting officer had arrived for Sherman's army. He is after white men, and advertises a meeting at the Hibernian Hall.

All "loyal citizens" are invited by General Orders No. 8, to call at the Provost Marshal's office, register their names and take the oath. No passes or other favors granted to the contumacious.

Redpath, of John Brown's notoriety, is announced as Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Gen. Gilmore is in the city. He is Command-in-Chief.

Citizens are ordered to give up their shooting-irons and doff the rebel uniform.

Brown's and Bennett's wharves are the only ones at which marketing is permitted.

No soldiers are allowed in the city without passes, and strict decorum is enjoined.

All abandoned property has been turned over to the U. S. Treasury.

The people are invited to open their schools, churches, etc.

A limited trade is allowed.

Gold and silver are received, by order, at the port of Charleston at the following rates: Gold, 100 per cent. premium; silver 75.

Col. S. L. Woodford is Commandant of Post, and Major R. H. Willoughby Provost Marshal.

Nat. Fuller advertises that he has resumed business at his old stand, and offers for lunch boned turkey, mock turtle soup and other delicacies.

Gen. Gilmore offers to exchange prisoners with the nearest Confederate General.

David Barrow informs the citizens that he has reopened his stock of goods.

Rice is being served out to the needy.

Steinmeyer's mill, on the west bank of the Ashley, has been destroyed by fire.

A number of refugees have returned, bringing their household plunder.

"TAKE YE HEED FOR RAINMENT."—Every man ought to plant as much cotton as he is allowed to—or a considerable patch, at all events. Otherwise, we may be left without clothe. Consider the immense quantities of cotton that have been burned—captured—shipped out of the country; and the immense quantities that may yet be burned or captured. Of course there is not wool enough in the land to clothe us. Do not fail therefore to plant cotton. 'T would be fearfully uncomfortable—to say nothing of the indecency of the thing—to go naked.—Edgefield Advertiser.

It is said that Gen. Foster is preparing an expedition to march into the interior of South Carolina. As he cannot garrison or hold any central point, we are disinclined to believe the statement. It is much cheaper and safer to supply his wants in Charleston than among the swamps and woody recesses of the State.

According to all accounts a fearful condition of things exists in East Louisiana. The country is infested with jayhawkers, robbers and murderers. Persons are frequently found dead by the way side! Women have also been killed. In short, anarchy reigns supreme.

The Yankees acknowledge a loss of eighteen hundred, in killed and wounded, during the siege of Savannah.