

THE YORKVILLE ENQUIRER.

The Yorkville Enquirer.

YORKVILLE, S. C.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 11, 1863.

TERMS FOR 1863.
ONE DOLLAR per annum, payable in advance at old prices: including Cost, Post, and Freight, and Postage.

ADVERTISING RATES.
Twenty Dollars in Confederate money for non-Confederates or persons beyond the District.

Advertisements for one month, or less, at the rate of one dollar per line. No advertisement charged less than a square.

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The chimera, the delusion has disappeared. The struggle must now go on, until the sword, in the hands of a brave people determined to be free, wins what the council and conference fails to bring them. Let us rally with one mind and one heart, to meet the struggle.

THE NEWS.

Sherman has been for the past week, steadily and cautiously advancing his lines, from the Savannah to the Edisto. Skirmishing between the cavalry-forces of the two armies, has occurred daily, with trifling results. The enemy forced a crossing at Benneker's Bridge over the South Edisto, on Saturday, with cavalry, and occupied the village of Blackville; thus cutting the South Carolina Railroad, between Branchville and Augusta. The latter place is believed to be his objective point, though his movements are veiled in so much mystery, that his real destination is difficult to ascertain.

Our forces are reported, for these reasons, to be scattered over a lengthy line, and concentration will not be easily attainable, when his designs are unmasked. The country is admirably adapted to scouting parties, and on the boldness and vigilance of Hampton's and Wheeler's gallant riders, will depend much of our success.

The latest news from the front, will be found in the proper column.

"THE KEY-STONE."

We are in receipt of an interesting monthly of the above title, devoted to the interests of the Masonic Fraternity. It will no doubt prove a welcome visitor to the members of the Ancient Order. It is published by Wm. B. Smith, & Co., Raleigh, N. C., at \$15 for six months.

FROM THE RESERVE FORCES.

FLORENCE, February 3, 1863.

The health of the 3d battalion continues good, while in companies C and D we have no sick list. Since my last, however, we have heard of the death of two of our young members, Wm. A. Robinson, at the residence of his father, where he was on sick furlough; and Benj. Hall, at Columbia, with a number of others who were detained on their way here. They were both exemplary youths, who gave promise of long and useful lives, but they are lost to their country, and fond parents are called upon to mourn with the many others whose hearts have been wrung by this cruel war. The absenters beginning to come in, as they are followed up by the Enrolling Officer; if those of other Districts do their duty, we will soon have a respectable force here, and our duties be consequently much lighter than at present; though our boys do their duty cheerfully.

The great subject of conversation here, is the movements toward peace, said to be going on; many are building high hopes and great expectations, but none seem to anticipate or desire any settlement short of our separation from the Yankees. The present movement may be somewhat similar to the Jacques mission, except that the present are the more respectable; if there is not a flare up at the outset, and an armistice should be agreed on, then we may look for something from negotiation. The proposition to arm the negroes seems to be generally condemned by the plating interest, who rather the more willing to make concessions, but it comes with bad grace from that portion of this State, which was the most noisy for secession. If matters are not now accommodated, and it is hoped that our military leaders will not relax their preparations; the negroes will have to be put into the army, and their owners, too, or South Carolina will be the scene of the most bloody and relentless war this summer, that history records. Let us hope that wise counsels will prevail, that each party will go calmly to work, each make proper concessions, and thus bring about a peace that will be honorable to both, and an example to the world; an evidence that Republicanism, as an experiment, has not, in one instance, proven a failure. With a treaty offensive and defensive, the "old Union" might be again invincible amid the clangor of arms; while in peace a separate existence will only induce an emulation as to which could excel in arts, science, mechanical and agricultural industry; all that can make a people great.

The prisoners have been dying more rapidly, the last two weeks, probably from exposure to the weather—the small pox does not increase among them, and we hear of but one or two deaths. If an exchange is not effected soon, the authorities will find it to their interest to remove the prisoners, and their guard, to some more healthy locality, as the summer makes this place one of the most unhealthy in the State. We still hear talk of moving, but suppose an exchange is expected. God grant the exchange may be made, the poor devils here be sent where they come from, we can't say home, and our brave boys, now languishing in Northern dungeons, be

returned to their families and friends, many a heart echoes this wish—humanity demands it should be done. E.

5TH REGIMENT, S. C. V.

NEAR RICHMOND, VA.,
January 30th, 1863.

Messrs. Editors:—Please publish the following list of casualties in Co. B, 5th Regiment, S. C. V., from 6th of May, until the 31st of December, 1864, inclusive:

Killed—In the battle of the Wilderness, 6th May, 1864, Privates W. S. Morris, W. D. C. Wilks.

At Fort Harrison, September 30th, 1864, Privates James V. Garrison and Thomas J. Stevenson.

At the battle of Darbytown, Va., 7th October, 1864, Corp. Wm. G. Stinson.

Died of Wounds—Privates John B. Brown, wounded June 22nd, and died July 8th, 1864; Henry Bataree, wounded August 16th, and died August 22nd, 1864; John C. Brandon, wounded 30th September, and died 18th November, 1864.

Captured—At the Battle of the Wilderness, May 6th, 1864—Sergt. Winfield S. Traylor, Privates Wm. Z. Kell, and Thomas J. Evans.

Near Spotsylvania C. H., Va., May 28th, 1864, Private James J. Shaw.

G. A. PATRICK, Capt.
Co. B, 5th Regiment, S. C. V.

Gen. Wade Hampton has been assigned the command of two Divisions of Cavalry in South Carolina.

The Banks of South Carolina have furnished \$1,000,000 in currency, or its equivalent in specie, to furnish horses for Major General Butler's cavalry command.

A fine of stages obstructs from Blackstocks on the Charlotte and S. C. Railroad, with Shelton on the Spartanburg and Union Railroad.

The army of Northern Va., is again pledging its fidelity to the Confederacy, in spirited resolves. Many South Carolina Regiments there, have imitated the example.

Brig. Gen. John H. Winder, of Maryland, and Commissary General of prisoners for the Confederate States, died at Florence, S. C., on Monday, the 8th of February.

Gen. Grant has assumed control of the subject of exchanges of prisoners for the Yankee Government. He avows himself in favor of a speedy exchange of all prisoners of war, regardless of technical issues.

The President, in response to a resolution of Congress, has appointed Friday, the 10th of March, as a day of thanksgiving, humiliation and prayer.

Hon. B. F. Perry has received the appointment of Judge of the Confederate States Court for the District of South Carolina, vice Hon. A. G. Magrath, who resigned in consequence of having been elected Governor of the State. His Honor Judge Perry qualified and entered upon the duties of his responsible position on Monday last.

The Federal House of Representatives has adopted the Senate resolutions to abolish slavery within the United States. A salute in honor of the event was fired in various cities.

A fire occurred in Sayannah on the 27th and 28th, destroying a large number of buildings. Ten thousand bales of cotton had been shipped North, and a crowd of other vessels were being loaded with it.

In the Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind, at Cedar Springs, S. C., they have a shoe factory and a broom factory, operated by the inmates of the Institution.

Lieut. Genl. J. B. Hood passed through Charlotte on Sunday last, on his way to Richmond.

John B. S. Dimity, of New Orleans, has been appointed chief clerk in the Post Office Department, vice B. Fuller, resigned.

The army has grown merry over Forrest's recent exploits in Tennessee. They say that his cavalry captured four gunboats, but were forced to destroy them for want of transportation.

Gen. John C. Breckenridge entered upon the discharge of his duties as Secretary of War, on the 7th inst.

The *Constitutionalist*, of the 26th inst., states that General L. J. Gartrell has sufficiently recovered from his wound received at the battle of Ocoee whatchie, as to be able to walk in our city.

General Callen A. Battle, of Tuskegee was in Montgomery, Ala., on the 19th ult. He was wounded in the Valley of Virginia, and is still on crutches; but, it is hoped, will soon be able to dispense with them.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Feb. 6.—Our Commissioners were not allowed to leave the boat at Fortress Monroe. At 9 o'clock, Friday morning, Lincoln and Seward met them on board. The interview lasted nearly three hours.

In the course of conversation, Lincoln stated that Blair's visit to Richmond, so far as it contemplated any arrangement for peace, was without his approval. Lincoln and Seward both incidentally admitted the probability of a complication of foreign affairs, but professed to be able to suppress the rebellion in time to meet them.

They were very courteous to the Commissioners. Lincoln related several anecdotes. In parting, he said, "God bless you." Mr. Hunter asked to be remembered to all old friends in the North.

PRESIDENT DAVIS SPEECH.

At an immense mass meeting held in Richmond, upon the return of our peace commissioners, President Davis being present, addressed the meeting as follows:

The President said that if he were there to assist in celebrating some great and decisive victory to our arms, or in halting the establishment of peace, he should have been most happy. But, in times like these which are now upon us—when dangers confront us and our path is beside the lee-shore and the breakers—to witness the manifestation of such a spirit on the part of his countrymen as was there displayed, was more than happiness—it was ecstacy of joy. He had always looked with pride upon his countrymen. He had rejoiced in their patriotism and their courage. But he was prouder still when he contemplated the fortitude which plucks flowers from reverses, and beats high with hope in the presence of fresh calls upon its courage and endurance.

The President said it was meet that the spirit which inspired this meeting, should find its first utterance in Richmond. Here every day were heard the cannons of the enemy. Innumerable hillocks in the neighboring cemeteries, tell of the brave men from every State in the Confederacy who have given their lives for their country. On one of the hills of this city stands that sacred building, in which Patrick Henry and his compatriots pledged life for liberty. Here, too, was the capital of the Confederacy, and of that proud old State, which had been truly termed the "mother of statesmen." If the spirit which has been here indicated shall meet with a general response, and prove to be the universal sentiment of the land, of which he did not doubt, then, indeed, would he feel that we are on the very verge of success. [Loud cheers.]

We should not again be insulted by such terms of peace as the arrogance of the enemy has lately proposed; but ere many months had elapsed, our success would cause them to feel that when talking to us they were talking to their masters. [Great applause.]

Does any one, he inquired, who has seen the Confederate soldiers believe they are willing to fail? If so, the suspicion is most unjust! Go to our camps; go to our guarded lines; go where our pickets hold their dangerous watch, and to the posts where our sentinels tread their weary rounds, and you will find in none of those places for grumblings and complaints. The resolutions of our soldiers exclaim with Patrick Henry, "Victory or Death!"

It is in the crowded mart, where these are found whose pockets are stuffed with ill gotten gains, that you find the persons who grumble and complain. [Applause.] The progress of events had, however, brought a pressure even upon those which would urge them to their duty. Their treasure is in danger, and their only security for it is in performing their duty to their country.

The time for argument, said the President, is passed. The duty that remains is to stand to our arms. He had just made an effort to secure peace, as he had done several times before. He had made it on the cause of humanity and the country. At the very organization of our Government, in Montgomery, his first care was to send Commissioners to Washington. They were rejected. At a later period, he had requested the second officer under the Government (Vice President Stephens) to seek a conference; the avowed object being to make arrangements for the proper treatment and exchange of prisoners, but in addition to, and behind that, it was the object to institute, if possible, negotiations for peace. But our Vice President was refused an audience; not even allowed to approach the throne. Since that time he had in various ways, and on every proper occasion, proclaimed the desire of this country for peace, and his own anxiety to secure it, but until lately, no opening had presented for an advance toward negotiation. This recent opportunity he had embraced. He did it in the hope that some plan of accommodation might be agreed upon. He would be less than man if he had not felt an earnest desire, a yearning anxiety, to relieve the country from the suffering of the war, and to send our soldiers to their homes. Anything honorable, and recognizing our independence as a basis, would have been gladly accepted. The person did not know him who might suppose that, under any circumstances, he would consent to reconstruct the late Union.

We had now learned the terms on which the enemy are willing to accord peace. We are required to make an unconditional surrender. We are not even allowed to go back to them as we came out, but are required to take just what a conqueror may choose to give the conquered.

Man proposes, but God disposes.—Relying on the courage and devotion of his countrymen and reverently appealing to Heaven for its aid in our cause, the President said his confidence was firm, that God would abase the arrogance of our enemies, and crown our exertions with triumph.

Gen. Beauregard's Opinion.—Gen. Beauregard, in private conversation, says one of the main causes of the defeat of our army at Nashville was the want of bayonets. The bayonet is something on which a soldier can rely with confidence, and which in turn infuses confidence in the soldier.

The General also stated say the (Constitutionalist) that it was impossible to have an efficient army—one with which anything could be done—unless the troops are well clothed, well shod and well fed.

Many years of service—brilliant and fraught with honors—have taught this distinguished officer what are the causes which give morale to an army.

Death of Ex-Governor Bennett.—Hon. Thomas Bennett, Ex-Governor of South Carolina, died on the 30th ult., at Anderson Courthouse.

Gen. Lee's Official Report.

RICHMOND, Feb. 7.—The following dispatch was received to-day:
HEADQUARTERS, A. N. V., Feb. 6, '65.

GENERAL COOPER.—The enemy moved in strong force yesterday to Hatcher's Run, part of his infantry with Gregg's cavalry crossed and proceeded on the Vaughn road—the infantry to Catlett creek, the cavalry to Dinwiddie C. H., where its advance guard encountered a portion of our cavalry, and retired in the afternoon. Parts of Hill's and Gordon's troops demonstrated against the enemy on the left of Hatcher's Run, near Armstrong's mills, finding him outposted they withdrew after dark. During the night the force that had advanced beyond the creek returned to it and were reported to be re-crossing this morning. Pegram's division moved down to the right bank of the creek to reconnoitre, when it was vigorously attacked. The battle was obstinately contested for several hours, but General Pegram being killed, while bravely encouraging his men, and Colonel Hopkins wounded, some confusion occurred and the division was pressed back to its original position. Evans' division, ordered by Gen. Gordon to the support of Gen. Pegram's, charged the enemy and forced him back, but in turn was compelled to retire. Mahone's division arriving, the enemy was driven rapidly to his defenses on Hatcher's Run. Our loss is reported small; that of the enemy is not supposed to be great.

[Signed] B. E. LEE, General.

Public Meeting in Richmond.

RICHMOND, Feb. 7.—In pursuance of the call of Gov. Smith, an immense public meeting was held last night at the African Church, and a series of patriotic resolutions adopted. The last one is as follows:

Resolved, That in this presence, and in the face of the world, reverently invoking thereto to the aid of Almighty God, we renew our resolve to maintain our liberty and independence, and to this end mutually pledge our lives, our fortunes and sacred honor.

President Davis addressed the meeting about 30 minutes. He was rejoiced to witness this demonstration, and expressed the belief that if the people would give a hearty and unanimous response to the demands of the exigency, the enemy would next ask for a conference in which to make known our demands. His life was bound up in the Confederacy. Under no circumstances would he be the agent of a reconstitution of the Union.

The President was frequently interrupted with enthusiastic cheering. Several other addresses were delivered. A call for another mass meeting for Thursday is published.

All Men to the Front.

The march of Sherman so far, shows that the threats with which he prefaced his irruption into South Carolina, were by no means idle ones. All accounts represent him as plundering and destroying as he advances; if he has not burned the very stones of the soil, he has, at least, left little unburnt by them. Those who flatter themselves that, bad as he is, he would never carry out the cruel programme, which he announced some time ago, will now we trust, be convinced of their mistake. It is not often, indeed, that a Yankee keeps his word, whether it be passed for good or evil; at the bidding of interest he is at all times prepared to falsify alike a promise or a threat; but it is plain that for this once, if never again, Sherman does not intend that his hand shall give the lie to his tongue. There's no denying that he is most terribly in earnest in that relentless resolution with which he has set out; that he is determined to permit no paltering, no subterfuge, no terrified repentance upon the part of any weak-kneed South Carolinian, to interfere with the doom which he has pronounced against the State; and that unless we prove ourselves strong enough to compel him to retrace his course, he will make his path through South Carolina such a picture of devastation as will task even Yankee hyperboles to represent it in words. It is a point gained that these statements can no longer be questioned; there is, therefore, the better reason, to hope that nobody—not even the most timid of those whose patriotism follows their self-will—will hesitate to betake himself to the only measures by which the fell designs of the stern Yankee leader can be frustrated. If there is a man in the State who, after reading the future by the ghastly light of the burning village of Allendale, can expect to save his home in any other way than by shouldering his musket and hurrying to the field, he deserves to be classed with that sagacious quadruped of Aesop who planted his clumsy hoofs upon the shoulder of his master, in the hope of being caressed like a dog, when, lo! instead of the gentle touches he was looking for, he received such a shower of blows as soon reminded him that he was nothing better than an ass.

The Spirit in Richmond.

Private letter from Richmond to the editor of this paper says: "Peace commissioners, so-called, have returned. They were offered terms of unconditional submission, and Stephens, I understand, now says, he will ring the bell till the ship goes down." The spirit of the army