

fully and faithfully complied with. The *Whig* will, therefore, be issued hereafter as a Union paper. The sentiments of attachment to our "whole country," which formerly characterized it as a journal, will again find expression in its columns, and whatever influence it may have for the restoration of the national authority will be exerted.

The following is copied from the *Richmond Whig*, of 8th April:

For a month past, the Confederates have been evacuating the city with all the speed and means they could command; but somehow the people refused to believe that the removal meant evacuation, and all declared that the measures were only precautionary. Matters went on in this manner until last Sunday—the Confederates hurrying away every species of property, the people blindly refusing to believe that the city was to be given up, and clinging to their Confederate shia-plasters as if they were things of worth.

Sunday morning, General Lee telegraphed to Davis, giving an account of the general attack upon his lines, stating that the lines had been pierced in many places, and that unless he could re-establish them, Richmond must be given up that night. His tone was, for the first time since the war, despondent. He said his men were not coming up to their work.

At 11 o'clock that morning, he telegraphed that all efforts to establish his lines had been utterly unsuccessful. Immediately began among the officials in Richmond a scurry and panic. Still, the majority of the people were in the dark, and refusing to believe their eyes, remained, many of them, till night. The gold and silver coin belonging to the Louisiana banks, and recently appropriated by the Confederate Congress, was run down to the Danville train in hot haste. So also was the specie of the Richmond banks. Then the arrangements for the departure of the officials was arranged. A number of trains were to leave during the evening; still there was not room for all who thought it desirable to get away. Davis was to depart at 7 o'clock in the evening. Breckinridge elected to go off on horseback, with the last of the army, on Monday morning.

At the request of the Mayor, a meeting of the Council was held on Sunday evening, at 4 o'clock, to consult as to what was best to be done under the circumstances. The Council, after much discussion, passed a resolution appointing committees for each of the three wards, who should, when the fact that the city was about to be abandoned should be ascertained, proceed to destroy all the alcoholic liquors in their respective wards, giving the Council's receipt for the same, to be paid for hereafter. The object of this step is obvious—to prevent disorder resulting from the intoxication of the troops of either army, and of the civil disposed among the citizens. The order of the Council was only partially executed, but there is no doubt that much evil was arrested.

After dark, the Council held another conference, and this time being assured by the Secretary of War that the Confederate pickets would be withdrawn from the Richmond front at 3 o'clock Monday morning, and that it was calculated that the city would be evacuated about night, it was determined that a committee of prominent citizens should attend the Mayor with a flag of truce to the intermediate line of fortifications, and that there he might hand over the city to the General commanding the Army of the James. Judge Lyons, Judge Meredith and several members of the Council attended the Mayor.

INCIDENTS OF THE EVACUATION.

Sunday morning, April 2, broke upon Richmond calmly and pleasantly, and without anything portentous in events immediately transpiring. There were rumors of evacuation, but very few supposed that the event was upon us and at hand. The church bells rang as usual, with nothing of alarm in their tone, and worshippers were as prompt and devout as was

their wont. But by the hour of noon nervous people began to sniff danger in the air, and one's ears were filled with the most terrible rumors. Then there came an unusual increase in the number of wagons on the streets; boxes and trunks were being hastily laden at the departments and driven to the Danville Depot. Those who had determined to evacuate with the fugitive Government looked on with amazement; Government's example. Vehicles with two horses, one horse, or even no horse at all, suddenly rose to a premium that was astounding, and ten, fifteen and even a hundred dollars in gold or Federal currency, was offered for a conveyance. Suddenly, as if by magic, the streets became filled with men walking as though for a wager, and behind them excited negroes, toting trunks, bundles and luggage of every description. All over the city it was the same. Wagons, trunks, hand-boxes and their owners—a mass of hurrying fugitives, filling the streets. The banks were all open, and depositors were as busy as bees removing their specie deposits, and the directors were equally active in getting at their bullion. Hundreds of thousands of dollars of paper money was destroyed, both State and Confederate. Night came on, and with it came confusion worse confounded. There was no sleep for human eyes in Richmond Sunday night. The rapid tramp of men upon the streets, the rattle and roar of wagons, the shouts of soldiers retreating through the city to the South-side, went on the whole long, long, weary night.

COLUMBIA.

Wednesday Morning, May 3, 1865.

Discipline of Troops.

We trust that the reports which have reached us of the riotous conduct of our troops in our sister city of Augusta are either untrue or great exaggerations. It is a terrible thing to believe that the chosen defenders and champions of a people shall become, in a moment of license, the worst enemies of the liberties and securities, the peace and property of the citizen, they were appointed to succor and protect. Still, we have too much reason to apprehend great evils, mischiefs, riot and outlawry, from the too lax discipline which prevails in our armies in general. We have seen too much ourselves, and heard too much from the very best authority, not to believe and know that the peaceful cities are now especially in danger from the relaxation of the reins of discipline. We do not wish to make complaints. We have borne a great deal in silence, though with misgiving, and have foreborne to utter the language of complaint lest we should weaken the virtue of our cause, or impair its public credit. But we appeal to all officers in command, from the corporal to the captain, and from the captain to the general, not to forget what is due to himself, no less than to society, in the preservation of due discipline among their men, and the maintenance of order in the country. Troops should be brought as rarely as possible within the limits of a city. It is an old and proper experience of great captains which has made them usually encamp them beyond easy reach of the towns; and where the commissaries and quartermasters do their duty as they should, such an arrangement is always easy. Here, in Columbia, where there are no provision supplies of any sort, and where society is almost stripped of all resources, there can be

no reason for the delay of troops within the precinct. If entered, the utmost possible pains should be taken to carry them promptly through the place. A very serious responsibility rests upon all officers in charge of troops thus arriving, camping or departing, from which they can never be excused; and in the event of excess or crime, from the stern condemnation of justice, the law and society, they should never be allowed to escape. Something, of course, is to be conceded to men who, segregated for long seasons from the moral and social restraints, and kept only under the rule of military discipline, naturally feel like boys let out of school, or colts upon a common when the rule of military discipline is relaxed. But the boy out of school, while he steals our apples, must not be allowed to tear down the trees; nor should the colt be suffered, in his colicking, to thrust his heels into the nostrils of people who do not use their own heels in a like practice. The brave soldier who fights the battles for a people, will not surely assume the right; because of this service, to blow out the brains of the people for whom he has fought so well. It is enough, if we add here, that the lives of women and children were endangered two days ago, by the insane riding of troopers through our streets and more than one person had narrow escapes from rifle bullets, discharged recklessly about the precinct.

Immediate Way-side Home.

A correspondent writes us respectfully to suggest to the lady managers of the bazaar, that what remains in their hands, if anything, of the unappropriated funds from that successful experiment, should be at once patriotically and charitably applied for the relief of our disbanded and returning soldiers, now arriving here daily and in numbers. They are sadly destitute, especially of food, begging about our streets, and compelled, sometimes, by force of hunger, to appropriate, by the strong hand, when they fail to receive from the bounteous. Our correspondent thinks that an extempore way-side home might be improvised to meet their necessities, and lessen their sufferings; and relieve the community of worse evils, which may be reasonably feared from a starving soldiery. It is thought that the proceeding, to be useful, should be immediate. It is said that a whole brigade may be looked for to arrive daily. The establishment of such a home to contemplate anything more than a present object, to be continued only for a short time. Humanity and gratitude equally demand it at our hands. These poor fellows have seen hard service, and may see more. They are returning to destitute families and desolated homes, and it may be that they will be required to shed blood and peril life, though it be in the trans-Mississippi, on behalf of their bleeding country. If any movement is to be made, let it be quickly. If the ladies take up the matter, such, we have no doubt, will be their action.

FRASER'S BATTERY.—Two members of this artillery company from Savannah reached here yesterday. The command was with Gen. Lee's army at the time of its capitulation, but not captured. The men buried the guns, threw the ammunition into a creek, burned the carriages to cinders and then escaped on their horses.