

WINNSBORO.

THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 30, 1865.

TO THE SUBSCRIBERS OF THE DAILY NEWS.

The march of the Yankee army through this section of country having destroyed all mail communication with other points, we have been compelled to suspend the publication of the DAILY NEWS, and until daily mail facilities are again established, the DAILY NEWS will not be published. As soon, however, as we are put in daily communication with other points, the NEWS will be resumed.

In the meantime, knowing the anxiety of the reading public to learn the latest intelligence from our armies and elsewhere, we are publishing a tri-weekly paper for the purpose of affording an opportunity to those who desire it, to procure the latest news.

As THE DAILY NEWS, THE TRI-WEEKLY NEWS and THE FAIRFIELD COURIER, are separate and distinct publications, we have a word to say to those friends who have subscribed for THE DAILY NEWS. Under existing circumstances it cannot be expected that we will supply our tri-weekly issue in place of the DAILY NEWS, at daily terms, viz: \$12 for three months, hence, we have been compelled, in self-defence, to charge \$1.00 per copy for the TRI-WEEKLY NEWS, in order, as we have no mail outlet, to make expenses.

To the subscribers of the DAILY NEWS, however, we offer this arrangement. We will supply THE TRI-WEEKLY NEWS to them at its terms, until the money they have paid for the DAILY NEWS runs out; or they can purchase from our carriers, or at our office, our tri-weekly issue, at \$1.00 per copy, and leave their subscriptions to the DAILY stand as it is, when, as soon as the paper is again resumed, those who have not changed their subscriptions will receive it for the full time for which they have paid—namely, three months.

To any desiring to make this arrangement, by calling at our office, we will make the transfer of their subscription from the DAILY to the TRI-WEEKLY.

This is about as fair an arrangement as we could possibly offer, and we think our patrons will appreciate the effort we are making to supply them with news, and sympathize with us in the difficulty in which a merciless foe has thrown us, as well as the great drawback they have entailed upon our efforts to successfully establish a paper in Winnsboro.

C. & S. C. RAILROAD

We were pleased to meet a few evenings since, Col. Wm. JOHNSTON, President of the Charlotte & South Carolina Railroad, and to learn from him that, at least, in a month's time, the cars will be running to this point.

A competent and large force of hands are now working on the road, and, ere long, we will again hear the shrill shriek of the whistle.

MAIL SCHEDULE.

For the benefit of our readers we publish the annexed schedule of arrivals and departures of mails from Winnsboro. The mail is carried by the enterprising Southern Express Company, which has always proved itself a "public institution."

ARRIVE—GOING SOUTH: Wednesday and Saturday. Leaves same day.

ARRIVE—GOING NORTH: Saturday and Tuesday. Leaves same day.

IN OPERATION.

On reference to advertisement in another column it will be seen that Capt. T. W. WOODWARD, has again got his mill in operation. Those who wish meal or "hominy," by sending corn to this mill on the stipulated days, can get the desired article.

Capt. W. deserves the thanks of the community for so soon getting his mill in operation, after being destroyed by the Yankees.

SPECIAL ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

In our acknowledgements to friends in Charlotte for favors, as appeared in our first issue, we unintentionally omitted to make acknowledgements to Messrs. J. H. SAMSON & Co., for ten pounds rice given us; also to Maj. GRICE, for the use of six teams in hauling provisions from Blackstocks to Winnsboro, and to Capt. CORDERO, in charge of the wagons, for favors. These gentlemen will please accept our thanks for their kindness.

A VALUABLE RECORD.

A gentleman of Fairfield District, desirous of preserving a record of the property stolen and destroyed by the Yankees, in their recent march through the District, request all those who are sufferers to aid him in this work. Statements made out showing the value of dwellings and other houses burned, including furniture &c., the quantity of provisions stolen; the number of horses, mules and other stock carried off or killed; the value of gold or silver plate stolen, and any other property lost. If the citizens of the District feel disposed to aid in this undertaking, and will make out statements of their losses, and hand them to one of the officers of the Planters Bank of Fairfield, they will be attended to, and when the record is complete; it will be deposited in one of the offices in the Court House, for the benefit of the public.

If parties interested will make the statement known, as has been suggested, there is no doubt as to the benefit it will be as a public document. Again, we intend publishing the list as soon as full returns are received, as general information, which, in that capacity, will no doubt be interesting, and preserved.

PARTISAN WARFARE.

The assignment of Maj. JOHN JENKINS to local partisan duties of defence, at a request of his native State, now without a regular army, is an omen of good, and we hope will be followed by the appointment of other bands of partisans under equally competent leaders, as Majors or Captains.

It will be disgraceful if this State, signalized as it was almost exclusively by the partisan service of the revolution, and the exploits of MARION, SUMTER, HAMMOND and others, and marked by features of soil peculiarly favorable to ranging and partisan resources of defence, should be left entirely at the mercy of the foe, because no regular army of the West Point line is in it. Even in regular war, in large masses, our people have proved themselves able and willing to fight against odds of invaders—but in partisan warfare, well organized and conducted under leaders of local qualifications, odds much greater may be successfully resisted or annoyed or defeated.

Let a few of our best young active officers of tried qualities, be assigned to duty, and the young men now claiming descent from the leaders of the revolution, and from the followers of MARION, will prove their lineage and renew or enlarge on the soil of South Carolina the partisan records of a war of defence. We have the men and the resources and the occasions—let the encouragement and authority be given promptly.

FINE SMOKING TOBACCO.

Mr. JOHN RIGLER, an old and highly respected citizen of Charlotte, N. C., will please accept our thanks for that package of fine smoking tobacco, which has been delivered to us. It came in first rate, UNCLE JOHN, and we will do a considerable amount of puffing with it.

By-the-by, those of our friends in this section of country, in visiting Charlotte, will find it to their advantage to give Messrs. RIGLER & FILMS a call, where can be purchased provisions, &c., at reasonable rates.

THE SOUTH NOT YET CONQUERED.—The New York Tribune is not so sure that the "rebellion" is put down. It says: "Of course, we do not rejoice as over assured and accomplished triumph. We know that there remain armies to vanquish and the efforts of desperation to baffle. It is possible that the rebel hosts now mustering for their last onset may deal us an unexpected and telling blow. Lee is to march northward into the free States, says one rumor; he is going West, to reclaim Kentucky and feed on her undevastated herds and pastures, says another; he will elude Grant and fall like a thunderbolt on Sherman, says a third. It is possible that he may yet be able to concentrate one hundred thousand men, two thirds of them veterans; and such a force, well handled, is never to be despised."

Capt. Moultrie Dwight has returned home from a Northern prison. [Daily Carolinian.]

CASUALTIES AMONG SOUTH CAROLINIANS IN THE BATTLE OF BENTONVILLE, FOUGHT SUNDAY, MARCH 19TH, 1865.—The Raleigh Standard publishes a list of wounded in the battle of Bentonville, and now in Raleigh, at the Episcopal and Baptist churches, (or in course of being transferred to other points.) We give the names of South Carolinians:

OFFICERS' QUARTERS—HAYWOOD HOUSE.—Brig. Gen. D. H. Reynolds, Ark., left thigh amputated; Brig. Gen. E. W. Pettis, Lee's corps, flesh wound in leg; Maj. W. E. Elliott, Gen. Lee's staff, gun-shot wound, slight; Lieut. John Middleton, 1st S. C. Artillery, concussion shell; Lieut. E. S. Sauls, 10th S. C., flesh wound.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—S. D. Hiller, C. 20th reg., left leg; Corp. A. J. McKinney, C. 1st Artillery, left hand; W. M. Pucker, C. 1st Artillery, left hand; J. B. Underwood, 1st Artillery, C. left hand; J. T. H. Brown, 1st Artillery, left side, head; Corp. P. J. Collins, 1st Artillery, right side, head; Chas. Lanwicks, B. 1st Artillery, right hand; W. T. Halbert, D. 1st Artillery, contusion; J. A. Owens, B. 1st Artillery, right arm; J. L. Cox, E. 1st Infantry, left hand; Wm. Semm, E. 1st Infantry, right hip; T. Smith, G. 1st Infantry, left hand; J. T. Childers, G. 1st Infantry, left arm; Orderly Sergt. J. F. Douglass, 15th battalion, left hand; H. J. Harshaw, A. 15th battalion, left arm; Wm. Caldwell, A. 15th battalion, right shoulder. A number of wounded have been transferred from the hospital whose names we have not obtained.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—A number of those names below have been transferred West of this place, (Raleigh): J. S. Malone, K. 2nd reg., right hand; C. B. Hutto, B. 2nd Artillery, right leg; Henry Lask, H. 2nd Artillery, left shoulder; B. F. Gurnels, B. 1st reg., right hand; C. J. Abrams, F. 20th reg., left hand; H. C. Martin, F. 20th reg., right arm; H. L. Wolfe, F. 2nd Artillery, face; W. A. Church, F. 3rd Artillery, leg; Sergt. J. J. Wolfe, F. 2nd reg., left foot; J. B. Riley, F. 2nd reg., right arm; J. M. Kennerly, 2nd reg., left arm; A. J. Hartzog, F. 2nd reg., concussion; J. W. McLary, F. 2nd reg., face; T. A. Bruce, F. 2nd reg., left side; H. C. Uletz, F. 2nd reg., head and hand; D. W. Bird, F. 2nd reg., right side; J. R. Walker, C. 2nd reg., foot; J. R. Wolfe, C. thigh; J. M. Reynolds, C. 19th reg., left hand; S. P. Thomas, E. 2nd reg., back; E. Hatchell, E. 2nd reg., back; T. J. Jeffords, E. 31st reg., left hand; Will Charus, I. 2nd Artillery, right shoulder.

FACTS ABOUT THE EVACUATION OF CHARLESTON.—We have had the pleasure of meeting Captain Valentine, of the artillery service of the Confederate States, who was present at the evacuation of Charleston. He furnishes us with some interesting facts relative to the "closing drama," that will set aside the lies that the Yankees have published, and their sympathizers in our midst, the croakers, have retailed.

The evacuation was conducted in the most quiet and orderly manner. At Fort Sumter we had only three 10 inch Columbiads, the other guns being small cannonades, designed to resist an infantry attack by boats. At Fort Moultrie only nine guns were mounted, and these were all spiked, as was every piece of ordnance about the harbor. The two Blakely guns—the seven hundred pounders—were blown up, and can never be refitted by the enemy.

The report that the citizens of Charleston received the Yankees with delight, is false and slanderous. It is especially slanderous of the noble ladies of that devoted city, who have ever been most loyal to the cause, and who now spurn and loathe the abominable foe. There may have been "women of the town" who rejoiced at the advent of the Yankees—"a fellow feeling," etc.

It is sad, however, to note the fact, that the leading members of the fire department remained behind, and have fraternized with the enemy. Among these were a number of rabid, original secessionists—J. Legare Yates, who boasted of having fired the first gun in the war; Courtenay, Bowman and others. Their names will not be fragrant hereafter in the nostrils of patriots.—Constitutionalist.

DEFEAT OF THE ENEMY IN LOUISIANA.—Official news has been received in Mobile to the effect that Gen. Hodges defeated the enemy on the 7th near Baton Rouge. A large number of horses and mules were captured.

The Jackson Missippian learns from planters that the hog cholera has attacked mules, horses and poultry in different parts of that country.

FROM JOHNSTON'S ARMY.

The telegraph has already announced, in general terms, the fight which occurred at or near Bentonville on Sunday and its results. Without entering into details, which at this time it may be contraband to make public, we are permitted to publish the following:

Bentonville is a small village, on a little stream known as Mill Creek, in a South-easterly direction from Raleigh, and, say, twenty-two miles from Smithfield. The locality is similar to that of the renowned Wilderness in Virginia—flat, thick and swampy. Little artillery, consequently, could be used on either side. The enemy were moving towards Goldsboro to effect a junction with Schofield, the 15th and 17th corps being on one road and the 14th and 20th on the other. Learning this fact, General Johnston threw a portion of his army across the front of the latter division of the Yankee command, and the desired attack was brought on. His purpose was evidently to whip the enemy in detail. Our men never fought better. The Federal lines were charged repeatedly and with success, the Yankees giving away frequently in confusion, and, proving themselves thoroughly unable, where the numbers were even approximately equal, to withstand the vigorous attacks of our columns.

During the latter portion of the engagement, an attempt was made by General Johnston to flank the Yankee position, but, failing from some cause in its execution, it was abandoned and the fight ceased, leaving us in possession of all we had gained. During the night our lines were rectified, and we awaited the anticipated attack on the following day.

The next morning the 15th corps was brought up, but did not make an assault until the afternoon. This was repulsed with ease. Skirmishing continued all day. On Tuesday, the 17th corps was brought up, and very heavy skirmishing resulted. The enemy felt our line from right to left until, it is said, finding an opportunity, he made a bold push for the town of Bentonville, which was reached by two divisions. At this juncture General Hardee, with Cummings' Georgia brigade and a brigade of Texas cavalry, charged and drove them out in a handsome manner, capturing a number of prisoners. That night our army withdrew, since which time we are not advised of any fighting except by our cavalry, which, under Hampton, attacks the enemy on every proper occasion.

There appears to be no doubt that Schofield and Sherman have at last met at or near Goldsboro, at which place the Federals are supposed to be entrenching. General Johnston, however, has the inside track, in a position which gives him the advantage of the first move on the chess-board, and from which we may anticipate the happiest results.—South Carolinian, March 28.

THE SITUATION.—What the situation of the two opposing armies in this vicinity is, we know not. There are many rumors, with which it is useless to burden our columns.

We hear of no fighting since Sunday; except some little skirmishing. Sherman and Schofield have probably formed a junction: if not, they can do so any time, we presume. Gen. Johnston will do all that skill and bravery can effect. We must wait the issue of events as calmly as we can.—Raleigh Progress, 24th.

The enemy has doubtless formed a junction at Goldsboro and will no doubt fortify it. It is said that the Yankees are running the trains on the Wilmington and also on the Atlantic Railroad. We presume the rumor may be true as to the Atlantic road. If it be so, Gen. Hampton will have something for his active and daring spirit to do. In the mean time Gen. Johnston is keeping a sharp eye on the foe. We continue to hear encouraging accounts from the recent engagements with the enemy, but we are without particulars.—[Raleigh Conservative, 25th.]

Sherman's whole army was entrenched on the morning of the 20th, and we did not attack, but held our position, and brought off all our wounded. There were heavy skirmishing on the 20th and 21st, and several partial attacks by the enemy were handsomely repulsed. The troops all behaved admirably, and the Army of Tennessee has fully disproved the slanders that have been circulated against it.

On the evening and night of the 21st, the enemy moved towards Goldsboro.—Raleigh Confederate.

We are glad to learn that Col. John D. Kennedy, of the second South Carolina regiment, Kershaw's old brigade, has been made a Brigadier. If long and active service, gallantry, skill, and wounds, entitle any man to promotion, Gen. K. has fully earned his spurs.—[Daily Carolinian.]

YANKEE FORCES IN TENNESSEE.—A letter which the Selma Rebel says is from a source entitled to the highest credit, gives the following particulars concerning the number and position of the Federal forces upon our northern frontier:

Gilmore is being reinforced by Thomas with cavalry at Knoxville, East Tennessee, preparatory to making a move into Western Virginia, or to form a junction with Sherman in North Carolina. Thomas has about three regiments at Dalton and Tunnel Hill, but two regiments at Chattanooga; eighty men at Running Water bridge, and forty in the block houses at the end of the bridge; and three small regiments of negroes, Dutch and Tories at Bridgeport, and two regiments at Stevenson. There are but small garrisons from Stevenson to Huntsville. The balance of Thomas's army is not thought to be strong, and is at Huntsville, Decatur and Eastport. Rosecrans has five brigades in Middle Tennessee, scouring the country for supplies and recruits. They say to every rebel soldier they catch that he must either join the Federal army or be killed. Stokes' brigade is the most conspicuous in this work. This policy will drive many men to the Southern army.

The writer of the letter evidently thinks Thomas is weak in point of numbers, but the reader will observe that a concentration of these forces would make a formidable army. For one, we are disposed to query whether, unless the people of Alabama and Mississippi arouse, we have forces enough to repel Thomas, should he attempt a movement from North Alabama.

FROM NORTH ALABAMA.—Our latest information from Huntsville, says the Montgomery Advertiser of the 16th, is that, about two weeks ago, the number of Yankees there was estimated at 20,000. These estimates are, however, generally exaggerated. We stated two days ago, on information derived from a citizen of Jackson county, that the 4th Yankee army corps had left North Alabama for East Tennessee. The Yankee guards were posted everywhere in the town, but most persons were glad of it, as they afforded protection from the disturbances and depredations of disorderly soldiers. No citizen, male or female, was permitted to buy as much as five dollars worth of anything, without taking the Lincoln oath. Hence, none who are unwilling to take oath, would invest more than \$4.95 at a time. Few take the oath, we understand.

The Church of the Nativity (Episcopal) had been closed by military authority because the Rev. Mr. Banister had prayed for the President of the Confederate States, during the last Confederate occupation of the town; and the order had been received for Mr. Banister to leave and come South, and five days were allowed him to do so. A threat was made to use the Church edifice as a hospital, but the inscription on a stone tablet over the door: "Reverence My Sanctuary," attracted the attention of some officer, touched his conscience and moved him to prohibit the threatened desecration.

AN EXPLOIT OF SOME OF MOSBY'S MEN.—Northern Virginia seems not to afford full occupation for the gallant and adventurous rangers of Col. Mosby. Within the last week some of them have been stirring up the Yankees on the York peninsula. We are informed that last Friday night Captain Richardson, with sixteen men, all of Mosby's command, dashed into Williamsburg, and successfully pretending to be the advance of a cavalry brigade, cleared a regiment of Yankees out of the town, unhorsing upwards of a dozen, and killing half that number. None of Captain Richardson's men were struck, although six of their horses were killed under them. They brought off a number of horses, and some other plunder.

ASSASSINATION.—We understand that Dr. Toole, a prominent citizen of the neighborhood of Aiken, S. C., was shot while riding along the road on Monday evening. It is supposed that a negro man, the property of the deceased, was the author of the foul deed. Before the advent of the Yankees in that vicinity the Doctor concealed twenty-five thousand dollars to which occurrence the negro was privy. It was supposed that he decamped with the enemy, and had discovered to them the hiding place of his master's treasure. But he afterwards appeared and was traced to a swamp where he had been hiding. In an attempt to arrest him he was fired upon by Dr. Toole, and sought revenge by assassinating him.—Constitutionalist.

SAYS.—We are glad to learn that the report of the capture of Gen. Early is untrue. Telegrams have been received here announcing his safety.—Lynchburg Republican.