Vol. 1.

The Daily Bulletin.

WINCHESTER, TENN., SEPTEMBER 24, 1862.

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It is the duty of every individual to give, in times of peril, to his country, his whole power. We do not except from this broad proposition either age sex nor condition. Every person who cannot do so conscientiously and with a will, ought, in our judgment, to leave the Confederate States.

He who lives among us enjoying equally the blessings of Government, should support it by whatever of resources he may possess, and, if need be, by periling his life upon the battle-field. We hold this course to be one of imperative duty.

All men are not alike qualified for all the responsibilities which now press upon the country. But it is the bounden duty of each member of this and other communities to assume all that he is able to perform, and to seek only such position as he is qualified to fill, so that by economical arrangement of the powers of each the greatest total of results may be attained.

Genuine and true patriotism is unselfish, and will never stand in the pathway of the utmost good to the whole country. Private ends and personal ambition always yield their appetite to the public interest and the general good of the country by the truly patriotic man.

But we would like to know what greater selfishness, utter love for self, and what greater damage to our noble [illegible] The man who remains at home and refuses to take Confederate money.—There are some instances in which a person is excusable. For example: A poor woman, or man, through whose hands but little money passes, knows that if Confederate will not pass, that labor will avail nothing. Perhaps his or her wants consume each day's earnings, and therefore is *forced* to take only current money. But who causes this state of things? Why the speculator—the man who handles his hundreds daily—who goes with green back within the Yankee lines, buys goods, then comes home and sells for three prices his wares, discounting heavily Confederate notes. These Confederate notes are then sent within our lines and gotten off at par. We tell you, the man who can get along through Yankee lines and our lines, too, must play the hypocrite in some way. The man with enlarged views, must have foreseen that the possession of our State by the internal abolitionists was but temporary. He must have foreseen that Confederate money would soon be at its original [illegible] Why undermine the very foundation of our struggling Republic? As Mr. Colyar said, in his able speech the other day, you can in no easier way sin in our cause.

The necessity of sustaining our currency is too palpable to need planation. Let us condemn the man with eternal condemnation, who *refuses* Confederate money when he was able to take it and live. There are some such men in Winchester and [illegible] known, they may. We shall say more on this subject soon.

Owing to the suspension of most of our old exchanges, we ask our friends to bring to [illegible] anything arti[illegible] would

The Parole.

A large majority, of the citizens of Winchester were forced to take the Yankee parole. We say *forced*, because the alternative was left them either to take it, or go to jail—to some of the Northern bastiles. All the Avenues of escape from town were blocked up with Pickets, and two days given the citizens to appear at the Provost Marshall's Office and give their parole or be punished. But we will publish the order entire, from a copy now in our hands. Here it is:

TAKE NOTICE.

Office of Provost Marshal,
Winchester Tenn., Aug. 11'62.

All the white male citizens of this town and vicinity, above the age of 14 years, are required to appear at this office during to-day and to-morrow, and

GIVE THEIR PAROLE

Not to aid or abet, in any way, the so-called Confederate States during the pending war between the said States and the United States. A failure on the part of any person to comply with this order will subject the offender to punishment. No evasion of this order will be tolerated.

Notice is hereby given that the citizens of this town will be held responsible in their persons and property for all sudden attacks which may be made upon all U. S. troops now stationed here by unorganized guerrilla bands. It is therefore incumbent upon all to give to the Colonel Commanding any information they now have or may hereafter obtain in regard to such bands. By order of

COL. JOHN M. HARLAN,
Tenth Ky. Regiment, Provost Marshal.
I. B. Webster, Captain Provost Guard.

Was ever such an atrocious order issued! And Halleck in his official [illegible] that citizens of the Conferate States *were not* forced to take the oath—denied the charge to that effect upon his rotten government—told what he knew to be a palpable lie, and the statement will be remembered against him forever.

But a correspondent another Column asks what is the consequence of these paroles. Nothing. They are indeed a nullity. Halleck commander in chief of the Abolitionists, has denied that the U. S. Government extorted such, and Gen. Lee has said the Confederate Government would consider them void. The part played by the Abolitionists in this town was a mere *farce!*

But what shall be said of the men who took the parole? Why, nothing! They chose not to leave the women and children of their own perfectly defenceless, and we doubt if *any* of them took it without mental reservation." In fact, we know the parole was taken (*not* voluntarily) by the best of Sothern men. To be sure we are constrained to believe that if *every one* had refused, in a body, to take such parole, the majority would not have been molested. But our men did not know this. Besides, they did not wish to take a position from which they felt they must recede in case the Yankees carried out their threats. Nor could they near from our army, or when they would be relieved from the Lincoln thraldom.—It was a predicament in which one may be we suppose, in order to appreciate it. We cannot speak from experience. We had potent reasons for keeping out of the way ourself. But had we been in the same condition of the *majority* of our citizens in Winchester, we would have taken the parole. And yet, we *know* our heart has been as much in the cause, and was as early in it any one's [illegible]

ed is that opinion, that we believe the order in Wichester was issued, hoping our patriotic citizens would suffer themselves imprisoned or taken away upon a punctilio, that they, the demon might *ruin* the town and its fair women! More anon.

But what shall be said of those who *voluntarily* took the oath. We can answer that in brief. Confiscate their property and send them North or hang them. Treat them as spys. If any there be in our town or county, arrest them. They are, as Dr. Baird said, living for themselves, and have no right among us.

N. B.—We understand a very few persons in Franklin county and Winchester come under this last head. If we find out that such is actually true, we shall publish their names, and demand that they be arrested. They shall not be allowed to play Yankee and Confederate too.

Exemptions under the Conscript Law.

A Bill entitled "An Act to exempt certain persons from Enrollment and service in the Armies of the Confederate States.

SECTION 1.—The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact: That persons who shall be held unfit for military service under rules prescribed by the Secretary of War; all judicial and executive officers of the Confederate or State Governments; the members of both houses of Congress, and of the Legislature of the several States and their respective officers; all clerks of the officers of the State and Confederate Governments allowed by law: all engaged in carrying the mails; all ferry-[illegible] routes, all pilots and persons engaged in the marine service, and in actual service on river and railroad routes of transportation; telegraph operators and ministers of religion in the regular discharge of ministerial duties; all engaged in working iron mines, furnaces and foundries; all journeymen printers actually employed in printing newspapers; all presidents and professors of colleges and academies, and all teachers having as many as twenty scholars; superintendents therein; and the teachers employed in the institutions for the deaf dumb and blind; in each apothecary store now established one apothecary in good standing, who is a practical druggist; superintendents in wool and other factories, who may be exempted by the Secretary of War, shall be, and are hereby exempted from military service in the army of the Confederate States.

Counterfeit Confederate Money.

Observe the upper right hand corner of the square or shield, in the hundreds, fifties, and twenties. In the genuine this upper right hand corner is immediately below the centre of the letter *n*, in the word months. In the counterfeit it extends to the right of the letter *n*.

Again, in the hundreds, on the left lower corner of the genuine is a curved line or mark extending from the upper part of the ship anchor across the middle of the sailor's right thigh, towards his left heel. In the counterfeit this curve or mark is left out. In vignette the trees and animals are better defined in counterfeit than in genuine.

In the fifties the centre vignette is a female with her right hand on a safe door open. In the genuine a *knob* is visible on the safe. In the counterfeit the knob is not to be seen.

In the twenties, there is a large three-mast ship for centre vignette, with a small ship to left out.

The square or shield referred to contains the words "Receivable in payment of all dues except export dues."

The notes counterfeited are dated Sept. 2d. 1861, and bear the imprint of Hoyer & Ludwig, Richmond.

We are not prepared to distinguish the genuine tens, but are informed that the mechanical execution of the fives is so bad as to render it easy to detect them. The signatures are engraved, not written.

Thursday last was observed as thanksgiving in Winchester as a day of [illegible] to the Proclamation of President Davis. The Proclamation was read in the different places of worship, and appropriate addresses made.

Of all actions of a man's life his marriage does least [illegible] other people