

The Daily Bulletin.

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The Daily Bulletin.

BY W. J. SLATTER.

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Gen. Stewart's Invasion of Pennsylvania.

It is with a good deal of pleasure and a full share of humor that we read the Northern accounts of Gen. Stewart's dash round McClellan into Pennsylvania, brief mention of which has been made in a back number of the Bulletin. A special correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer writes from Chambersburg, under date of the 13th of October, as follows:

"There has been a 'high old time' in the town during the past three days caused by the sudden appearance of the rebels, but the excitement has now somewhat subsided, and business is beginning to assume its wonted way. On Friday and Saturday, all trade and travel was suspended, but to-day the lengthened countenances of our people present a more cheerful appearance. The visit of the rebels was short and sweet, but they staid quite long enough; and all but a few of their sympathizers (and there are many here) were delighted when they departed. They came in rags and filth, but went away like gentlemen—that is, if good, new clothing will entitle a man to be called gentleman, for the stores and two car loads of new clothing were seized and distributed among the party, and their appearance was highly creditable to Philadelphia tailors and seamstresses, who made up the uniforms for 'the boys' in McClellan's army."

We congratulate our "rebels" upon the good luck they had in getting to wear the "harness" intended for McClellan's boys. No doubt they needed new clothes, and they earned them by their bravery.

The correspondent then goes on to recapitulate the "immense damage" done by the rebels to the railroad, cars, and the engines, wood and water houses belonging to it, and says:

"The warehouses of Messrs. Wunderlich & Neid contained a large amount of ammunition and stores, among the former seven hundred muskets, and a quantity of shells, loose powder, &c. When the building blew up, there was no one near; but those in the other sections of the town made some of the tallest traveling that has ever been seen in this section of the country, or anywhere else. Fortunately no one was injured. These buildings were located on Second street, near the Falling Spring Creek, and were leveled with the ground. One of the shells was blown into Mr. Frederick Grove's stable, and it was totally consumed.

One car was loaded with revolvers, which the rebels carried off with them. Two long trains of cars, loaded with goods consigned to private individuals, were not disturbed."

Of course the rebels took the revolvers, and we congratulate them on that, too. Who wouldn't take a pistol these times. But these pistols went off before the Yankees expected. As to the goods consigned to private individuals, if the "rebels" spared the Yankees who have plundered in Tennessee for a good while, they wouldn't have respected them, if they did belong to private individuals. We can't congratulate the "rebels" for failing to destroy them, too, provided they could not take them off. But the gentlemanly conduct of

our officers and privates extorted the following slight tribute to truth from the correspondent:

"Gen. Hanton appeared to be in command, and appeared anxious that the citizens should not suffer. Soon after he entered the place he rode up to a house on Main street and told the occupants of the house to shoot down any private that attempted to enter the houses, unless accompanied by an officer, and he would protect them in the course. One of the officers exhibited a long list of the names of the prominent Unionists of this place, and said he was full posted in regard to the feelings of the people of this section."

This reminds us somewhat of the long list of "scorch" names which the Yankees have when they came to Winchester. "O it, 'rebels,' you must sometimes do unto others as others do unto you. Retaliation is the policy in war. The correspondent goes on as follows:

"The rebels were accompanied by one resident of this place and several from Hagstown, who acted as spies and pilots. Among the latter was a man who, it is alleged, was a member of the late Legislature, but we can hardly credit it. These gentlemen departed with the company in which they came. They had remained here their necks would have been encircled with a hopen cravat.

There are about eight hundred horses taken from the stables here, and the farmers in the vicinity, and a number of skilful attenuated equines left in their place."

Well, the part about the taking of good horses (for which Pennsylvania is famous) reminds us awfully of the way the Yankees acted in Tennessee—Franklin county especially. We hope the "rebel" got a fine one to pay for "Black Mlie" whom the Yankees got from the litter of the Bulletin. Who wouldn't be a good horse in Pennsylvania, and thus present a good appearance before the good Quaker State, that has sent out an hundred thousand thieves to desolate our homes, insult our women and murder our men.

Without further comment we publish the remainder of the correspondence.

"The puts beyond Chambersburg have nothing to report. Cashtown is said to have been visited this morning by sixty rebels, who are said to have spent the preceding night at Tannatburg."

The rebel leaders, there is reason to believe, expecting to defeat McClellan in the next battle, sent Stuart on his late reconnaissance in force, for the purpose of obtaining a correct knowledge of the topography of Pennsylvania, and thus enabled to march a large army speedily on Harrisburg, first sending two parties of cavalry to cut railroad communication. One to cut that the Pennsylvania Railroad at Mount Union, the other that of the Baltimore and Ohio, below Frederick.

Stuart having accomplished this reconnaissance, withdrew into Virginia. It is believed in official circles that there may be small parties of stragglers, who were unable to rejoin the main body, yet prowling among the mountains.

On Sunday morning, the rebels destroyed all the telegraph instruments, batteries and a number of miles of wire at Chambersburg; but, notwithstanding this, though the energy of the President of the Atlantic and Ohio Telegraph Company, Col. John H. Berryville, all repairs were made, and the Chambersburg line re-opened, and communication with Gen. McClellan's headquarters established Saturday evening."

In connection with this brilliant raid of Gen. Stuart's the Washington Star says:

"A man who arrived here this morning from near Conrad's Ferry, states that he was in the presence of General

Stuart a few minutes before he crossed the river with his marauding force in retreat from Pennsylvania. Stuart informed him, in a sarcastic manner, he had fooled the whole party, but regretted he had not accomplished what was intended when he started, as he was expected to reach Frederick, Maryland, destroy the Government stores at that point, then destroy the bridge over the Monocacy River; but that all things taken into consideration, he had carried out his programme with much success. Stuart's men and horses looked extremely exhausted, but the former were in high glee, and from the looks of the clothing on their horses, and that which they had on their persons, and that which they had tied on their extra stolen horses, which numbered about 1,000, a change would be very acceptable, especially shoes and boots, of which they had a large quantity. Gen. Stuart sent his compliments to a number of United States officers, with whom he was acquainted in old times."

Lieutenant Generals.—The President has appointed seven Lieutenant Generals to command the several army corps, under a recent act of Congress. The nominations were confirmed by the Senate last Thursday, in Executive session, but the list has not yet been returned to the Adjutant General's office.

Report says, and doubtless truly, that Longstreet, Jackson, Hardee and Pemberton, are among the seven.

McClellan has always declared he would never fight for emancipation. He now prohibits its discussion in his army, and still continues to hold his commission. He must feel like a degraded dog.

The Macon Telegraph of the 21st remarks: As the returns from the town elections in Connecticut come in they continue to exhibit large democratic gains. Thus far the vote shows that 46 have gone democratic, 28 republican and 14 fusion. Last year 64 of the same towns went republican and 24 democratic.

Says the Montgomery Mail: Two mammoth engines complete, which in days past have done good service in the Confederacy, have arrived, overland, from a point not necessary to designate, and will be immediately transferred, to a craft somewhere, destined to do her part in making blockaders "lie fudder" or "swim like a rock." Verily a portion of the good Time has come!

—Daniel S. Dickinson has gone over, body and boots, to Lincoln. He denounces the Seymour Democrats.

—A letter from Mississippi to a gentleman in Lynchburg, says that the prices of substitutes in that State is from five thousand to eight thousand dollars.

—The Indian war in Minnesota is said to be practically ended. Fifteen hundred of the hostile Indians are prisoners, and many others coming in. The leading chiefs who are proved to have participated in the late massacres will be summarily executed.

A gentleman just from our army in Kentucky furnishes the Mobile Advertiser with the following report of work done by the Kirby Smith's brigade since entering Kentucky: "We have now on our parole books over 5,000 prisoners. We have captured 18 pieces of artillery, 500 wagons, 2,000 mules and 1,500 horses, and small arms in vast quantities."

TELEGRAPHIC.

SPECIAL TO DAILY BULLETIN.

CHATTANOOGA, 25.

We have nothing from the Gap. All quiet in the direction of Nashville.

Buell's movements are not spoken of—nothing is known of them.

Gen. Bragg has gone to Richmond, and Polk is in command during his absence.

CHARLESTON, 25.

All accounts show the Pocotaligo fight to have been hotly contested and a glorious victory, in fact another Secessionville affair.

The enemy's gun boats this evening left Mackay's Point, going back to Port Royal.

Maj. Gen. Breckenridge took supper at Decherd last evening. Quite a crowd collected to get a glimpse of the able statesman and distinguished hero. What a brilliant eye and noble features he has!

We had a "right sharp" snow in this vicinage Saturday night and ice was plentiful.

Unavoidable circumstances prevented us from getting out the Bulletin yesterday.

Distinguished Arrival.—John Mitchell, the Irish patriot, so well known to the people of the Confederate States, arrived yesterday in Richmond, direct from Paris, where he has lived for three or four years. Mr. Mitchell, during his former residence in the South, was the constant advocate of secession. His political sagacity long saw and predicted the dismemberment of the American Union.

Mr. Mitchell has two sons, captains in the army, both of whom have recently distinguished themselves in the recent battles. Capt. Mitchell, of the 1st Virginia Volunteers, was wounded in the battles around Richmond. A third son accompanies Mr. Mitchell to the Confederate States. A host of friends will welcome the leader of Young Ireland to the Confederacy. Could not an Irish brigade, with John Mitchell as leader, be organized to meet Corecoran or Meagher? *Nous verrons.* —Rich. Eng.

We learn, says the Richmond Examiner, that by directions of the Secretary of War, the Yankee prisoners taken by Col. J. D. Imboden's command on the upper Potomac are to be retained in Richmond until the Lincoln Government recognizes as prisoners of war the members of the Confederate partisan ranger corps, the prisoners in our hands being of a similar organization. They number one hundred and forty-seven privates and six officers.

Says the Richmond Examiner: There was delivered at Castle Thunder, on Monday, by order of General Winder, one Major Thos. J. Jordan, captured at Tompkinsville, and who is charged with being the heathen instigator of the most unheard of outrages at Spartan, Tennessee, where several women were outraged by the soldiery under his command, and with his sanction, Jordan will not be regarded as a prisoner of war, but will be held for trial as a felon by the laws of the Commonwealth.

The New York Herald says that there are 145 members of the Northern Congress to be chosen this fall. Seven have been already elected, and thirty will not be chosen till next year. A number of military men are candidates.