

WINCHESTER DAILY BULLETIN

"THE WILL OF A PEOPLE RESOLVED TO BE FREE IS LITTLE LESS THAN OMNIPOTENT."

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The Daily Bulletin.

W. J. SLATTER, PROPRIETOR.

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Mr. Vallandigham's Speech.

In the Federal House of Representatives, on the 14th, a series of resolutions were under consideration declaring the rebellion deliberately wicked and without reasonable excuse; that the war was inaugurated solely for the suppression of the rebellion and the restoration of the Union as it was; that the Union restored, the war would cease, and the seceding States be received back into the Union with all the privileges and immunities to which they were originally entitled—when Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio, made a speech which stirred up the Abolition fire to a lofty pitch. We copy a portion of his remarks, from the reports in the Northern papers:

The only difficulty in the way of a reunion was the want of the will to reunite, and while the war lasted that would never exist. If the country were really tired of the war, and thought the military experiment had been tried long enough, and enough of blood and treasure had been expended and misery inflicted on both, he would then propose this: Stop fighting; make an armistice—no formal treaty; with draw your army from the seceded States; reduce both armies to a fair and sufficient peace establishment; declare absolute free trade between the North and South; buy and sell; agree upon a Zollverein; recall your fleets; break up your blockade; reduce your navy; restore travel; open up the railroads; re-establish the telegraphs; reunite your express companies; make no more Monitors and iron clads, but set your friendly steamers and steamships again in motion; visit the North and West; visit the South; exchange newspapers; migrate; intermarry; let slavery alone; hold elections at the appointed times; let us choose a new President in 1864; and when the gospel of peace shall have sounded again from heaven into their hearts, and the gospel of abolition and hate been expelled, let your clergy and the churches meet again in Christian intercourse, North and South. Let secret orders and voluntary associations everywhere reunite as brethren once more. In short, give to all the natural and all the artificial causes which impel us together their fullest sway. Let time do its office in drying tears, dispelling sorrow, mellowing passions, and making the herbs, and the grass and the trees to grow again upon the hundred battle fields of this terrible war. He denied that this was a formal recognition, to which, for obvious reasons, he would not consent. It was informal recognition, and so was the exchange of prisoners, flags of truce, etc. If it confessed disunion, it was only as the surgeon who sets a fractured limb and heals it, admitting that it was broken. It would not do to say the government would have failed to crush out the rebellion. It had failed, and would always fail. Neither ought anybody to complain that no one would be hung; for nobody would be hung, though the war lasted fifty years. But if nobody was to be hung, then let the wrongdoers of the administration rejoice and be ex-

ceeding glad. He approved of mediation as a means of suspending hostilities, but rejected arbitration. He spoke also of the important lessons the war had taught on both sides, in explaining anti-slavery errors, in proving the strength of the South, and in showing that slavery, instead of weakness, was power; that the non-slaveholding white men of the South were the chief support of slavery, and that there was no danger of servile insurrections. He said that the South had learned, too, that personal courage is a quality common to all sections, and that in battle the men of the North, and especially of the West, were their equals. Twenty months of war had corrected many errors, and taught us the wisdom of a century; and if we would only reunite, the Union would be stronger and more durable than ever. He expressed his readiness to yield personal interests and the more material rewards of ambition just now to the future good of the country. Whoever believed the war would restore this Union; whoever was for war for the abolition of slavery or for disunion; whoever demanded Southern independence and final separation, would not be satisfied with what he said? But he had always been for the Union, and would not now surrender it. In youth he had desired to live to see the hundredth anniversary of American independence, and hear our orators exult in the growing glories and greatness of the still United States. He hoped for it still—surer, if possible. In any event, let that day be the day of the great restoration. We were in the midst of the crisis of the revolution, if we secured peace now and began reunion, all would be well. If not, he saw nothing before us but revolution and anarchy.

"A Little More Grape."

By confession of the enemy, Gen. Bragg inflicted as much damage upon the Yankees as they have probably suffered in any other battle of the war. The slaughter was terrific. That he was not totally routed was probably owing to his vast preponderance of numbers. After all, in view of the terrible havoc which the enemy suffered, and Bragg's successful taking off of all he had captured, the falling back of Gen. Bragg is not without alleviation. He has taken away all the prisoners and all the guns he has captured, and is now ready to give the enemy, if he chooses to attack him "a little more grape."

The "taking off" of everything he captures is a peculiarity of this General, for which he deserves some credit. He captured an immense quantity of supplies in Kentucky, and took them off safely. He captured four thousand men, twenty-four cannon, and five thousand stand of small arms at Murfreesboro, and took them off also. We shall not be surprised if the Yankees, in view of the spoils he is always delivering them of, should designate him the Cossack of the South. In that event, we would respectfully suggest that they give him the name of Gen. Tocksmoff. This is a very good Russian name, and it has the advantage of describing the General's peculiar genius. We trust that he may continue to merit the title, and take off guns and Yankees till the end of the war.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

Lt. Gen. Leonidas Polk arrived in Chattanooga the other day from the old North State. No fears now, we reckon, of the Bushwhackers getting hold of him, but a fine likelihood the other way.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, writing from Rosecrans' army, in describing Breckinridge's charge on the 31st December, says: "If utter madness can be called bravery, then indeed were these rebels brave."

By the fall of Arkansas Post the fine cotton region of Arkansas valley is left to be ravaged by the Yankees.

The Army of the Potomac.

A correspondent of the New York Times, speculating upon the army of the Potomac, and what is to be done with it, gives a very unpromising condition of its spirit at present, and the causes of its oppression. He says:

"Sad, sad it is to look at this superb army of the Potomac, the match of which no conqueror ever led—this incomparable army, fit to perform the mission the country has imposed upon it—paralyzed, petrified, put under a blight and spell; and on the other hand the noble nation, bleeding to death and pouring out the rich wine of its life in vain."

"But the root of the matter is a distrust of the general conduct and ordering of things. They feel that things are at loose ends—in fact they know it, for our army is one that reads and thinks. This spirit of discontent is augmented by many causes of a special nature. For example: 1. They have not for several months been paid. Shameful and inexcusable in the Government! 2. The stagnation, ennui, disgust, suffering, sickness and discomfort of camp life in winter, (without quarters) amid Virginia mud, cold and rain."

"No small hardships I can assure you, and it is doubtful if any regular European army ever had to submit to equally great ones. 3. General feeling of despondency resulting from mismanagement and our want of military success. Soldiers are severe critics, and are not to be bamboozled. You may marshal your array of victories in glittering editorials—they smile sarcastically at them. You see men who tell you that they have been in a dozen battles and were licked and chased every time—they would like to chase once to see how it "feels." This begins to tell painfully on them. Their splendid qualities—their patience, faith, hope, courage, are gradually oozing out. Certainly never were a graver, gloomier more sober, sombre, serious and unmusical body of men than the Army of the Potomac at the present time. It is a saddening contrast with a year ago."

From over the Border.

If we could listen to the tales brought from Yankee doledom by blockade runners, we might expect a general smash-up down East at an early day. One gentleman of this class, lately arrived, predicts peace in sixty days, and thereafter and very speedily an indiscriminate throat-cutting throughout Yankeeedom. He reports their finances as irretrievably ruined—their army as hopelessly demoralized, and only kept together until they can get their back pay, and discord and confusion rampant throughout the land. The tale is cheering; but it must be received *cum grano salis*, and, at any rate, we must not permit it to influence our action in the least. We may make it true by wise and vigorous measures.—*Richmond Whig.*

LEATHER AS A SMALL-POX DISINFECTANT.—The shavings or scraps of leather burned in localities infected by the small-pox, is said to be a sure disinfectant against this disease. The recipe comes from an old physician, whose practice has been largely among small-pox patients for the last thirty years, and who, in all that time, was never called upon to treat for small-pox, a workman in leather, either as a shoemaker or tanner.

The theory has been put in practice at Castle Thunder with very good success, no cases having occurred since the burning commenced. The remedy is simple, and within the reach of every one, and is certainly worth a trial.

Gen. Joseph E. Johnston returned to this city a few nights since. He expresses himself as perfectly satisfied with the condition of affairs in Mississippi, and he speaks hopefully and cheerfully of the cause everywhere.—*Chattanooga Rebel.*

By Telegraph.

EXPRESSLY FOR THE DAILY BULLETIN

RICHMOND 28.

There has been a continuous fall of snow all day.

Advices from Fredericksburg report all quiet. The tempestuous weather has probably disconcerted the enemy's plans and defeated his programme for the capture of Richmond and Wilmington. [Gen. Lee would have defeated it if the weather hadn't, we opine.] The enemy will not be able to accomplish anything in Northern Virginia or Eastern North Carolina this winter.

RICHMOND, Jan. 28.

Brigadier Gen. Jubal A. Early has been made Maj. General and placed in command of Ewell's old Division. Brig. Gen. Trimble made Maj. Gen. and placed over Jackson's old Division.

Snow falling here steadily this morning. The streets and roads in an awful condition, and it is impossible for Burnside to advance at present.

Yankee Finances.

The high prices of gold in the North is an infallible sign that there is a growing sense of the utter hopelessness of subjugating the South. The Yankee merchants must lose the difference in all their foreign transactions, while it will come upon the people in the exorbitant prices for all the necessities of life. There is a great difference on this score between them and us; they are our assailants; we are the assailed. A people struggling for liberty will cheerfully submit to any sacrifice rather than yield to conquerors, while those who are fighting for dominion will be more apt to calculate the cost of a war waged upon so gigantic a scale as that which now afflicts this continent, especially when facts demonstrate that every effort made by the assailants only drifts them further from their cherished object. We conclude, therefore, that there is no doubt that the Lincoln dynasty will continue to encounter more serious difficulties in the derangement of its finances. On the commercial relations of the North, the effects are too plain to require comment. But the Yankee nation is an anomaly, and there is no such thing as telling what they will probably do under any set of given circumstances.—*Selma (Ala.) Reporter.*

TREATMENT OF NEGROES AT PORT ROYAL.—The Richmond correspondent of the Charleston Mercury says:

I have before me a copy of Saxton's General Order to the helots at Port Royal. It is pretty tough. The poor wretches have their freedom secured to them with a vengeance. All of them, even down to the children, are compelled to work. To "each working hand" is allotted "one acre and two tasks for corn; one quarter task for potatoes." A task is a quarter of an acre. "In exchange for the government lands, etc., the negroes (this is the official language—not "our colored brethren") are to plant and cultivate, in addition to the above allotment, six acres each for every mule or horse belonging to the plantation or the superintendent; one for the superintendent himself; one and a half for the ploughman, and one acre for every old or disabled person." Besides this, the negroes are compelled to furnish the manure used in cultivating the various acres allotted to them. Utopia is colonized at last.

TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE.—Richmond Jan. 24th.—The representatives in Congress from Tennessee have united in the recommendation to Governor Harris to convene the Legislature of that State.