

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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When you find before your name on your paper, please renew your subscription, as it is a notice that the time for which it has been paid will expire in a few days. Articles of much length, intended for publication, must be handed in in the forenoon to insure publication next day.

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Obituaries, Editorial Notices and Communications for individual benefit, will be charged 20 cents per line.

From Europe.

NEW YORK, May 6.—The steamer Australasian has arrived, with Liverpool dates to the 25th ult.

An important debate had occurred in both Houses of Parliament, concerning the seizure of British ships in neutral waters, and the protection granted by Mr. Adams to Mexican traders. Many of the Speakers urged that such proceedings cannot be tolerated. Mr. Roebuck declared himself for war. The Ministers and their supporters counselled moderation, and deprecated the violence of some of the speakers.

Lord Palmerston simply said that the matters were being considered.

Lord Russell said that the seizure of the Dolphin and the conduct of Mr. Adams would be represented to the Washington Government for redress.

Many of the journals argue that the American Government should learn a lesson from the irritation evinced, unless it desires to increase the feeling.

The Globe regards the state of affairs as critical, and says that the reciprocal irritation argues badly for the continuance of amicable relations.

In the House of Lords, on the 24th ult., Lord Ralsdale called attention to the interference with the mails on the ships seized by the Federals.

Lord Derby said that there was nothing more monstrous than the claim of the Americans to deal with such mails, and he was astonished that the Government should acquiesce.

Lord Russell said that the practice was in a great degree sanctioned by Lord Stowell, but the instructions had been modified. He would obtain the information of the law officers of the Crown and lay it on the table.

In the House of Commons, on the 24th ult., the Solicitor General, in reply to an inquiry by Lord Chesham, said that British merchantmen, had been authorized to resist capture by the Federal cruisers. They would, if doing so, be subjected to condemnation.

Mr. Horsfall called attention to the seizure of the gunboat, Alexandria at Liverpool, and asserted that there was nothing to justify it. He denied that it was intended for the Confederates. He showed the benefits which the Federals were deriving from the free shipment of warlike stores, and even re-

impartially administer the foreign enlistment act.

The Attorney General justifies the seizure of the Alexandria, and said the case would take its legal course. He pronounced Mr. Horsfall's charges as most unfair. The merits of the Alexandria case were then generally debated.

Mr. Cobden asserted that America had always acted up to the principles of the Foreign Enlistment Act and he demanded that England should act in like spirit towards America. He denounced the case of the Alabama and said she should be seized as the only method of ending such practices.

Sir Fitzroy Kelly asked if the Government was taking steps to protect the postal service for Mexico.

Northern Democrats.

It is useless to disguise the fact, says the Selma Reporter, that Northern Democrats, as a mass, are not in favor of the separate nationality of the Confederate States. They wish for peace, but not upon the basis of disunion. They are still deluded with dreams of reconstruction, and will continue to cling to the hope of such a consummation, however fallacious such expectancy may appear to us. It is for no political principle that Yankees fight, for the war with them is a mere matter of life and death. They believe—and very properly, perhaps—that they will be impoverished and ruined by the permanent dissolution of the old Union, and hence they will defer the recognition of our independence until despair succeeds the desperation with which they wage this useless conflict. What we most need at this juncture is a triumph over the invader that will drive him to the Ohio river—a crushing and telling victory that will remove the theater of war from our territory and bring its horrid realities home to the perfidious Yankees. If the South would gather up all its strength into one tremendous effort, we verily believe that the cowardly vandals could be hurled back upon their own soil, and a cry extorted for peace that would listen to no denial.

While their armies can live and grow fat upon the heart of the South, it is not strange that they are in so hurry to offer us the olive of reconciliation. Those who are directly responsible as the instigators of the crusade, are growing rich off its spoils. New England is in a condition of unprecedented prosperity. She cares nothing for the slaughter of Yankees, since it relieves her of a redundant population. As another has truly said, "it is living interests and not dead soldiers about which they interest themselves. They must be whipped back out of the country, and their military strength greatly shattered, before the true cry for peace on the ground of Southern independence will ever be heard. These results might be greatly hastened by foreign recognition, and the presence of a conquering Confederate fleet."

RYE STRAW FOR BRAIDING.—A writer in the Edgefield Advertiser gives the following directions for preparing rye straw for braiding:

The rye must be cut while in bloom. Cut as carefully as possible to prevent breaking, early in the morning, and bundle it immediately, before the sun has much power on it. It must then be taken to a kettle of boiling water, and each bundle steeped three minutes, then open the bundle and spread out to dry and bleach, a clear sun being almost indispensable to fine color.—After it becomes properly dried, put into a bundle again to be kept in a dry place, where the dust cannot soil it.

Port Hudson is still held by a Confederate force competent to man and defend the works. The rest of the garrison has been put in motion to unite with the forces of Vicksburg, and under Gens. Bowen and Loring to fight the enemy in the field.—*Mobile Advertiser.*

A "Noble" Rogue.

Bonaparte stole paintings, statuary, bronzes, obelisks, works of art of every description. But he stole from his enemies, openly and in broad day light. Greater than Napoleon, the Yankees not only piller the houses of Fredericksburg, and fill their trunks with table linen, spit-boxes, spoons, and coal-scuttles, but steal from themselves, and actually send home prizes of war fleeced out of each others pockets and knapsacks. Sergeant Noble Hammond, of the 5th Michigan cavalry, is no ordinary rogue, no common canteen stealer, no henroost guerrilla. His tastes are elevated, his notions refined, his desires aristocratic. He leaps the wall of the Congressional burying ground at Washington, and ravishes two statues; he breaks into the residence of Clark Mills, the sculptor, and rescues in triumph a bronze statue which had there been held in durance vile.

This done, the æsthetic ghoul and liberator of bronzes boxes up his spoils and sends them home to his wife—an enthusiast in art, like himself—and accompanies the plunder with a written legend, the reading of which must have been as good as a play.

"Oh, Noble!" exclaims his enraptured spouse, "what beautiful cherubs you do find! I don't know but we shall almost worship them." Blank gazes at them perfectly entranced, lost in admiration, and says, "Oh! dear, sweet little angels, I want to kiss them."—My little child wants to wake them up and play with them. They are the pet treasures of the family.

Noble's noble findings remind us of the dandy negro who was accused of stealing by his master. "No, master," he replied, "I never steals nothing; I finds things."

But Noble was not content with works of art made by the rude hand of man, he must have some of nature's artistic productions, and as he breaks into Old Abe's greenhouse, pillages right and left, boxes up his vegetable captures, and packs them off to his wife, who shouts for joy, and says: "I do expect by next summer the conservatory, will be in a blaze of tropical splendor."

The best or the worst is yet to be told. Another letter from Noble's wife, dated February 8th, contains the following:

"The 'Sleeping Beauty' has arrived during my absence, and reposes in all its gold purity in the conservatory.—Mother says that 'Divine Love' was broken in the journey. We very much regret it, for I think it better for conservatory decoration than the 'Sleeping Beauty,' which is more of a parlor piece, and the finer of the two."

This will do. Think of a Yankee cavalry stealing "Divine Love," conceive "Divine Love" broken in the journey, and thing of a Yankee woman condemning the purloined "Divine Love" to the base uses of "Conservatory decoration." Could roguery take a loftier flight or find a lower level?—*Rich. Whig.*

The Yankees are charging England with having furnished the shot that were so effective in the engagement at Charleston, and indulge in tirades of abuse against John Bull, whereas they were all made in Richmond. The Brooke gun is an invention of a Confederate officer, and bears his name. A hollow casting, rifled to a seven inch bore, constitutes the body of that cannon. The breech, however, is strengthened with bands of two and a half inches of wrought iron shrunk on. It was the most effective of the powerful cannon of Fort Sumter during the conflict, and is at all events the only one known to have penetrated an armor plated turret in actual war. The charge with which that has been done was twelve pounds, but a ten inch of the same pattern, on firing a bolt of 120 pounds through eight inch plates of iron, exploded with a charge of 25 pounds.

TELEGRAPHIC.

ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES.

JACKSON, May 15.

The enemy advanced yesterday upon Raymond with 10,000 men, where Gregg had 5,000 infantry and a few cavalry. Skirmishing commenced at 9 a. m., the enemy being continually reinforced, and continued until 1 p. m., when the battle opened heavily with musketry and artillery alone, when, learning that the enemy were heavily reinforced and ready to engage, Gregg retired slowly and in good order through Raymond, and made a stand at Mississippi Springs, where he was being reinforced with infantry and artillery. Col. McCayock, of the 19th Tennessee, was killed. The firing continues very heavy to-day, and is heard at Jackson.

RICHMOND, May 13.

A Quebec journal says that news has reached that city that fifteen regiments have been ordered from England, in consequence of the American ambassador having notified the English Government that in case the iron-clads now building for China were allowed to depart it would consider it equivalent to a declaration of war.

Canadian journals also say that nine vessels left England for Canada, with arms, ammunition, military, &c., six for Quebec and three for Montreal.

WILMINGTON, May 12.

The steamers Bawshee and Pet arrived this morning from Nassau.

RICHMOND, May 13.

The New York World of the 11th contains several fabulous reports, including the capture of Richmond by Gen. Keys, who had advanced from Yorktown; the recrossing of the Rappahannock by Hooker; the destruction of the Virginia Railroad by Yankee cavalry, all of which caused great excitement and joy in all the Northern cities. The World is barren of news.

THE LOCATION OF THE LATE BATTLE FIELD.—From a reliable man familiar with the topography of the country in the region of the great battle of Saturday, we learn that Chancellorsville is in the county of Spotsylvania, three miles in a direct line from the Rapidan river, and the Wilderness, the point from which General Lee's dispatch says the enemy was driven, is about five miles distant from Chancellorsville, in a westerly direction. The Court House of Spotsylvania county is distant from the Wilderness about seven miles, and from Fredericksburg about twelve miles. Chancellorsville, to which the name of the battle will doubtless be given, is nothing but a tavern stand, and is ten miles west of Fredericksburg on the plank road leading from that town to Orange Court House. The face of the country between the Wilderness and Chancellorsville is slightly undulating, with a succession of fields, affording excellent ground for maneuvering an army, particularly along the road between the two places. Back of Chancellorsville and towards the Rapidan there are ranges of hills, and the country is rough.—*Lynchburg Republican.*

State of Tennessee.—Grundy Co.

David S. Long and Thomas S. Pattie, Administrators of James D. Pattie deceased, vs. William Pattie et al.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Clerk and Master, from affidavit, that the defendant, William Pattie, is not a citizen of the State of Tennessee, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in the Winchester Bulletin, a newspaper published in the town of Winchester, Tennessee, commanding the said defendant to be and appear at the next June term of our said Court, to be holden at the Court House in the town of Altamont, on the first Monday in June next, to answer, plead, or demur to complainants' bill, or the same will be taken for confessed as to him, and set for hearing *ex parte*.
apr19-law-1w. S. P. TIPTON, Clerk.

ARMY BLANKS.

FORMS ON HAND AT THE BULLETIN OFFICE, viz: 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 17, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24.

Also, Morning Reports for Hospitals, Muster and Pay Rolls, Descriptive Lists, &c., beautifully printed on good paper. Other Blanks printed to order. feb17