

Important Notice!

Notice is hereby given that I have this day sold to Dr. J. E. BEVERLY my interest in the office of the WINCHESTER JOURNAL.

All those knowing themselves indebted to me or to the firm of DYKES & BONE BRADY, on back subscription, legal advertising or job work, will see the necessity of making immediate settlement, as I am determined to close up my books.

L. G. DYKES.

MONDAY, November 24, 1862.

PEACE PROSPECT.

A kind of vague, general impression seems to prevail that we are near the end of the war. Heaven grant it may be so, on a proper basis. But terrible as is the war, and no one can regard it with greater horror than the writer, a spurious, paltering, hollow peace on any kind of a Slavery-compromising basis, would, to our way of thinking, be infinitely more disastrous.

And it is just here our fears lie. They will almost lay down their arms to save their institution. Let no such overtures be heard! In their madness they went to war for Slavery.

BATTLE IN ARKANSAS.

Gen. Herron on his way to reinforce Gen. Blunt, on the 5th, met the enemy near Fayetteville 24,000 strong under Generals Parsons, Marmaduke, Frost and Rains, as division commanders, all under Gen. Hindman, well supported by a force of 18 pieces of artillery.

Herron with the 37th and 94th Illinois, 19th and 24th Iowa, 26th Indiana, 20th Wisconsin, and a battalion or two of cavalry, 6500 to 7000 men and 24 pieces of artillery fought desperately from 10 A. M. till dark.

Our reported loss 600; that of the rebels 1,500; few prisoners taken. Four caissons were taken by our side filled with ammunition.

Lieut.-Col. McFarland, of the 19th Iowa, was killed, and Major Hubbard, 1st Missouri cavalry, taken prisoner.

The citizens of Indianapolis are agitating the project of a City Dispensary. It is certainly a laudable undertaking and more strongly indicated now than in common times.

The Muncie Times says Samuel W. Harlan of Delaware county has made this season 1,004 gallons of sorghum molasses and Andrew Rockenfield of the same county 2,251 gallons.

FROM THE SIXTY-NINTH.

ON THE MISSISSIPPI, OFF ISLAND No. 25, Nov. 30.

ED. JOURNAL: This beautiful Sabbath morning finds your "most obedient" aboard the Chancellor, quietly floating down the Mississippi. On the east we can view the soil of Tennessee, and on the west that of Arkansas.

We left Indianapolis just at night and consequently did not get to see any of the country till we reached Mattoon, Ill. We passed through some very beautiful prairie, it is true, but most of the land seems barren and poor; what timber there is is white oak, and low and scrubby.

We reached Cairo after night and were marched aboard the boat and went to Columbus that night, and did not get to see the town at all. Yesterday morning we awoke at Columbus and soon started. Here we leave out on to the waters of the grand Mississippi. Seated upon the hurricane deck, we gave our vision a rare treat: The immense sandbars with wild birds of various kinds flitting about them, and the banks fringed on either side, as far as the eye can reach, with groves of cotton-wood bushes, with an occasional log hut and corn-patch on the bank, was truly a feast for those that fancy the curious.

During our trip we passed Island No. 10. There are no marks of distinction within the island itself, yet the wrecks of vessels near by in the river, plainly indicate its fame.

This morning the boat had run aground till the boys had to mostly all get off before she could start. We enjoyed this much. We went ashore and made foot-prints and wrote our names in the sands of Arkansas.

There are still a good many cases of measles and mumps with us, but the boys that are sick are in the cabin and well cared for. We will doubtless reach Memphis to-day. We do not get any army news on the boat. The 49th Indiana regiment is going down just before us. We know not how the weather is up in old Randolph, but here it is pleasant. The breeze is as balmy and mild as it is commonly the first of May in Randolph. I am perfectly comfortable on the upper deck, where I am seated.

SUBROSA.

THE GENESSE FARMER.—The December number of this well-known agricultural journal is received. We can not too often recommend our agricultural and horticultural friends to take the Farmer. It is published at the low price of sixty cents a year, and each number contains hints and suggestions well worth the subscription price for a year. All who subscribe at this time for the next volume will receive the December number free. Send the sixty cents to JOSEPH HARRIS, Rochester, N. Y. Or, if you wish to examine the paper before subscribing, call and examine it at this office. The publisher makes some tempting offers to all who are willing to act as agents for the paper in getting subscribers. Specimen copies, prospectuses, &c., will be sent free to all who wish them.

TELEGRAPHIC.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.

A schooner, in attempting to run the blockade off Wilmington, North Carolina, this morning, was chased ashore by the United States steamers Mount Vernon and Cambridge and destroyed.

About 8 a. m. the Cambridge returned with the schooner Emma Tuttle, which was also trying to run the blockade.

At noon the schooner Brilliant, of Nassau, was chased by the United States steamers Daylight and Mount Vernon, thus making three vessels lost to the rebels in one day. This is the eighth vessel either captured or destroyed by the Cambridge, Mount Vernon and Daylight within thirty days.

NEW YORK, December 7th.—The Navy Department has received reliable information of the whereabouts of the pirate Alabama. The Vanderbilt sails to-day or to-morrow to look for her.

The Herald has a Harper's Ferry dispatch that Gen. Geary moved upon and captured Winchester on the 3d, very much to the satisfaction of the citizens.

Gen. Slocum had left Harper's Ferry on the 1st, met and routed rebel cavalry under White, Henderson and Baylor and marched into Berryville. The same evening he had another successful engagement with the enemy and stopped three miles from Berryville. Next day he marched beyond Occoquan, skirmishing as he went. He captured 100 horses and mules and several loads of flour, &c. At Winchester he took 25 rebels and gave protection to 74 conscripts. One of our men was slightly wounded.

In pursuance of orders Gen. Geary returned to Harper's Ferry through large deputations of citizens begged him to remain. Certificates of \$5,000 each to the amount of 1 1/2 millions was stolen on the 5th, from Treasurer Spinner's desk—fortunately unsigned.

A dispatch from Burnside's army, December 7th, says: Last night was intensely cold and some of the troops suffered for want of blankets. Ice formed on the Potomac at Aquia creek from one to two inches thick. Roads bad and very rough!

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 5.—Gen. Viele, as Military Governor, will issue a proclamation and writ of election of a member of Congress from Norfolk district to-morrow.

A large vote will be polled, as the residents are anxious to save their slave property from the effects of the President's proclamation by conforming to its requirements.

It is known that Hon. Joseph Segar has succeeded in having his district exempted by the President.

A heavy storm has been raging here all day.

The Senate of the Virginia Legislature, at Wheeling, passed a resolution on the 6th condemning the course of Mr. Carlisle in and out of the U. S. Senate, and requesting him to resign his seat. It was expected to pass the House by a large majority.

Gov. Pierpont endorses the emancipation policy of President Lincoln.

Gen. Banks was nominated for the Presidency at a large and enthusiastic meeting of the Eastern, N. C. Freelabor Association on the 3d.

The Native, N. C., Union troops insist on a radical emancipation and confiscation policy. It seems to be the rebel policy to abandon to the "inimic" all that portion of the State lying Eastward of the Weldon and Wilmington Railroads. Health of troops good. Yellow fever abating.

A body of 150 citizens went to St. Paul on the 8th, armed like Indians, broke through the guard avowing their intention to murder the Indian prisoners at Ft. Lincoln, but were captured and released. The Governor issued a Proclamation urging the people not to throw away the good name of the State notwithstanding the tardiness of the Executive action.

A telegram from Nashville on the 8th, confirms the capture of Nicklings cavalry, the 109th Illinois, 106th and 108th Ohio, and a detachment of the 2nd Indi-

ana cavalry, under Col. Moore. They surrendered to Morgan's forces on Sunday, after an hour's fighting.

Gen. Schenck is so far recovered from his wounds, received in the last Bull Run battles, as to take charge of his command at Baltimore.

A special to the Gazette, from Evansville, says, that a returned Kentuckian, who passed all through the rebel camps, reports them in force at Talahoma and Murfreesborough, and thinks them 75,000 strong under Bragg, Kirby, Smith, Breckenridge and others, subsisting on bread and meat. Condition of the people in East and Middle Tennessee most deplorable. Stripped of provisions fabulous prices prevail, which cannot long be paid. The rebels are fortifying and will make a desperate fight as their last hope in the West.

CHICAGO, Dec. 9.—A special dispatch from Oxford, Miss., of the 7th, says:

"Col. Dicker's cavalry had a two hours' fight with the rebels near Colfeville, on Friday night.

"The rebels were said to have had 500 infantry, cavalry and artillery.

"The Federal loss was 9 killed, 50 wounded, and 60 missing.

"The rebel loss was 300 killed and wounded.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.

Our delegation in Congress have resolved to press the claims of an Indian as successor to Secretary Smith.

The President has ordered that 39 specifically named Minnesota Indians be hung on the 19th inst.

Gen. Burnside endorses Sigel. Thoroughfare Gap, Aldie and surrounding country, is said to be evacuated by the rebels. McClellan has bought a home in New York to make it his permanent abode. He exonerates McDowell.

NEWBURN, N. C., Dec. 9.

Great dissatisfaction exists in the interior, and the impression is that a signal victory by Burnside would be followed by the complete abandonment of the border States with North Carolina and Tennessee. The Progress estimates rebel losses in recent battles at 75,000.

SOLDIERS' PAY.

Our ever-vigilant and patriotic Governor has petitioned Congress to raise the pay of privates in the army from thirteen to fifteen dollars a month.

The Governor backs up his petition in a very cogent and powerful way by a tabular statement of the comparative expense of living now and at the beginning of the war.—The increase on groceries and provisions has been about sixty per cent., while that on clothing and furnishing goods has been about one hundred and twenty per cent.

Notwithstanding the objection that it would increase the expenses of the army and augment the public debt, he contends the measure would be one of sound economy. Dissatisfaction is growing in the army and desertions are becoming fearfully frequent.—This, he says, proceeds mostly from the condition of the soldier's family at home. He receives letters from them announcing their destitution of the necessities of life and that their neighbors fail to attend to their wants as they should. "He becomes maddened and desperate, and finding a furlough impossible, desertion is frequently the result." The Governor concludes his petition: "Whatever contributes to the speedy termination of the war is economy on a large scale. Our hopes for peace and a restored country are founded on the success of our arms; and it is believed that nothing would add to the efficiency and success of our arms so much as doing justice to the soldiers by increasing their pay."

It will be seen that the petition is already before Congress, and we hope, as we have very little doubt, that what is asked will very soon receive the form of an enactment.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Thirty-Seventh Congress.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.

HOUSE.—After the announcement, by the Speaker, of some appointments to fill certain vacancies in committees, &c., it was, on motion of Mr. Conklyn resolved that the President be requested, if compatible with the public interest, to transmit to the House the last official report of Gen. Buell.

Mr. Van Wyck introduced a bill to increase pay to soldiers.

Mr. Stevens introduced a bill to indemnify the President and others for suspending the Habeas Corpus and for all other acts in pursuance thereof!

Mr. Vallandigham objected to its second reading, when the question came up, Shall the bill be rejected? House refused to reject, 34 against 90. The bill was read.

Mr. Stevens moved to make the bill special order of the day for next Thursday.

Mr. Vallandigham objected. Mr. Cox desired to refer the bill to the Executive Committee.

Mr. Stevens then asked that the bill be put upon its passage.

The main question was then ordered, the vote standing 83 against 47.

Mr. Olin expressed great surprise that objection should be made to postponement and a careful consideration of the bill. He thought it discreditable to the House that a bill of the kind should be hurried through without ten minutes' discussion.

Mr. Vallandigham had objected to making it the special order.

Mr. Collax thought its immediate passage would be a credit rather than a discredit to the country. The matter had been discussed at large. He hoped it would pass at once.

Mr. Stevens being about to address the House on the subject, Mr. Vallandigham raised the question that he had no right to do so.

Mr. Holman moved to lay the bill on the table. Not carried, 45 to 88.

Mr. Stevens had not desired to put the bill on its passage, but a postponement had been prevented. He doubted the authority of the President to suspend the writ, except in cases of extreme necessity.

The bill passed by a vote of 96 to 45.

Mr. Wickliffe offered a resolution for the relief of loyal citizens, whose property and negroes had been taken by officers of the army. Referred.

On motion of Mr. Stevens various parts of the message were referred to appropriate committees.

Mr. Richardson criticized the message. It was all about the negro.

Adjourned.

SENATE.—Petitions in favor of a general bankrupt act, and one from Gov. Morton in favor of an increase of pay to private soldiers, were presented. Referred.

After some other motions and considerable discussion of a resolution offered by M. Saulsbury, relating to arrests of citizens of Delaware, the Chair announced the special order to be the bankrupt act. It was postponed to Thursday, 18th inst., and made the special order for that day.

Mr. Davis offered a resolution proposing amendments in the Constitution so as to alter the mode of electing President and Vice President. It was ordered to be printed, when the Senate went into executive session and adjourned.

Dec. 9.

HOUSE.—Mr. Conway objected to the proposition in relation to Western Virginia. Did not think it had the assent required by the Constitution. The scheme of placing State organizations in the hands of a few individuals appointed by the President was revolutionary and ought to be exposed to the reprobation of every loyal citizen.

Mr. Brown of Va. took the opposite view. Thought the requisitions of the Constitution had been complied with the same as in the case of Kentucky, which was formed from part of Va.

Mr. Mallory said he understood that not more than half the counties of Virginia were represented in the Wheeling Legislature.

Mr. Brown said all were expressly invited. If they stayed away, it was their own fault.—He argued the question at length.

stating various considerations why the State should be admitted. The people of that section had been struggling for 40 years for separate existence.

Mr. Crittenden appreciated the patriotism of the people of Western Virginia, but did not think new States could be made in this way. Congress could not admit a State out of the ancient Territory without the consent of the old Commonwealth. By the method proposed States might be created at pleasure without regard to the Constitution.

Mr. Edwards said he would sustain the loyal people. If there was no other way, he would seize the territory in the rebellious districts and repopulate them.

Mr. Wickliffe—You speak about repopulating Virginia.—What would you do with the people? Would you exterminate or make slaves of them?

Mr. Edwards—If necessary I would exterminate that whole people in order to preserve the integrity of the Union.

Mr. Wickliffe—Women and children?

Mr. Edwards—No. They are not found in arms. [This unintentional pun gave rise to great laughter.] They were entitled to protection, &c.

Mr. Maynard said the patriotic people of Western Virginia should be disenthralled and relieved from the dead carcass of Eastern Virginia without waiting for our army to compel the rest of the State to obedience.

Mr. Stevens said the revolutionary States being belligerents, were not entitled to the privileges of the Constitution. With his consent the Union could never be restored as it was under the Constitution with slavery.

Without concluding the House adjourned.

SENATE.—The Chair laid before the Senate the reply of the Secretary of War to an enquiry concerning the sale of colored freedmen captured by the rebels; no information on the subject in possession of the department.

Mr. Sherman presented a petition in favor of a general bankrupt law.

After several other unimportant motions, Mr. Hale moved to abolish the grade of medical officers in the service of the United States; after which the resolution offered by Mr. Saulsbury relative to arbitrary arrests of citizens of Delaware, was taken up.

Mr. Hale was not willing to see the Senate interfere with other departments. The courts were still open, if any one had been aggrieved; believed the writ of habeas corpus was not dead, yet acknowledges this was an embarrassing question.

Mr. Bayard thought, the President having asserted the right to suspend the writ, the Senate ought to inquire into the matter.

Mr. Wilson thought the President regretted the necessity of making these arrests as did every body else. Surely no loyal man would accuse the President of wantonly violating the rights of citizens.

The whole question was discussed at length by several members besides those named above, and without any decision the Senate adjourned.

Dec. 10.

HOUSE.—Nothing of importance to-day, except the passage of the bill admitting Western Virginia, as a State, into the Union. After debate, the bill passed—96 to 55.

Adjourned.

SENATE.—Mr. Rice offered a joint resolution for forfeiting the lands annuities of the Sioux Indians and providing for their removal. Referred.

Mr. Rice and Mr. Howard offered resolutions for the forfeiture of pay of officers of the army absent from their posts, except on sick-leave. Adopted.

Mr. Henderson gave notice of a bill to aid Missouri in the emancipation of her slaves.

Nothing else of importance. Adjourned.

A Jolly old doctor said that people who were prompt in their payments always recovered in their sickness, as they were good customers and the physicians could not afford to lose them.

SOME wag says of the postage-stamp currency, that if the North haven't thrashed the South, they can lick their new currency, at any rate.

PRENTICE—The Petersburg Express boasts that a rebel sharpshooter, named Jay, shot four Yankees in one skirmish. He must be a poppin' Jay.

The Democrat says that McClellan's army is without clothes. It is, as Joe said of the war-horse, "clothed with thunder."

The Scriptures speak of a man's asking for bread and receiving a stone. The rebels ask for salt and we give them salt-petre.

Coolness is considered a valuable quality in a soldier. We guess the rebels will be cool enough this coming winter.

The war has made a nation of mourners, but thank God we have yet to mourn a lost Union.

Beauregard complains that his hands have been tied. They should be. And so should his neck.

The Logan (O) Gazette gets off some excellent hits. In a late number is a cut of a pole with a copperhead snake wound around it, and underneath is the following:

"QUESTION. Copperhead! Copperhead! where are you going?"

ANSWER. I'm climbing this pole to hear the cocks crowing.

QUESTION. Copperhead! Copperhead! what do you see?"

ANSWER. Butternuts! Butternuts! thick as can be!

The day after the late election in this State, a Democratic newspaper in this city covered its bulletin with these announcements:

See Indiana. See Ohio. See Pennsylvania. See-moor.

A friend of ours, stepping up to the bulletin, wrote underneath, See cash.

—Independent.

SAVE YOUR RAGS.—There is great excitement just now among printers, editors and publishers about the increase in the price of paper. There is a good cause for it. One half of the newspapers in the country must stop if the present high prices continue. The whole difficulty might be avoided if more care was taken to save and collect cotton rags. More rags are wasted annually than are sold to the paper-makers. It now becomes a patriotic duty upon the part of every household to economize in this matter—to save and sell everything about the house out of which printing paper can be manufactured.—Daily Journal.

WOMAN'S GRIEF—A stingy husband.

J. D. CARTER, Dealer in Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Caps and Queen's-ware, No. 8, East Front of Public Square, and east of the Court House. dec 12

SPENCER HO USE, N. W. COR. UNION DEPOT, INDIANAPOLIS, : : INDIANA. M. HARTH, Owner and Proprietor.

TAILORING—STOP THE REBELS!

H. SIEC, MERCHANT TAILOR, Helms's Block, Winchester, Ind.

Keeps constantly on hand a fresh supply CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, And all other articles appertaining to the above business—all of which I will sell VERY CHEAP FOR CASH CUTTING AND MAKING done to order. All work warranted to give satisfaction and got up in the LATEST STYLES! Give me a call—I don't intend to be UNDERSOLD. [8 17

MONEY AT INTEREST

Notice to Borrowers of School Funds.

BY an Act of the last Legislature it is made the duty of the County Auditor to sell, annually, on the 4th Monday of January, all mortgaged premises on which there is either Principal or Interest due and unpaid.

There is a large amount of Interest due these Funds, and it MUST BE PAID, or the property mortgaged will be sold.—"THAT'S SO."

THOS. L. SCOTT, Oct. 31, 1862. td A. R. C.