WINCHESTER JOURNAL.

WINCHESTER:

Friday, - - - Dec. 26, 1862.

J. E. BEVERLY, : : : : Editor.

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 Dynes & Bonebrake, 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. Dynes.

Monday, November 24, 1862.

COMPARATIVE MORTALITY OF BULLETS AND DISEASES IN ARMIES.

One of the most melancholy considerations connected with the whole subject of war, relates to the fact of the great number of those who take up arms that sicken in camp, and are either rendered unfit for service or die before they have an opportunity of seeing the enemy. It has been estimated by competent authority, and on sound statistics, that an army of 100,000 men, by the sole fact of having entered upon a campaign, i. e., leaving out the influence of epidemics and battles, will have 10,000 men in hospital; and that, at the end of some months, if there have been engagements, and the number of patients increase, as is usual, we must count on a third being placed out of service by disease;—and when we take into account the faulty character of extemporized hospital and sanitary arrangements of a people all unused to the science of war, and the incompetency that will inevitably obtain on the part of medical appointments under such circumstances as surround our condition, we must expect to find the matter even worse than in the old world campaigns, where war has long been studied as an art and a science.

There are perhaps very few intelligent persons in the country who are not by this time convinced of this general truth; for every neighborhood and almost every family has had to feel the effects of our intestine strife in this way. Our whole country is full of diseased and debilitated soldiers who are just able to get away from hospital or camp on furlough, and these are only a small portion of those actually disabled by disease. A large majority of these have never seen an engagement, and a soldier disabled by wounds received in battle will be found comparatively rare.

One of our sanitary agents lately expressed the opinion that those of our own soldiers dying of disease would outnumber those dying from the actual casualties of war as fifty to one. We thought, and still think, his estimate large, but could not undertake to contradict it. Where now is the fine Potomac army with which McClellan set out for Richmond by way of Jamestown? Was that whole army ever decimated by battle? We think not, disastrous as were some of the engagements. But is it too much to suppose two-thirds or three-fourths have died of disease or become permanently disabled for any effective service? We know some Companies have been almost annihilated.

A Belgian Surgeon, M. Meyne, in a recent work on war statistics, makes some statements, interesting in themselves, that will go to strengthen the position we have here taken:

"During the first fifteen years of the occupation of Algeria by the French, one eleventh part of the forces were carried off by disease, and a 265th part only by casualties of war; that is, twenty-three times as many. Of the 115,000 Prussian soldiers who invaded Turkey in 1828-9, but from 10,000 to 15,000 repassed the Pruth, the rest succumbing to fever, dysentery and pestilence. During the Peninsular wars, of 25,000 French 3,000 perished on the road from Bayonne to Lisbon, either from fatigue or the scorching sun of 1808. The English army, during a period of 41 months, of an effective force of 61,500 combatants, lost 21,930 by disease, and only 8,889 by the casualties of war. The losses of the French during the Crimean war, were 16,000 by the accidents of war, and 53,000 by disease; that is, 16 to 53. And the proportions were much the same for the Sardinians and the English."

And it is to be taken into account that these Old Country adepts in the art-military, are much more particular and prudent in selecting their fighting material. They have more complete control of the men of whom armies are composed, and experience has taught them to reject all but the very soundest specimens. A man will answer well in a factory or to till the soil at home, who would never pay for the first outfit as a soldier. Very different with us. We went forth to do our own fighting and to make a short job of it, too. We have been learning the rudiments in the terribly expensive school of experience. A large part of those enlisted have proven a dead weight and expense to the cause. But we have them in charge and must take care of them.

THE CABINET IMBROGLIO.

During the first two or three days of the present week there was considerable excitement in Washington, and throughout the country, in reference to an impending dissolution of the Cabinet. A Senatorial caucus had been held on the 16th in which a resolution almost passed requesting Sec. Seward to resign. On the succeeding day a similar caucus was held in which a resolution did pass, asking the President to reorganize his Cabinet. Meanwhile Mr. Seward, getting wind of what they were driving at, tendered his resignation to the President; and, owing to considerations surrounding the matter Secretary Chase did the same. This gave the country reason to hope the rest would follow the example, and that a thorough reorganization of the Cabinet would take place. Very little objection was made to Mr. Chase and it was the general desire and expectation that he would be recalled. But Tuesday's dispatches spoiled all these fine air-castles for the present. The epidemic had been stayed and the affected parties even reported convalescent. President Lincoln had refused to accept the resignations, and with wonted magnanimity the retiring Secretaries had consented to return.

One of the most remarkable things about the matter is the extreme equanimity with which the country took the news of the affair. That most sensitive of all things, *trade*, if affected at all, was not adversely affected; stocks did not *fall*, and there was no electric shock in the money market.

The truth is, and cannot be disguised, the country at large has lost confidence in the administration, and would rather welcome than deprecate a change. After 18 months hoping against hope, the people would feel a sort of relief at any change that would offer a favorable *risk* of better things to come.

The distress in Lancashire appears to be steadily on the increase and becoming a real national burden and calamity. The inspector reports an addition of 10,000 recipients of public charity in a single week, and the whole number as amounting to nearly 5,000,000. All manner of expedients, such as lectures, concerts, &c., are resorted to, to swell the fund for relief. At a single meeting held for the purpose, the sum of $560,000 was subscribed. It is estimated that $2,000,000, exclusive of the above, had been contributed by the wealthy of the distressed districts. It is asserted that the sufferers are in almost every instance, sympathizers with the North in our present struggle, and do not join in the tory cry against the blockade.

SOMETHING A LITTLE "JACKSONIAN" AT LAST.

Gen. Burnside "takes the responsibility" of the Fredericksburgh attempt and failure entirely upon himself. This is more like the action of a "man as is a man," than any thing we have ever heard from that department of our army. He believed, in view of of the whole situation that by making a dash when he did, or rather when he intended to—for the work was delayed 24 hours beyond his intentions—he would find the enemy's front so much weakened by removal of forces to other points as to be able to carry his works. How near he was succeeding, he says future investigations will show. He gives the highest praise to both his officers and men for heir conduct throuought the whole affair:

Washington, Dec. 23.—The President has issued the following:

Executive Mansion Washington, December 23, 1862.

To the Army of the Potomac:

I have just received from your commanding Generals a report of the battle of Fredericksburg. The attempt was not an error, nor the failure other than an accident. The courage with which you, in an open field, mantained the contest against an entrenched foe, and you crossed and re-crossed the river, in the face of the enemy, show that you possess all the qualities of a great army, which will yet give victory to the cause of the country and of popular government. Condoling with the mourners for the dead and sympathy with the severely wounded, I congratulate you that the number of both is comparatively small. I tender to you, officers and soldiers, the thanks of the Nation.

(Signed) Abraham Lincoln.

One of the first things to come before Congress after the Hollidays, will be a treaty negotiated between the President of Liberia and our minister at London Mr. Adams, and which puts Liberia on an equal footing with the other nations of mankind.

The impression prevails at Washington that the President's address to the Potomac army, printed in another column, as well as Burnside's report, means action. It is also among our last dispatches, that entire confidence is not by any means felt in the stability of the present Cabinet arrangement.

The report of the war committee on the Fredericksburg affair is to be a big thing, that is it will fill several columns of closely printed matter.

Col. Sol. Meredith has been released from arrest without explanation, which is understood to mean he should not have been arrested.

Scientific American for 1863—This is the only illustrated weekly journal devoted to Science, Inventions, Manufactures and Mechanics published in the United States. The numbers for a year make 832 pages of reading matter, and several hundred original engravings. Each No. contains 16 pages, and is printed on a fine quality of paper, and of a suitable size for binding.

The subscription price is $3 a year. Five copies are sent 6 months for $6; and in clubs of 20 or more it is furnished at $2 per annum.

Those of our friends who want the very best thing of its class will send for the Scientific American. It may be examined at our office, and we will gladly become the agent of such as may wish to order the work, or you may address directly Munn & Co., No. 37 Park Row, New York.

LATEST NEWS.

From the army of the Potomac we have nothing of much interest.

There have been no warlike demonstrations for several days, the river pickets maintaining a friendly disposition towards each other.

The rebel forces are said to have been considerably strengthened at Port Royal, and also that they maintain a contraband communication with their northern friends by the way of Mattapony Creek.

Our loss in the late Rappahannock affair will exceed 10,000 men, and it is probable that of the enemy will not be far different.

It is said that in a vote of the Committee of Ways and Means on the question of the further issue of currency, five voted for, and five against the proposition.

Secretary Chase has recommended a loan of nine hundred millions of dollars at rates not exceeding those now authorized by Congress, and has not recommended a further issue of currency.

Holly Springs, having been almost evacuated of troops, was captured on Friday morning by Van Dorn, with 5,000 troops.—It is reported we lost 200 men, and that a large quantity of cotton, commissary stores and ammunition were burned. It looks like a shameful affair.

The President has not yet signed the bill for admission of Western Virginia as a State, and it is uncertain what his intentions are.

MEMPHIS NEWS.

Our Memphis correspondent, J. E. Y., whose letter it is entirely out of our power to get into our columns, gives some items we should not omit.

The weather was "pleasant as May," which was a very fine thing for the boys, many of whom have the measles or mumps. He says that since the advent of the Union army provisions and goods have dropped down to something like Northern prices. The presses of two daily papers are running and flourishing, the churches are well attended, and the place presents quite a business like air. He gives the unhappy intelligence of the death of Wm. Brewer, from this County, after a brief illness from brain fever.—He died Sunday, Dec.····, and was buried with the honors of war. Lt. J. K. Martin is not well yet of wound received at the Richmond, Ky., fight. Some promotions are mentioned: Charlie Batchfield is Orderly, David Hobbick 5to Sergeant in place of Eli Stakebake promoted, and D. W. Porter is 8th Corporal.

Gen. Foster thus sums up his series of victories in North Carolina:

Headquarters N. C. Department, Dec. 20, 1862.

To Major General Halleck:

My expedition was a perfect success. I burned the railroad bridges at Goldsboro and Mount Olive, and tore up several miles of the track of the Wilmington & Weldon railroad. We brought on four engagements, viz: at South mountain Creek, Kingstown, White Hall and Goldsboro', and whipped the enemy each time. J. G. Foster, Brigadier General Commanding.

The Richmond Examiner of the 12th states that the smallpox prevails there as an epidemic.

A Chicago letter to the Syracuse Journal states that the Chicago Tribune is printed on paper which is one-quarter sorghum, and that two sorghum paper mills are already running in Illinois.

Camp near Memphis, Tenn., Dec. 15, 1862.

Ed. Journal:—This is a rainy day in "Dixie," and we can do nothing but stay in our tents, and can not do that with comfort. For when we say "rainy day," it may be taken in the fullest acceptation of the term.—Yesterday (Sunday) was a very pleasant day, being warm and cloudy. In the evening the thundering of Heaven's artillery began in the north-west. A heavy black cloud was pending there, giving all Nature the appearance of a day in mid-summer. When the duties of the day were over, we sought our tent, unrolled our mattress of broom-sedge, and soon were in the gentle embrace of Morpheus. At intervals during the night, we were interrupted by dashes of rain; but toward morning it rained—it came in torrents, accompanied by wind that seemed, at times, would prove too boisterous for our "shanty." Soon the uproar and confusion in camp told the trouble. The water was running in torrents through some of the tents. Some of the boys would laugh, some would yell and whoop, while others would sit quietly down on some pinnacle that was not entirely submerged and whistle or hum over some common ditty.

The rain is still falling fast.—The boys have succeeded in getting their tents rid of water, but of course not dry.

The 69th Reg. is in rather a poor condition at this time for anything. The mumps and measles are doing their work. Almost half of our company, (D.,) is in the Hospital. We have not more than half a regiment fit for service. Two of the boys who were left at Indianapolis, have died of relapse of measles. We are now under marching orders, and will start to-morrow towards Vicksburg.

It is not probable the enemy will attack this point soon, as they certainly know it would be bad policy, owing to the number of troops we have here. The vicinity is alive with soldiers.—The bugle and drum may be heard in all directions from the city, and troops are arriving daily. The 54th came in on Saturday. All look eagerly forward to the first of January to see the result of the President's proclamation. Papers here are rife with peace propositions, or at least squint towards them. It is the prevailing opinion here that the war will be ended by the last of April next, at farthest.

The boys of Company D, that are well, seem in high spirits.—Capt. Ross and Lieut. Jackson have not come on yet. We expect them every day. We have not been permitted to peruse your paper since we left Richmond.

We can but believe that our friends are rather forgetful of us, as but few letters have come to our Company since our arrival here. We have been here now two weeks, and some of the boys are quite impatient for news from home. Three o'clock, p. m., Moses Conyers, who was detailed out of our Company to go out on picket, has just returned to camp and says that our pickets had some skirmishing last night with some bushwhackers. No one was hurt on our side. The rain has ceased, and things look more cheerful. The usual quiet seems to prevail in camp.

Subrosa.

Written for the Journal.

Louisa, Ky., Dec. 16, 1862.

Editor of Journal:—On last Friday eve we received marching orders for up the Big Sandy. On Saturday morning we struck our tents, loaded our wagons, and commenced our line of march. About 12 o'clock, M., we took the river road, as this was said to be the best, a portion of which you would think impassable for wagons in Indiana. We traveled about seven miles on Saturday without any accident, except the turning over of Company G's wagon and the stalling of two or three teams at the foot of a young mountain. We bivouaced for the night on the farm of a Kentuckian, hard-by a large stack of straw, but when daylight appeared next morning we could not tell where it had been, and we could say in the language of Judge Story, "It was, but it is not." Its glory had departed forever. What the men did not use for beds, the horses and mules eat. Sabbath morning we again were in motion upon the road, and the same rugged scenery of which we had got a view on Saturday, was again presented to us, except that it was intensified as we ascended up the Sandy river. Without stopping to give a detailed account of our trip, or the character of the country through which we passed, suffice it to say I have no idea how the people live. It is true that there is occasionally a small bottom which has some evidence of productiveness, but on the best there can not be produced over 30 bushels of corn to the acre. The people who inhabit this country are as squallid and filthy looking a class as I ever beheld, having but little intelligence. The better class, (if there ever was such a class here,) are in the army, either North or South. I really begin to appreciate what is meant by the "First Families of Virginia." The finest mansions I have been in the parlor floors are covered with rag carpet, made of butternut linsey, ornamented with a striped goods of the same character worn by the females.

We crossed the Sandy river 10 miles below this point, travelling up that stream on the Virginia side. The 84th Indiana, the 10th Kentucky and an independent squadron of cavalry had been under the command of Col. Trusler, at Catlettsburg, for some days previous to our leaving that point. We left the 10th Kentucky at Catlettsburg. The ballance of the forces came to this point, where we again joined the 40th Ohio.

We arrived here on Sabbath evening, having marched 30 miles over the hills, in one and a half days, just half the time it took the 40th Ohio to come.

We are camped on the Virginia side of the Sandy, at the mouth of Tug Fork, and have a beautiful ground to camp upon. There was a little town here called Cassville, but it was occupied principally by secesh families, and on yesterday morning Cranor gave orders for all to leave except two families; and immediately on their departure he ordered the soldiers to demolish the houses, which was done in double quick, and the lumber taken by the soldiers to make bunks in their tents.

We are now all comfortably situated. All the sick and complaining and a few skulkers were left at Catlettsburg until able to march up here.

There are a few men in the regiment who have been playing discharge ever since we left Covington One man put cayenne pepper in his eyes till he got a discharge. Another swallowed tobacco to give him spasms. He was sent home, but not discharged. He told his expedient too soon. He was ordered to report to his company, but refused.—He is now reported a deserter.

Ten men from company I deserted last Friday night. The measles and mumps have scourged us badly. About 200 have had these diseases within the last five weeks, but a large proportion of these are now convelescent, and the remainder are doing well.

I know of no armed rebels near here except, perhaps, a few bushwhackers. Above here, some 30 miles, the rebels captured some of Col. Dill's clothing and arms, while they were being taken up the river in boats. There was some skirmishing at the time of the capture, and a few men were killed on both sides. Adjutant Hampton was killed during the fight. He was of the 39th Ky. The boats were escorted by two companies of that regiment.—Some of his men are trying to attach blame on Col. Cranor for the capture, but I think he sho'd not be blamed, as I learn that Col. Dills ordered the stores up the river without consulting or even letting Col. Cranor know anything about it. I think when the matter is investigated, Col. Cranor will be found blameless in the matter.

Col. Cranor has promised us a fine scout off into Virginia, as soon as we get rested, and our quarters all well fixed. We are always glad to hear of scouting parties, as we have fine times.—The secesh always have to suffer when we are turned loose. If the winter should be severe, you may expect a chance to shake hands with some of the 84th boys in January and February.

I can not say anything about Louisa, as I have not been in that delectable city yet. I would think it had about 400 inhabitants, if they were all at home. More anon. Yours, etc.,

Cousin Ed.

P. S. We have been sleeping upon our arms all night, (17th inst.,) expecting an attack from a heavy cavalry force, just arrived within 12 miles of here. Nearly all the troops will be in motion in this district to day. If anything worthy of note transpires, I will inform you. C. E.

IMPORTANT FROM KY.

Lexington, Ky., Dec. 23.—It is reported that Lexington, Ky., is soon to be visited again by the rebels in large force.

Floyd and Humphrey Marshall are said to have come thro' Pound Gap from Western Virginia, and are rapidly advancing into the center of the State. The town and vicinity are infesed with John Morgan's guerillas.—Four were captured by scouting parties a short distance out.

Misprison of treason—asking a soldier to take dinner and desert.

SADDLES, HARNESS AND LEATHER.

S. B. & A. W. BRADBURY, Makers and Dealers in Saddles and Harness of all descriptions. Leather of all kinds kept for sale.

☞ North Front of Public Square, immediately north of Court House.

N. B.—CASH PAID FOR HIDES.

Dec. 26, 1862

NEW STORE

IN THE NEW STORE ROOM

No. 8, Helm's Block,

East Front of Public Square, immediately East of the Court-House,

WINCHESTER, - - INDIANA.

THE UNDERSIGNED begs leave to say to the citizens of Randolph county, that he has just opened at the above-named New Stand No. 8,

A large and complete Stock of

DRY GOODS!

My Stock was all bought East with cash, and with special reference to the wants of this market. I shall endeavor to keep always on hand a full assortment of

Ladies' & Gentlemen's Wear

In all the varied styles to suit the season.

Also, a large and select assortment of

Hats, Caps, Boots & Shoes,

GLASS AND QUEEN'S-WARE.

All of which I can sell as cheap as can be bought in the county—or, perhaps, anywhere else. Call and see before purchasing elsewhere.

ALL KINDS OF COUNTRY PRODUCE

At the highest market price, taken in exchange for Goods.

JNO. D. CARTER.

dec26 25m6

FOR DRY GOODS & READY-MADE CLOTHING, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, HOOP SKIRTS,

And every thing else of the sort, go to

L. D. BUNCH'S,

ON SOUTH SIDE OF PUBLIC SQ'RE

One Door East of Quick's Jewelry Store,

Prints, Delaines, and other *Dress Goods*, CASSIMERES, &C., AT LOW RATES!

A full stock of Ready-made Clothing, for Men and Boys, at low prices for the times.

A large part of my stock was bought months ago and has never been "marked up," as is the general custom.

Old customers and the public generally are invited to call and see.

dec 26 L. D. BUNCH.

Poor Asylum!

SEALED Proposals will be received at the Auditor's Office until 12 M, Monday, January 12th, 1863, for Superintending the County Poor Farm, for one year from the first day of February, 1863.

By order of the Board of Commissioners. THOS. L. SCOTT,

Dec. 26, 1862. td A. R. C.