

# 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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### Notice to Subscribers.

WHEN you find  $\times$  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.

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### Better Times Ahead.

We feel more encouraged with regard to the prospects of the country financially—every way in which money is involved in, or can influence our case—than at any time since the question of our government finances became a serious one.

Prices of everything are tumbling refreshingly about our ears. Many articles of necessity are worth fully 20 per cent less than they were two weeks ago; that is, Confederate notes are worth fully that much more in public estimation than two weeks ago. What has given it is confidence which was rapidly on the decline so recently?

Two things mainly. The first is the large funding of notes since the passage of the currency act. Last evening we were informed by Col. John W. Duncan the gentlemanly Depository for this city, that up to that time there had been funded with him \$1,222,000. We learn that the people of other localities have funded equally as largely if not more so than in Atlanta. If as much as \$100,000,000 have been funded, it will very sensibly affect the currency for good.

The second and the main thing, however, is the prospect of the final passage of the tax bill by Congress; we mean the bill to tax agricultural products in kind, as well as real estate and all other property a certain rate to be paid in money. If this tax bill becomes a law—of which we have no doubt—it will work the grandest financial reform of any legislative measure that ever was adopted. It will stop the issue of all Treasury notes for any purpose, (unless it be to build a Navy). It will provision and forage the army without buying for its support; and the tax to be paid in money will pay the interest on the public debt and all the other ordinary expenses of the Government. When the day comes that we can go on with the war without going any further in debt—without issuing any more notes—then Confederate credit will go up high, and no man will doubt either our final success or our ability or certainty to pay our public debt promptly. It is the life-giving remedy that tingles with invigorating power in the ends of the fingers of the body politic.

We shall say more on this subject hereafter.—*Atlanta Confederacy.*

**THE FUTURE.**—Many people imagine that, with a cessation of hostilities, business would at once resume its wonted channels, and everything go on as smoothly as before the war. This is unquestionably an erroneous belief. Were the war to end to-morrow, it would be a considerable time, probably, before a treaty of peace could be concluded, for it will be very difficult to settle the terms of boundaries, territorial property, forts, Government places, &c., &c. Our Revolutionary war closed, so far as the fighting was concerned, with the capture of Yorktown, Oct. 19th, 1781. Peace was not proclaimed until 1783, and our questions are more intricate than those of that day. It may be that the interval of diplomacy will prove even longer than two years.

### The Murder of Capt. Freeman.

A letter from a reliable gentleman in the army at Shelbyville gives the following particulars of the assassination of the noble and gallant Freeman:

I wrote you, in my last, an account of the assassination (as it may be truly called) of Capt. Freeman, commanding a battery in Van Dorn's command, and taken, with a part of his battery, at the attack on Franklin, Tennessee.

Yesterday Gen. Polk sent me with important dispatches to Van Dorn's headquarters, and I there learnt, from parties who took part in the engagement, all the particulars of the fight. It seems when Capt. Freeman's battery was captured and he and his subordinate officers sent to the rear, our cavalry made a dash at the Yankees, resolving to recapture our battery at all hazards. The Yankees, to meet this charge, ordered Capt. Freeman to take command of his guns and use them against our cavalry. To this inhuman demand the brave Freeman flatly refused obedience, and instantly fell pierced by more than a hundred balls. The fact of his assassination immediately reached our men, and they instantly resolved, one and all, that no more prisoners were to be taken—the black flag, in all its dreadful purport, was raised, and the gallant Freeman was avenged.

I have it from an officer in Van Dorn's command, that not one prisoner was that day taken, and the hatred existing between our cavalry and that of the enemy had been greatly increased. Van Dorn is now anxiously, but patiently, awaiting the advent of Rosecrans' 26,000 Dutch, who have been recently mounted, that he may the more effectively equip his own command.—*Mobile Register and Advertiser.*

**Important to Mechanics.**—The following act passed at the recent extra session of the Georgia Legislature, is now a part of the penal code of the State:

A bill to be entitled an act to add an additional section to the Eighth Division of the penal code of the State.

Sec. 1. The General Assembly of Georgia do enact that the following be, and is hereby enacted as an additional section to the Eighth Division of the Penal Code of Georgia: If any two or more persons shall associate themselves together in any society or organization whatever, with the intent and for the purpose of preventing in any manner whatever, any person or persons whomsoever, from apprenticing himself or themselves to learn and practice, any trade, craft, vocation or calling whatever, or for the purpose of inducing by persuasion, threats, fraud, or any other means, any apprentice or apprentices in such trade, craft, vocation or calling, to leave the employment of their employer or employers, or for the purpose by any means whatever, or preventing or deterring any person or persons whomsoever from learning or practicing any such trade, craft, vocation or calling whatever, every such person so associating himself in such society or organization, shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by fine and imprisonment in the common jail of the county at the discretion of the Court.

Sec. 2. Upon the trial of any person or persons under the preceding section, any person may be made a witness, and no statement made by him or her on such a trial, shall be given in evidence against him or her except upon an indictment for perjury.

Among the spoils captured by Wheeler in his late foray was an elegant pistol, just presented to Gen. Rosecrans by some time serving Yankee, and inscribed with the name of seven battlefields, upon which old Rosy had distinguished himself. This is a fair set off to the capture of Mrs. Davis' robe de nuit, captured by the valorous Hanks.

### The National Capital—Money Mania.

—A correspondent who spent several days in the city of Richmond, after saying that nowhere, and not from a single individual, did he hear any allusion to the war, proceeds thus.

I often asked, can it be possible? Is this Richmond, with 200,000 Abolitionists within two days' march? Every citizen seemed intent upon money making. The shops of the tradespeople were filled with goods. The Jews were unusually busy, and war happier faces than they have for 1829 years. The streets were crowded with soldiers, or with men wearing the garb of soldiers. The hotels are filled, and restaurants abound with guests. A single meal at one of these establishments—a beefsteak, one dozen oysters and coffee—cost \$5. A partridge, \$1 25. The hotels charge from \$5 to \$7 per diem. Apples cost 25 cents each, and while I am writing this, in the gallery of the House of Representatives, a gentleman is making a speech on government finances.

### The Oath to be Taken by Tax Payers.

—The Legislature, at its late session, passed an act amending the oath of tax payers, so as to require them to swear that the property returned was not worth on the 1st of April, in this year, more than the valuations affixed to it in Confederate Treasury notes, to the best of their knowledge and belief. Persons refusing to make their returns in accordance with this amended oath, will be deemed defaulters and their property double taxed. All persons holding notes of indebtedness on any individual or corporation are required to give in the same at their value in Confederate Treasury notes. Persons who have made their returns to the Receiver, are required to make another return in accordance with the provisions of the new act.—*Savannah News.*

### The Work of Grace in the Heart.

—A writer on the new birth says. Often God does his great work in sinners' hearts so still and gently, that nobody can tell just when it was done. They often doubt it themselves; they wonder there can be the new heart—they are afraid they have made some mistake. Especially when some young Christians speak of a great sudden change, it makes others say, 'If that is the way we have to be converted, I can't be a Christian.' Now I want to clear up that trouble: sometimes the change in feeling is as quiet as the sun's going over our heads at 12 o'clock; it makes no noise at all, but the shadow begins to fall the other way. The fruits of godliness begin to appear, and the renewed soul is enabled to say, 'Whereas I was blind, now I see.'

A correspondent of the Richmond Sentinel says a young lady in Winchester, Va., went to Milroy to get a permit to buy forage for her father's cow. When the General asked: "Are you loyal?"

"Yes," she replied.

He began to write the permit.

"To the United States or the Confederate States?"

"To the Confederacy, of course," she replied.

"Then I shall give you no permit. This infamous rebellion must be crushed."

"Well," said she, "If you can crush it by starting John Arch'd's old cow, do it and be drot to you!"

Burnside's order is being enforced, and the first victims, it seems, are two Tennessee ladies. A dispatch from Columbus, Ohio, dated April 13th, says. "Miss Fannie Battle, daughter of the rebel General Battle, of Davidson county, Tennessee, and Miss Hattie Booker, of Rutherford county, Tennessee, arrived here this morning, from Cincinnati, as prisoners, arrested under General Burnside's order against affording aid and comfort to the enemy. They go to Camp Chase."—*Jackson Appeal.*

## TELEGRAPHIC.

ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES.

CHARLESTON, April 27.

The enemy's gunboats inolly river were shelling Dison Island this evening.

Prices in the provision market have declined during the last few days.

TULLAHOMA, April 28.

The enemy in strong force advanced eleven miles this side of Tusculum yesterday. They were met by Forrest today with inferior numbers. At last reports fighting continues to our advantage. Success is inevitable. Nothing important from the front.

**SOLDIER'S WIT.**—A short time ago, a member of Orr's regiment, well known to many of our readers as Bill McKimmer, a real *bel esprit*, stepped into one of the stores in Columbia, and inquired for a paper of pins, which the merchant politely handed him, when Bill asked the price—"One dollar and fifty cents, sir," replied the merchant. "Well, that's very high," responded Bill.

The merchant—"Well, if you will tell me what is not 'very high,' now, I will give you the pins."

Bill—shrugging his shoulders and casting a "winning" look at the little man behind the counter—"well, there's not very high being in Lee's army."

The merchant acknowledged he was *sobered* and the last he saw of Bill was going out of the door pocketing the paper of pins.

The Yankees are amusing themselves every day in shelling the city from their twenty and thirty pounder guns on the tongue of land across the river. They have inflicted little damage as yet, but their shells are a considerable annoyance, as the iron victims burst into fragments frequently in the heart of the city, causing pedestrians to "cuddadiddle" indignantly. Our guns have not "growled" once in return, and we suppose they will not, as we have always been very prudent about expending our ammunition. If the Yankees persevere, and the post should teach us they are the most constant people in the pursuit of an undertaking that the sun ever shone on, considerable damage may be done. We cannot believe that they will be content with two small Parrot guns. Our pickets represent them to be working constantly every night, and unless we endeavor to drive them off gun after gun may spring up until Vicksburg becomes too warm for comfort.—*Pickensburg Whig*, 21st.

**TAKING THE OATH UNDER PROTEST.**—A few weeks ago a laughable incident occurred in the neighborhood of Nashville, which is worthy of record. A saucy, dashing young girl, of the Southern persuasion, was with a number of other ladies, brought into the presence of Gen. Rosecrans, in order that their Southern order might be checked by the administration of the oath of loyalty. The bold, bright-eyed Juney in question objected to taking the oath, saying that her mother had taught her that it was wrong to swear; that her social education had instructed her that it was unbecomingly like to swear; her sense of morality forbid her to swear, and as for she could and would not.—The officer insisted that the lady must take an oath before she left his presence.

"Well, General," said bright eyes, "if I must swear, I will, but all the sin of the oath must rest on your shoulders, for I swear on your compulsion. H-d-d-d—every Yankee to h-d-d-d!"

**MORE FEDERAL PRISONERS.**—A lot of eighty-one blue bellies arrived here yesterday from Tusculum and Tullahoma. They will be sent on to Richmond to-morrow. The most of them had their speech fractured with the "soft German accent." What with the prisoners that daily pass through here, captured by our brave troops, and the desertions that are constantly going on from the Federal army, we have good reason to believe that Old Abe's conscription act will not more than keep up his present vaunted numbers in the field.—*Knoxville Register.*

The Federal War Department has decided that the muster out of two years' men must date from their muster into the service of the United States. This will keep the two years' and the nine months' men in the field from three to six months longer, thus giving Lincoln time to enforce his conscript act to replace them.