

# WINCHESTER DAILY BULLETIN.

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

VOL. 1.

WINCHESTER, TENN., MAY 8, 1863.

NO. 161

## The Daily Bulletin.

W. J. SLATTER, Proprietor.

Terms:

\$1.50 per month, 3 ms. \$4.

### 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.

A very limited space in the Daily Bulletin will be allowed for advertisements.—Terms, \$1 50 for each square, 1st insertion; 75cts for each subsequent insertion.

Articles of much length, intended for publication, must be handed in in the forenoon to insure publication next day.

Obituaries, Tributes of Respect, and Funeral Invitations charged as advertisements, but marriages and deaths published as news.

Advertisements of charitable institutions at half price.

The following article is from the pen of "S. L.," the intelligent Richmond correspondent of the Knoxville Register:

### The London Press—How we Have Suffered.

Some time ago I furnished your readers with an account of the Parisian press, and it may be well to advert to that of London. You must know that the stamp duty has been rescinded, and newspaper literature has been greatly cheapened in Great Britain.—When the stamp duty was no longer collected, penny newspapers came into existence. The price of a single number of the Times was reduced from six pence to four pence, and finally brought down by rivalry of the cheaper and smaller newspapers, it is now sold at three pence per copy. News-vendors in London hired out the Times at a penny an hour, each copy passing through the hands of several readers, and then returned to the shop of the news-dealer, was sent in the afternoon to the country towns, where it was sold at three pence. This journal represents the middle classes, but now, under the cheaper newspaper system, persons and lawyers, and many tradesmen, have abandoned the Times, and become readers of the less costly daily prints. The advertising patronage of the Times has incurred a diminution hardly perceptible. Englishmen are slow to change their habits of thought, and alike of their business. The daily circulation of the Times in and around London, is now supposed to be not more than twenty-five or thirty thousand. This great English newspaper may always remain the "zens nepheligeretes," the "cloud gathering." Thunderer of the European press, though conducted with extraordinary ability. The cheaper ephemeral literature of the age is slowly invading the domains of the isolated supremacy of the Times. In substitution for Mr. Russell, whom the South so universally detests, the Times has now a correspondent in this city in the person of the Hon. Mr. Lawley. Of this gentleman I know nothing, save that he is said to be an Abolitionist.

The Star is the radical Abolition, liberty and equality organ of the John Bright, Cobden Manchester party. It is the Lincoln-Seward organ, and the exponent of Exeter Hall, Messdames Stowe and Sutherland freedom shriekers. It upholds all cant and isms, is low and scurrilous like the old Chart-ist Press, and inveighs against all mon-archial institutions.

The Morning Herald, the organ of the nobility and conservative gentry, is owned by the proprietors of the Standard. The Herald remains a class paper at three pence, the Standard is sold at a penny, and contains reprints from the Herald. The same direction is thus given to the opinion of two classes of readers. The morning issue of the Herald is about 35,000 and the evening edition 15,000, these numbers being greatly increased on the advent of American intelligence. With its two daily editions, the Herald stands next in circulation to the Telegraph. The subscribers to the Herald are the

most influential of the governing classes. Both the Herald and Telegraph have larger circulations than the Times.

The Telegraph is three or four years old, and has now a daily circulation of seventy thousand. It is the great local London newspaper.

The News is the organ of the select radicals of the Bright-Cobden school. It is the Star over again, edited by a gentleman, if an Abolitionist can be a gentleman.

The Herald, for fifteen months past, has advocated recognition and intervention, and though in advance of popular sentiment, carries with it the great bulk of its party. It moves faster than Derby and D'Israeli. It will ultimately bear down all opposition, and force these men to speak as it does. The Herald does not assume to defend African slavery, but inveighs bitterly against Abolition madness. It is slowly divesting the public mind of those prejudices which we caused to exist by long submission to an infamous system of navigation acts which, under the old Union, cut us off from direct communication with all the outer world.

We were only known in Europe as represented through the Press of New York and Boston. Hence the prejudices against us, our "rebellion" and domestic institutions, which prevail everywhere in the old world. Since the war began, Europe has viewed us and this struggle, solely through the distorted medium of the Northern Press, and before the war, poor innocent victims of Yankee shrewdness that we submitted to legislation, governing our coasting trade, by which, while the Yankees were plundering us they were at the same time enabled to make the world believe that we were a race of hell-born monsters, preying upon the flesh of Africans.

If this estimate of the people of the South be changed in Europe, we shall owe the result mainly to the Herald, a fact that our people should not hereafter forget.

GEN. FORREST.—'N'importe,' writing to the Mobile Advertiser and Register, from Tallahoma, the 24th ult., says:

Gen. Forrest has been again assigned to an independent brigade, and he will now no longer report to Van Dorn. This is right; and now release Morgan from Wheeler's authority, and all will be well, and bickering between our cavalry leaders and their friends will cease, and the old dash of Forrest and the wily skill of John Morgan will brighten the hopes of our partisan exploits.

In Gen. Van Dorn's corps, the cavalry armed with sabres and pistols have been brigaded and placed under Gen. Frank C. Armstrong, who can handle them if any one can. It is the intention that this brigade of light dragoons shall encounter the Yankee regulars, who are similarly armed, and a tournament at close quarters—at "tierce point"—is looked for. The balance of the command remain as formerly, mounted infantry, one of the most useful branches of the service.

A REMEDY FOR SMALL POX.—The German Reformed Messenger has received a letter from a friend in China, in which it is stated that a great discovery is reported to have been recently made by a surgeon of the English army in China, in the way of an effect-ual cure for small pox. The mode of treatment is as follows: When the preceding fever is at its height, and just before the eruption appears, the chest is rubbed with croton oil and tartar emetic ointment.

This causes the whole of the eruption to appear on that part of the body, to the relief of the rest. It also secures a full and complete eruption, and thus prevents the disease from attacking the internal organs. This is said to be now the established mode of treatment in the English army in China by general orders and is regarded as a perfect success.

## TELEGRAPHIC.

ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES.

### FROM VIRGINIA!

#### PARTICULARS OF THE BATTLE.

#### Six Thousand Yankee Prisoners.

Our own Loss Heavy, including most of the Washington Artillery.

Gens. Hill and Heth still in command.

### Gen'l. Van Dorn is murdered.

#### THE MURDERER ESCAPES!

AUGUSTA, May 6.

The Druggist's Convention assembled here to-day. The large number of delegates elected are all present. President, C. H. Yantre; Vice-Presidents, Messrs. Williams, Stevenson and Hatch; Messrs. Carter and Jones were appointed a committee to draft resolutions.

VICKSBURG, May 6.

It is reported that Col. Ferguson destroyed two transports and two barges at Greenwood, and crippled another, and drove off the gun-boats. Nothing important from the army below. The enemy had not advanced across Big Black at last accounts. There was but one boat in sight across the river to-day. A company of the 46th Mississippi, captured at Port Gibson, subsequently made their escape, and rejoined their regiment. Lieut. Col. Puttins, 20th Alabama, captured at Port Gibson, made his escape and rejoined his regiment.

Four out of six transports, attempting to pass Vicksburg on the 5th, were sunk. The rebel fire was terrific.

RICHMOND, May 6.

The Dispatch issued an extra this P. M., giving first details of the battle of Chancellorsville yet received. A correspondent says the fight was, in many respects, one of the bloodiest of the war. Our loss heavy, both in officers and men. The enemy had thrown up entrenchments and constructed obstacles which, after severe fighting, was captured by our troops. Among the prisoners is Brig. Gen. Hays, who commanded a brigade in Couch's corps. The prisoners represent some forty regiments, mostly foreigners. On the lower end of the line, where Gen. Early commanded, there was some hard fighting. On Sunday afternoon Mary's Heights were carried and a number of Mississippians captured by the enemy, six pieces of the Washington Artillery taken at the same time. On Monday morning the fight was renewed and the pieces retaken, together with a number of others. Five Yankee batteries reported captured on upper line. From another source I learn that about six thousand prisoners, in all, have been taken. Gen. A. P. Hill has resumed command. Gen. Heth not much hurt, still in command. Gen. McGowan slightly wounded. The 18th Mississippi killed more than their own numbers. Col. Stafford, 16th La., killed, also, Colonel Walker, 18th Va., and Col. Mallory, 55th Va.

TULLAHOMA, May 7.

The following dispatch, dated Columbia, May 7, was received to-day by the Provost Marshal:

Gen. Van Dorn has been murdered by Dr. Peters. Peters is about six feet high, dark complexion, dark iron gray hair, black eyes, and whiskers on his chin, a little gray. Arrest him.

(Signed,) JOHN T. WHITFIELD, Provost Marshal.

[LATEST.]

RICHMOND, May 7.

A correspondent of the Whig gives further details of the battle of Chancellorsville and Fredericksburg.

Hooker accomplished the capture of Mary's Heights by a ruse. On Saturday evening he sent a large force towards his right, and rallied them during the night, and then threw them rapidly across the river on pontoon bridges.

The battle commenced at daylight. Barksdale's brigade checked the enemy for some time, assisted by Kelly's battery. They fought with clubbed muskets, but were forced to fall

back by overwhelming numbers, not, however, until the ground was covered with dead Yankees. Our loss one hundred. All but two companies of the 18th Mississippi were captured.

Col. Griffin and Adj't Stewart were killed, and Maj. Campbell wounded.

All but seven of the first company of the Washington Artillery were taken prisoners, including Capt. Squires.

The Yankees showed no quarters to Rebels. The guns of the Washington Artillery were not retaken.

Most of our casualties in the battles around Chancellorsville consisted in slight wounds in the hands and arms. Few comparatively were killed.

The loss of the enemy is equal to that of any previous battle of the war. The fields were literally strewn with their dead.

The prisoners captured are mostly of the two years and nine months men, whose term of service soon expires. They say they were put in front by Hooker at every point.

The main body of the enemy having been driven across the river, remains hemmed in by our army, and are afraid to advance, fearing to attempt to recross.

Gen. Lee has remarked that the present position of affairs in the field is entirely to his satisfaction.

### Good News from Texas.

We were gratified to meet in our office yesterday, Col. John J. Good, just from the Lone Star State. The account he gives of affairs in Texas, is truly cheering and gratifying. He says the wheat crop was never, in the history of the State, as prosperous and large as the present year. The great fear is, that there will not be a sufficient force at home to gather the whole crop. To this end, Gen. Magruder with his usual quick foresight, has requested all emigrants into Texas, this Spring, to repair at once, with their working forces, to the grain growing districts, and assist in reaping the harvest. The corn crop is also large and in excellent order, with every prospect of a bountiful yield.—He thinks the extravagant prices of the speculators in that State will soon be forced to yield to the pressure of an abundant harvest.

Col. Good contradicts the reported capture of the Queen of the West. It was doubtless a Yankee story, predicated upon the expected attack on the Confederate forces, down Bayou Teche, the 4th ult. He was there the 15th and 16th, and the Queen was then in our possession.

The steamer on which the Colonel came forward was by a new route—one that has not been navigated for fifteen or twenty years. By this channel he brought out of Texas an immense amount of bacon and other supplies, for Gen. Pemberton's army.

Col. Good, in addition to the fine grain prospects, speaks confidently of there being a supply of all kinds of provisions in Texas, large enough to supply that State, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Mississippi, and go far towards feeding the people and armies of the other Confederate States.—*Montgomery Advertiser, 5th inst.*

RELIGIOUS REVIVAL.—A cheering revival of religion has been progressing in the Methodist Church in this place for about two weeks. Meetings have been held daily, and the attendance has been large. About thirty persons have professed religion, most of whom have joined the church.—*Athens (Ga.) Post.*

We do not wonder that the Yankee soldiers are reconciled to becoming "companions in arms" with the negroes. Their captured letters prove that they are not even the equals of the negroes in the point of intellect or morals.

The Yankees, since their visits "down South," having discovered that they are not considered fit to associate with Southern gentlemen, have concluded to affiliate with their servants.