THE KNOXVILLE WHIG.

"The union of lakes—the union of lands—
The union of States none can sever—
The union of hearts—the union of hands—
And the flag of our Union forever."

STAND BY THE OLD FLAG.

"The conspiracy is now known. Armies have been raised, war is levied to accomplish it. There are only two sides to the question. Every man must be **for the United States, or against it. There can be no neutrals in this war—only patriots or traitors.**"—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, at Chicago, April 11, '61.

"Whenever they (the Rebels) have the power, they **drive** before them into their ranks the Southern people, as they would also drive us. Trust them not. Were they able, they would invade and destroy us without mercy. **Absolutely assured of these things, I am amazed that any one could think of 'peace on any terms.' He who entertains the sentiment is fit only to be a slave, and he who utters it at this time, is, moreover, a traitor to his country, who deserves the scorn and contempt of all honorable men.**"—GENERAL ROSECRANS.

"What right has the North assailed? What justice has been denied? And what claim, founded in justice and right, has been withheld? Can either of you today name one single act of wrong, deliberately and purposely done by the government at Washington, of which the South has a right to complain? I challenge the answer."—Hon. A. H. STEPHENS, 1861.

"Let Truth and Falsehood grapple; who ever knew **Truth** put to the worse in a free and open encounter."—MILTON.

"If any man attempts to haul down the American Flag, shoot him on the spot."—JOHN A. DIX.

Who are we Fighting?

It seems to us that there is a pertinence **in this inquiry**. A great deal is said now-a-days about rebellious states, and disloyal states, and the question is frequently asked, "on what terms are the rebellious states to be re-admitted into the Union?" and so on to the end of the chapter. This savors somewhat of nonmeaning jargon. Who are the criminals of this war? Who have we marshaled armies to meet? Who is it that gives us battle and strikes down the noble defenders of our government? Is it the states, or the people of the states in arms? It seems to us clearly the latter. The states are not criminal—have done nothing to bring them under the ban. The states of Georgia and South Carolina are yet members of the United States, and ever will be, we trust, to the end of time. Many, and perhaps a large majority of their citizens are rebels, and have done all in their power to resist and break up the government and destroy the principles it was made to defend and uphold, of liberty and equality; and as such have merited the utmost rigor of the law, and will doubtless get it. Their crime may even be so great as to destroy every civil right they ever held under the government; but we do not see how that fact is to affect the standing and relations of the states. Because John Jones and Timothy Smith choose to violate and set at defiance the laws of the state, and the peace and well-being of society, by robbing and murdering Samuel Miller on the highway, we do not exactly see how the offence is to be charged to the account of the state and it be threatened with annihilation, in consequence. Nor can we see that the logic of the question would be changed, because the Joneses and Smiths were in the majority. The rebels of the south have violated the laws and constitutions of their own states, in attempting to take them out of the Union, and stand convicted thereby as criminals of the deepest dye. It seems then, clear that in meting out punishment for all the horrors that have been brought upon the country, we having nothing to do with the states as such. We want to punish the men who have been guilty of this wrong, and force them to obey the laws of the country, which are the voice of the majority of the people, and when it is done, we are ready to take up the march to prosperity and greatness just where we were forced to leave off, by these plunderers and destroyers. The states are not criminals, and their relations to the federal government have not been changed in the least by the war. We are simply putting down a big insurrection among the people.—*St. Louis Union.*

Treasury Regulations.

1. As Assistant Special Agent of the Treasury Department for the District of Eastern Tennessee, I have consulted with Major-General FOSTER, and since with Major-General GRANT, chief in command, as it is made my duty to do; and in addition to Knoxville, it has been agreed that Trade Stores for the present, shall only be opened in London, Kingston, Clinton and Jacksboro', but with the distinct understanding that those who bring in goods must not calculate upon using the Military roads to the detriment of the army operations.

2. As to who shall be allowed permits, my instructions are *explicit*, and I must obey them, to-wit:

OFFICE OF SUPERVISING SPECIAL AGENT,
First Agency U. S. Treasury Department,
November 15, 1863.

W. G. BROWNLOW, Esq.,
Asst. Sp. Agent, Treas. Dept., Knoxville, Tenn.

DEAR SIR: I have determined to grant no authorities to trade at Knoxville, except to loyal citizens of East Tennessee. They have suffered so severely through the entire struggle with the Rebels, and when anything can be made through the blessings and benefits of trade, they and *they only* should participate in the benefits. I do not know what you think on this subject, but I hope you agree with me.

3. No person hereafter, at all of doubtful loyalty to the Government of the United States, can obtain permits at this Agency to sell goods in East Tennessee. It turns out that goods have been smuggled through these lines to certain rebels in Longstreet's army, and it is believed in some instances, by the connivance of those who sold them. Should I be able to make the proof, their houses will be closed, their goods confiscated, and the parties themselves imprisoned.

4. Persons obtaining permits, and associating with them known rebels as secret partners, or using their capital, paying them a consideration, shall, if proof can be made to this effect, be closed out, their goods confiscated and they themselves thrown into prison. The blessings and benefits of trade, under the Government of the United States, cannot be used to promote this wicked rebellion.

5. Sutlers are positively forbid, both by the law and the Treasury Regulations, to settle down in the towns and sell to citizens. They must stay with their regiments and brigades, or abandon them, if they sell goods to citizens or lose their stocks. Sutlers are allowed to purchase and sell without paying the five per cent. war tax, and to sell to citizens is selling under false colors, and defrauding the Treasury Department. This whole trade has to cease, as well as these wholesale disposals of stocks of goods. *Such are my instructions.*

6. The effects (chiefly of furniture and property of notorious rebels, who have fled from their houses by agents or other parties, will be treated with contempt, and all citizens are hereby warned not to lend themselves to such parties as purchasers.

7. For authority to open a trade store, the Agency here will charge as per Regulation XLII the sum of $5 for each authority—10 cents for each affidavit—5 cents for each revenue stamp on affidavit, and 25 cents for each stamp on each bond—in all $2.40 in each case.

8. For further information on other points, call upon the undersigned or the Local Agent, W. HEISKELL, at their office on Gay street.

W. G. BROWNLOW,
Assistant Special Agent Treasury Dept.

KNOXVILLE, Jan. 2, 1864.

Greek Fire.

The knowledge possessed of this ancient material of war is gathered by Gibbon in the 'Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire' Chap. 12. The subject is also ably treated by Dr McCulloch in Vol. XIV. of the 'Quarterly Journal of Science.' The Greek Fire was most advantageously employed in the defence of Constantinople during the two sieges of the Saracens of A. D. 673—675 and 716—718. The secret of its preparation and use was derived from a native of Heliopolis or Syria, or, according to Gibbons, of Egypt, who deserted to the service of the Emperor. It appears to have been a compound of bitumen, sulphur, and pitch, and to have been poured from cauldrons, or projected in fire balls, or in arrows enveloped around which was flax twisted, saturated with the inflamable compound. It was vomited, through long tubes from the mouths of hideous figures, which were set in the prows of fire-ships. These were themselves consumed, as they sent fire and destruction among the galleys of the enemy. For 400 years its secret was successfully preserved by the Romans of the East, the vengeance of heaven being imprecated upon whomsoever should divulge this composition, which the people were taught to believe was mysteriously revealed by an angel to the first and greatest of the Constantines. The Mahommedans finally obtained the secret, and in the holy wars of Syria and Egypt turned the art against the Christians. Joinville in his *Historie de St. Louis* describes the fireces coming through the air like a winged long tailed dragon, about the thickness of a hogshead, with the report of thunder and the velocity of lightning, producing so much light from the quantity of fire it threw out, that one might see in the camp as if it had been day—a description not inapplicable to the rocket. Its use was continued until the middle of the Fourteenth century, when it gave place to the more efficient compound of saltpetre, similar nature then invented. The name of Greek Fire has been aptlied to compounds that burn on the surface or under the water. An inflamable liquor of this character is said to have been discovered in 1775 by a goldsmith of Paris, named Dupre, who was not, however, permitted to make its character known. The photographer M. Noipse de St. Victor has experimented by request of the French Minister of war, upon the property of benzole to burn upon water, and of igniting if a bit of potassium or of phosphuret of calcium be contained in it. He found that if a glass vessel containing 300 grammes of benzole and half a gramme of potassium were broken on the surface of the water, the benzole would immediately overspread a considerable surface, bursting at the same time into flame. A mixture of three parts of benzole and one of sulphuret of carbon being put into a hand grenade previously heated by immersion in boiling water, produced a disarrangement of vapor which could be ignited and would continue to burn from a jet till the whole was consumed. Phosphorus in solution increases its power of setting fire to other objects. Oil of petroleum may be substituted for the benzole. It was thought that this might be used in naval warfare as the ancient Greek Fire was employed. The subject is fully treated by Scoffern in his work 'Projectile weapons of war and Explosive Compounds' (London, 1858.) in which he also names several liquid mixtures that spontaneously ignite, and may be used for the same purposes as Greek Fire. A solution of phosphorous in sulphuret of carbon thrown in a glass grenade was found, in experiment conducted at Woolwich, to ignite soon after the liquid was scattered. Chloride of sulphur may be substituted for the sulphuret of carbon, the ignition not taking place quite so soon, thus giving time for the liquid to penetrate into wood work and canvass. An abominable odor is diffused during the combustion.

Punctuation.

The Dean of Canterbury says on this subject:

"I remember, when I was young in printing, once correcting the punctuation of a proof sheet, and complaining of the liberties which had been taken with my manuscript. The publisher quietly answered me that *punctuation was left to the compositors.* And a precious mess they made of it. The great enemies to understanding anything printed in our language are the *commas.*—And these are inserted by the compositors without the slightest compunction on every possible occasion. Many words are by rule always hitched off with two commas; one before and one behind—*nursed*, as the omnibus company would call it. *Too* is one of the words; *however*, another; *also*, another; the sense in almost every such case being disturbed, if not destroyed by the process. I remember beginning a sentence with 'However true this may be.' When it came in the proof the inevitable comma was after the however, thus of course making nonsense of my unfortunate sentence.

I have some satisfaction in reflecting that, in the course of editing the Greek text, I believe I have destroyed more than a thousand commas which prevented the text being properly understood. One very provoking case is that where two adjectives come together, belonging to the same noun substantive. Thus, in printing *a nice young man*, a comma is placed after nice, giving, as you will observe, a very different sense from that intended; bringing before us the fact that a man is both nice and young, whereas the original sentence introduced to us a young man that was nice. Thus too in the expression *a great black dog*; printed without commas every body knows what we mean; but this would be printed 'a great, black dog.' Take again a case where meaning is intensified by adjectives being repeated—as the *wide wide world, the deep deep sea.* Such expressions you are almost invariably find printed *the wide, wide world, the deep, deep sea*, thereby making them, if judged by rule at all, absolute nonsense.

Still, though too many commas are bad, too few are not without inconvenience also. I saw the other day a notice of 'the Society for Promoting the Observance of the Lord's day which was founded in 1861,' giving the notice that the *day not the society*, was founded in that year. Had the date been 1631, instead of 18, an awkward interpretation might have been impossible.

While I am upon stops, a word is necessary concerning notes of admiration. A note of admiration consists, as we know, of a point with an upright line suspended over it, strongly suggestive of a gentleman jumping off the ground with amazement. These *shrieks*, as they have been called, are scattered up and down the page by compositors without any mercy. If one has written the words *O sir*, as they ought to be written, viz. with a plain capital 'O' and no stop and then a comma after *sir*, our friend the compositor is sure to write *Oh* with a shriek (!) and put another shriek after *sir*. Use, in writing, as few as possible of these nuisances. They always make the sense weaker, where you can possibly do without them. The only case I know of where they are really necessary is where the language is pure exclamation, as in How beautiful is night! or, O that I might find him!"

W. & H. Burkhardt,
511 Main St., bet. Fifth and Sixth,
LOUISVILLE, KY.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS
—AND—
Commission Merchants,
AND DEALERS IN
SUTLERS' SUPPLIES.
☞ Consignments solicited. nov18-tf

Henry Kaldemorgen's
East Tennessee Brewery.
LAGER BEER,
ALE,
COMMON BEER.
No. 815 Vine Street,
nov18:3t CINCINNATI, OHIO.

9th Tenn. Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS 9TH TENN. CAVALRY,
November 9th, 1863.

All officers and enlisted men, belonging to the 9th Tennessee Cavalry, are hereby ordered to report immediately at regimental Headquarters, at the Fair Grounds, near Knoxville. JO. PARSONS,
Nov 11—1w Colonel 9th Tenn. Cavalry.

Betts, Brother & Co.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
HATS, CAPS, AND STRAW GOODS,
Warehouse No. 50 Pearl Street,
North side bet. Walnut and Vine,
A. S. BETTS, J. F. BETTS, *CINCINNATI, OHIO.*
☞ A full assortment of goods for Sutlers and Southern trade.
Nov11-6m* BETTS, BRO. & CO.

Attachment.

STATE OF TENNESSEE—SEVIER COUNTY

Randle Henderson vs. Paul Gist.—It appearing from the affidavit of the plaintiff in this case that the defendent is indebted to him one hundred dollars, with interest, and that the defendent has absconded or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, and an original attachment having been obtained and levied on the property of the defendant, and returned before me, an acting Justice of the Peace for said county, it is ordered by me that publication be made in the Knoxville Whig for four successive weeks that the defendant appear before me on the the third Saturday of May, 1864, and made his defence to said attachment, or the same will be taken for confessed and set for hearing ex parte.

Jan9-4w pd$5 ISAAC TROTTER, J.P.

For Sale.
A Seven Octave Rosewood Piano.
Oct11-tf T. H. SMILEY.

COUNTY COURT--KNOX COUNTY.

Jas H. Lones and others vs. Henry A. and Jno. H. Lones. } Petition for Partition of Land.

IT appearing from the allegations in the petition, filed in this cause, that Henry A. Lones is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, it is ordered by the Clerk that publication be made in the Knoxville Whig and Rebel Ventilator, a newspaper published in Knoxville, requesting the said Henry A. Lones to appear at a County Court to be held for the county of Knox, at the Courthouse in Knoxville, on the first Monday of January, 1864, to answer, plead or demur to said petition, or the same will be taken as confessed, and the cause set for hearing as to him.

WM. CRAIG,
Clerk County Court Knox county.

Nov11-4w—pro fee $5.

W. T. PARHAM. JOHN W. LEE.
Parham & Lee,
GAY STREET, KNOXVILLE, TENN.
HAVE opened a large and well selected Stock of Dry Goods, on Gay street, in front of Brownlow's office, a few doors South of Main, comprising
Dress Goods, Flannels,
Boots and Shoes, Hats,
Woollen Goods for
Gentlemen and Ladies' Wear, &c., &c.,
All selected with special reference to this market, and this season of the year.
Nov 11—1 mo.

OFFICE PROVOST MARSHAL GEN'L OF E. TENN.,
Knoxville, Tenn., Sept. 7, 1863.

CIRCULAR No. 1.

All persons whose friends have been arrested for political offences and carried off by the rebels, and are still held in confinement, are requested to report the names of such prisoners at this office as soon as possible, with the charges on which they were arrested, in order that measures may be taken to secure their release.

By command of
BRIG.-GEN. S. P. CARTER,
Provost Marshal General of E. Tenn.
jan9 H. H. THOMAS, A. A. A. G.

OFFICE PROVOST MARSHAL GEN'L OF E. TENN.,
Knoxville, Tenn., Sept. 18, 1863.

CIRCULAR No. 2.

It has been learned with regret at this office that persons calling themselves loyal men, and professing to be law-abiding citizens, forgetting the principles upon which our Government is based, have in some instances, taken the law in their own hands, and, regardless of good order, have made themselves judges, and inflicted such penalties on the persons and property of their enemies as suited their own views.

The United States forces are here for the purpose of restoring law and order, and for the protection of the rights of the citizens. The wrongs which have for more than two years been practised on loyal citizens, have not been forgotten by the authorities; these wrongs shall be redressed and the offenders punished, but it must be done in the manner prescribed by law. All good citizens are, therefore, called upon to discountenance marauding bands and depredations, as tending to the injury of property owners, and to use their influence to prevent the commission of any act which is either directly or indirectly hitting the Union cause disparagement.

Regulations will be established at the earliest practicable period for the apprehension and punishment of those who have for so long a time lived in open violation of law and justice, and an adequate force will be posted for enforcing these regulations. In the meantime, let not law-loving and law-abiding citizens, who have gained such an enviable reputation for their loyalty and patriotism, in the full assurance that their cause is the cause of the Government, and that it is in the hands of those who will speedily and effectually restore law and order and give to the wronged full and entire justice.

Officers and soldiers are hereby authorized to arrest all persons guilty of lawless acts, and report the cases to this office.

By command of
BRIG.-GEN. S. P. CARTER,
Provost Marshal General of E. Tenn.
jan9 H. H. THOMAS, A. A. A. G.

OFFICE PROVOST MARSHAL GEN'L OF E. TENN.,
Knoxville, Tenn., Sept. 18, 1863.

CIRCULAR No. 3.

It is reported at this office that many persons have been allowed to take the oath of allegiance by Provost Marshals belonging to the different Divisions and Brigades of the 23d Army Corps, who are evidently actuated solely by a desire to protect or reclaim their property, or to escape the punishment which their deeds have justly merited. Many complaints are, consequently, being made by Union men of undue leniency to Secessionists and Secession Sympathizers in this respect. In future it is determined not to permit any person to take the oath of allegiance who cannot furnish satisfactory proof of his sincerity and good faith; and against whom no crime is charged that would subject him to a criminal prosecution, or to a civil suit for injuries sustained by loyal men under the reign of the so-called Southern Confederacy, or against whom no acts of hostility to the Union can be proved.

The practice of indiscriminately arresting citizens against whom no charge but that of Secession Sympathizer exists, should be discontinued. It is not the policy of the Government to disturb citizens who are and have been quietly attending to their business, simply for the opinions they may have held.

When any specific crime is alleged against a citizen, charges should always be made in writing, together with the names and residence of the witnesses by whom they can be proved, and these charges should be handed over to the officer in charge of the prisoners, at the time of the arrest, or as soon after as practicable, and forwarded with the prisoners to this office.

By command of
BRIG.-GEN. S. P. CARTER,
Provost Marshal General of E. Tenn.
Jan9 H. H. THOMAS, A. A. A. G.

OFFICE PROVOST MARSHAL GEN'L OF E. TENN.,
Knoxville, Tenn., Sept. 28, 1863.

CIRCULAR No. 4.

All persons who have any knowledge of the murder of Union people in East Tennessee within the past two years, or of other outrages committed upon them, on account of their loyalty to the United States Government, are requested to furnish this office with all such information, together with the names and residence of witnesses by whom the facts can be substantiated, in order that measures may be adopted to bring the guilty parties to justice.

By command of
BRIG.-GEN. S. P. CARTER,
Provost Marshal General of E. Tenn.
Jan9 H. H. THOMAS, A. A. A. G.

OFFICE PROVOST MARSHAL GEN'L OF E. TENN.,
Knoxville, Tenn., Oct. 6, 1863.

CIRCULAR No. 5.

WHEREAS, The Rebel forces in Upper and Lower East Tennessee have been engaged in the wanton seizure and destruction of the property of Union men, which has, according to representations made at this office, in numerous instances pointed out to them by citizens of rebel sympathies; and whereas, it has been threatened that Union citizens shall be visited with fire and sword—and the threat has already been carried out by the arrest, imprisonment, and maltreatment of Union men, for no alleged crime but that of loyalty to their Government; and whereas, it is the wish and intention of the Commander of this Department not to destroy, but to protect private property, as is shown by the different Orders issued on that subject, and the public punishment of a party who was convicted of committing depredations; and whereas, it is not the desire of those in authority to arrest quiet and orderly citizens, or molest them merely on account of the opinions they may have held, it is, therefore,

Ordered, That, with a view of bringing such barbarous practices to an end, the severest retaliatory measures shall be adopted. In every case where a Union man has been arrested and is held in confinement, a prominent Rebel, or active Rebel sympathizer, living in his vicinity, shall be arrested and held in close confinement as a hostage, and be subject, in all respects, to the same treatment and punishment which the Union man receives at the hands of the rebel authorities, until his release from prison and restoration to liberty; and, further,

In all cases where it can be shown that the property of Union men has been seized or wantonly destroyed, the property of rebels, and of citizens of rebel sympathies in the neighborhood where such destruction has occurred, shall be taken and held by way of retaliation, and for the purpose of indemnifying Union citizens for their losses.

By command of
BRIG.-GEN. S. P. CARTER,
Provost Marshal General of E. Tenn.
Jan9 H. H. THOMAS, A. A. A. G.

OFFICE PROVOST MARSHAL GEN. OF E. TENN.,
Knoxville, Tenn., Nov. 5th, 1863.

CIRCULAR No. 7.

TO THE FARMERS OF EAST TENNESSEE.

In view of the present situation and strength of the United States armies, the manifest determination of the Government to hold and occupy East Tennessee henceforth, until the end of the rebellion, and the consequent need of all the grain that can possibly be produced in this locality, you are earnestly recommended to use every effort to get in large crops of wheat and rye, and to prepare the ground for putting in as much corn as possible in the spring. Farmers! it is for your interest to go to work. The weather is favorable; order is measurably restored, and another harvest will find you in the enjoyment of abundance and tranquility; while the increased prices which you will receive for your produce will compensate you in a great measure for losses sustained in consequence of the rebellion. The Government will protect you in your labors, and will gladly afford you every facility in its power, for the furtherance of your efforts, and the success of agricultural enterprise. By command of

Brig. Gen. S. P. CARTER,
Provost Marshal General of East Tennessee.
H. H. THOMAS, A. A. A. G. (Nov 16—1 m)

OFFICE PROVOST MARSHAL GEN'L OF E. TENN.,
Knoxville, Tenn., Nov. 24, 1863.

CIRCULAR No. 9.

All persons who have been acting as the Agents or Attorneys of rebels who fled from East Tennessee, in consequence of the arrival of the Federal troops, are hereby prohibited from collecting or paying over any rent, or other money, now due, or which shall hereafter become due to such absconded rebels.

And all such Agents or Attorneys are further notified that they will be held to strict accountability for all rent, or other money, collected by them, on behalf of such disloyal persons, since the arrival of the United States troops on the first day of September, 1863, as well as for all money previously collected for such persons, and not paid over to them at that date.

By order of
BRIG.-GEN. S. P. CARTER,
Provost Marshal General of E. Tenn.
Jan9 H. H. THOMAS, A. A. A. G.

OFFICE PROVOST MARSHAL GEN'L OF E. TENN.,
Knoxville, Tenn., Jan. 6, 1864.

CIRCULAR No. 13.

All Grocers, Merchants, Sutlers, and others of whatever name who are doing business in Knoxville or vicinity, and dealing in supplies of any kind which are brought into East Tennessee under the regulations established by the Treasury Department, or under the Custom House regulations, are hereby forbidden to sell or otherwise dispose of any such supplies to or for the benefit of any disloyal person or persons; and said Grocers, Merchants, Sutlers and others are further forbidden to sell or otherwise dispose of any such supplies until the person desiring to purchase or obtain such supplies, or any article or portion thereof, shall have first established a certificate of his or her loyalty to the United States, obtained at this office, or a copy of the oath of allegiance to the United States, taken by such person, and duly authenticated by an officer on the Staff of the Provost Marshal General of East Tennessee, or by a Deputy Provost Marshal of one of the counties of East Tennessee.

The order is to take effect from and after the date of its issue, and any violation or evasion of the same in any degree will subject the offender to the immediate and entire confiscation of his stock and such other punishment as shall be awarded by the judgment of a military commission.

The only persons excepted from the provisions of this order are United States Officers and Soldiers in their proper uniform, and citizens of known and undoubted loyalty to the United States. But should the parties above mentioned sell to persons without a certificate of loyalty, or oath of allegiance to the United States, under the supposition that they are loyal, when they are in fact disloyal, the consequences must rest with the seller.

Any person holding a certificate, or having taken the oath of allegiance, who may be detected in purchasing supplies for, or furnishing them to disloyal persons, will be arrested and tried before a military commission.

By command of
BRIG.-GEN. S. P. CARTER,
Provost Marshal General of East Tennessee.
L. A. GRATZ, *Major and A. A. A. G.*
Jan9

OFFICE PROVOST MARSHAL GEN'L OF E. TENN.,
Knoxville, Tenn., Jan. 6, 1864.

Copy of Circular Letter sent to the Various Deputy Provost Marshals of East Tennessee.

CIRCULAR No. 14.

SIR—In order to carry out the provisions of Circular No. 5, from this office, dated November 5, 1863, you will institute diligent inquiries with a view to ascertain:

1—What persons residing in the county over which you have jurisdiction are, or have been acting as the agents or attorneys of disloyal persons who fled South on the approach of the United States forces in East Tennessee.

2—What persons in the county are acting as the agents or attorneys of those who are holding any office under the rebel authorities, or who are voluntarily in the rebel army.

3—What amount of rent or other money, proceeds of sales, or profits of any kind, (whether in stock, grain, or other property,) accruing to disloyal persons of either class specified above, such agents or attorneys had already collected and still retained in their possession, at the time the United States forces arrived at Knoxville, on the first day of September, 1863.

4—What amount of rent or other money, proceeds of sales, or profits of any kind, they have since collected.

5—What amount of rent or other money, proceeds of sales or profits of any kind are due from persons residing in the county to disloyal citizens, who fled South as before stated, or are holding any office under the rebel authorities, or are voluntarily in the rebel army.

Having ascertained these matters, either fully, or as far as they relate to any individual, you will take such measures as you may deem necessary or expedient to collect the rent or other money due as above and forward the same to this office, stating from whom it was received and to whom due, and for what reason. You will give receipts to the parties from whom you collect the money, and take receipts in return, for all money delivered by you at this office.

Where rents, proceeds of sales or profits of any kind, collected by the agents of, or still due to persons of the character above alluded to, consist of stock, grain or produce of any kind, which can be made available to the Government, the same will be taken by you, or under your direction, and turned over by the proper officers, at the nearest military post or station, where supplies are required; all that relates to transportation to the Quartermaster's Department, and all that relates to subsistence to the Commissary Department. The officers receiving these supplies will furnish you with duplicate receipts, which should be prepared by yourself, as per *a form* herewith enclosed—one copy of the receipt to be sent to this office, and the other retained by yourself.

Should the property be such as does not pertain to either the Quartermaster's or Commissary Department, or such as is unsuitable for the wants of the army, it will be sold by you at public sale, and the proceeds sent to this office.

All movable property, abandoned by rebels, who have gone off as above, and by others who have since gone off with the forces under Longstreet, is also to be seized by Provost Marshals, and disposed of as above.

By order of
BRIG.-GEN. S. P. CARTER,
Provost Marshal General of E. Tenn.
L. A. GRATZ, *Major and A. A. A. G.*
Jan9

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Knoxville Tenn., Nov. 6, 1863.

GENERAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 27.

The Major-General Commanding has learned with surprise that the commanding officers of some of the newly organized Tennessee Regiments have given permission to some of their men to be absent from their commands without referring the matter to these Headquarters. Their commanding officers are warned that a repition of this offense will cost them their commissions. And the men thus absent are commanded to return to their Regiments at once, and if not reported present by the 15th inst. they will be published as deserters.

By command of Major-General BURNSIDE.
LEWIS RICHMOND, A. A. G.
Nov11-2t

CLOVER SEED
For sale at my office.
Jan9 P. H. CARDWELL.

PROSPECTUS
OF
BROWNLOW'S KNOXVILLE WHIG
AND
REBEL VENTILATOR.

THE undersigned is now publishing a Weekly and Tri-weekly Journal, bearing the above title, at Knoxville, East Tennessee. The Weekly paper, made up from the contents of the Tri-weeklies, I propose to send out to distant subscribers, for $2 per annum *invariably paid in advance.* The Tri-weekly will cost $4 per annum. The cost of paper, materials of all kinds, and of labor, has increased, since the inauguration of the Rebellion, that I am not able to furnish the paper for less, or to hold out any inducements to clubs.

Two years ago, my paper, then the lan Union sheet, and the only *religious* one floating over Jeff Davis's ungodly dominions, was crushed out by that God-forsaken mob familiarly known as the *Confederate Authorities.* I glory in opening my batteries from my old fortifications, beginning with this hell-born and hell-bound Rebellion, where the traitors forced me to leave off my "work of faith and labor of love."

The WHIG AND VENTILATOR will be INDEPENDENT in all things, and NEUTRAL in nothing, taking a liberal hand in all the controversies of the day. This shall be an *unconditional* Union journal, holding up as participants in the *late* Rebellion—now almost played out—as a choice collection of men for a Rogues' Gallery! At the same time, I will make war upon all gamblers and thieves, North and South—all whose trade is to rob the public crib, as well as private pilferers; the whisky-bloats; the bullies at elections; oppressors who grind the face of the poor; extortioners in trade, who swindle by wholesale and retail; and all foul-mouthed Secession sympathizers and other disturbers of the peace, in the various sink-holes of society, North and South! I will not fail to do justice to the worst class of men who make tracks upon Southern soil—*Secession preachers*, of all denominations!

I repeat, that, in the rule of my editorial conduct, I shall abjure that servility which destroys the independence of the Press, and cast from me that factious opposition which gives to *party* what is due to *country.* And while the name of my paper indicates, in unmistakable terms, its politics, I shall, as a faithful sentinel, lose sight of Whigs, Democrats, and Republicans, and remember only my Government and the preservation of the Federal Union, as richly worth all the sacrifices of blood and treasure, their preservation may cost, even to the extermination of the present race of men, and the consumption of all the means of the present age!

Intervention, national jealousy, and hatred, double-dealing, and piratical cowardice have been governing principles with England; and when our home troubles are settled, I will advocate giving England a turn! The whole course of the Emperor of the French has been characterized by *diplomatic insincerity*, and a truly loyal American journal can entertain no other feelings toward NAPOLEON than those of hatred and contempt!

The *everlasting Negro Question* brought on this war—the corrupt leaders of the South alleging that it was necessary to render the "peculiar institution" *secure*, when it *was* secure under the Constitution, and could never be secure anywhere else. It is now no longer the *local*, but the *traveling* institution of the country; and I have no sympathy with a Southern Disunionist who has lost his slaves. Slavery has been destroyed, and the South has done it, without any provocation whatever. This position I will openly take and stubbornly maintain.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square, of ten lines of bourgeois, one insertion	$1
Each continuance of same advertisement...	
One square, six months	10
One square, per annum	15

Liberal discounts will be made to those who advertise liberally. Having lost thousands by advertising, no advertisement will be inserted without payment *in advance*, or some responsible man to assume payment. The extensive circulation of my paper will make it a desirable advertising medium.

W. G. BROWNLOW,
Editor and Publisher.

OCTOBER, 1863.

INK AND BLACKING
Factory, 39 Vine St., Cincinnati.
J. J. BUTLER'S
Record, Mercantile and Copying
WRITING FLUID
ONE OZ., TWO OZ., FOUR OZ., SIX OZ., EIGHT OZ., PINTS, QUARTS.
CARMINE INK, Two oz. and Four oz.
MUCILAGE, all sizes.
FRUIT CAN CEMENT
Quality Warranted; Prices Low at Wholesale
J. J. BUTLER, Agent.
Cincinnati, Sept'r 1st, 1863.
BUTLER'S PREMIUM BLACKING
IN TIN BOXES.
SMALL, NEW MEDIUM, AND LARGE.
Packed in barrels for shipment.
BUTLER'S IXL OIL BLACKING
IN EARTHEN OR GLASS POTS.
(SOFT FRENCH PASTE.)
In boxes, 2 dozen each, and half-barrels, 12 doz. each.
Quality Warranted; Prices Low at Wholesale.
T. S. BUTLER, Agent.
Cincinnati, Sept'r 1st, 1863.
The Undersigned are now receiving a large Stock of
HATS AND CAPS.
Many Entirely New Styles made Expressly for Order.
—ALSO—
WHITE AND COLORED SHAKER HOODS
Ladies' and Misses' White and Colored
TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED HATS
Ladies' and Misses'
FURS
of all Descriptions.
—ALSO—
Burnside and Regulation
HATS AND CAPS
For Sutlers and the Army.
Any Style of Hats or Caps furnished at Short Notice.
CONNOR & TICE,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN HATS, CAPS, ETC.
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CINCINNATI, OHIO.