

BROWNLOW'S KNOXVILLE WHIG,

AND REBEL VENTILATOR.

VOLUME I.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1864.

NUMBER 23.

The Knoxville Whig.

W. G. BROWNLOW, Editor.



Banner of promise, by freemen unfurled!
Beacon of hope to a waiting world!
Shining above the stormy throng,
A rift in the murky clouds of wrong—
Clouds that shall roll from their beams of light,
Till the whole round dome is blue and bright.

Knoxville, Saturday, June 11, 1864.

From the New York Weekly.

Parson Brownlow's Canvass in Michigan.

MESSRS. STREET AND SMITH: I have now made a pretty thorough canvass of the State of Michigan, and it is an occasion for renewed congratulations that the real people of Michigan continue to show their devotion to the cause of the Union, by laying aside much of that partizan feeling and purposes which for years have divided them, by sending thousands of their best men into the army, and in every possible way uniting in the most earnest support of the National Government, which is charged with the high and solemn duty of defending and maintaining the sacred cause of the Union against a wicked, and, I am sorry to say, a rebellion of fearful proportions. I have spoken to seventy-five or one hundred thousand of her citizens, and I feel warranted in saying that her people, as a whole, do not entertain the thought for one moment of concession to, or compromise with, the causeless rebellion now striking at the vitals of the nation; and their determination is fixed to endure and fight, to contribute and die, till the government established by the wisdom, the patriotism, the sacrifices, and the blood of their fathers, is restored in its rightful sway, and the banner of glory and beauty shall float in triumph over every foot of territory in this Union.

Michigan takes the view that the struggle in which the nation is now engaged, is clearly one for our very existence—one of life and death. And, should the scene of blood, and the night of death, through which we may be called to pass, shake this nation, and the kingdoms of the old world to their utmost foundations, yet, trusting in the God of our fathers, and of justice, the true-hearted everywhere refuse to entertain a doubt that all will end well. This government of ours must be preserved in its integrity. Neither envious and jealous foreign powers, nor domestic institutions, can be allowed to establish a rival government on any portion of the territory of this Union. Hence the feeling is deep and wide in the loyal States favoring, nay urging the government to use all the means justified by the ultimate law of self-preservation, and at all compatible with christian civilization, to permanently suppress this rebellion. Solemn and weighty responsibilities rest upon the government, upon the States, and the people, in this great and trying crisis. From what I have seen of the people of Michigan, I feel warranted in saying that they will show themselves equal to their duties. They feel that they are a part of the American Union, and have a vital interest in its preservation. They say it is a Union consecrated to liberty of thought, speech, and action, and that it falls to their lot, and that of their generation, to defend and preserve their birthright. Their voice is to baptize our institutions in fire and blood. They are resolved to maintain this government, at whatever sacrifice, feeling and knowing that a momentous issue is upon them.

DETROIT STATE FAIR.—On the 25th of September I spoke one hour and a half from a stand, to an audience of at least 20,000 persons, delivering the Annual Address before the State Agricultural Society of Michigan. The following evening I spoke to the Young Men's Association, and was honored with a crowded house.

The attendance on the Fair Grounds was greater than on any former occasion, and for the first time in years the Society wiped out its liabilities, and had left on its hands a considerable revenue. The weather was pleasant—the exhibitions were full of interest—the productions contrasting finely with those of a quarter of a century ago, when the work then done "by hand" is now done by steam and machinery. The ingenuity of the Yankee, in the exhibition of the steam engine, the telegraph, the reaper and mower, the patent corn-sheller, &c., was here to be seen, and by all admired.

The cattle, the sheep, hogs, and other live stock, was very fine, and the trotting race made good time, one of them, *Magna Charta*, going round a mile track in two minutes and thirty-two seconds. The dairy and vegetable departments were well filled, and spoke well for the young and growing

State of Michigan. The prosperity and good cheer everywhere to be seen looked very little like the existence of war. Still, there were six new regiments ready for the service, four of infantry and two of cavalry, and these were on parade.

I made a few brief remarks upon the subject of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, and upon the subject of the increase of population and the products of Michigan, and the face of the country, and passed at once to the great subject of the rebellion, which I knew the people desired. I held up the Southern leaders of the rebellion, in an unenviable light, did share justice to Buchanan's treachery, and to the Breckinridge Democracy, who, North and South, I found in sympathy with the rebels. I was followed in a few brief remarks by the venerable Gen. Cass, who stated that he endorsed the sentiments of his friend from Tennessee. This endorsement met with the most enthusiastic applause on the part of the audience.

Detroit is a flourishing city, with a population of about 60,000, and is the seat of justice in Wayne county, on Detroit river, eighteen miles above the head of Lake Erie. It is a city of considerable trade, and when I was there, wheat was coming in at the rate of 100,000 bushels per day, and corn at the rate of 200,000 per day. The river here forms one of the finest harbors in the United States, of a depth sufficient for the largest ships. Detroit has a well organized system of public schools, having greatly improved upon the New England system. The city contains about twenty-five churches, and is well provided for in that line.—The annual exports coast-wise amount to about \$5,000,000, and the imports to about \$16,000,000.

The worst feature of Detroit is, that just opposite the city, over a fine river of only a half a mile wide, is Windsor, in Her British Majesty's dominions, where, in the event of a war with England, cannon could be planted which would destroy the city in short order.

HILLS DALE COUNTY, gives name to the capital, or seat of justice, a flourishing town, where there is an equally flourishing College, under the patronage of the Free Will Baptists. The county gives rise to the principal rivers of the State, viz: Grand River, and St. Joseph's of Lake Michigan, the St. Joseph's of the Massena, and the Kalamazoo. The county is well timbered, and the soil is rich. The face of the country is level. The county is well supplied with railroads and plank-roads. Much attention is paid to common schools. I spoke in the College Hall to a crowded audience, and the next day in the Court room to a county Convention, by invitation. This was on the 28th of September.

October 24, I spoke from a stand on the Fair Grounds to an audience of eight or ten thousand, and was most cordially received by the citizens of Adrian, and of the county of Lenewee. The town is situated on a branch of the Raisin river, and on the Michigan Southern Railroad, some eighty miles from Lansing, the State capital. The Erie and Kalamazoo railroad connect the town with Toledo, only thirty-two miles distant. Adrian is growing rapidly, and is the centre of trade for a fine farming region. The town has several fine churches, and a good supply of first class schools. It has a population of seven thousand inhabitants. I was hospitably entertained by Hon. C. F. Beman, the present member of Congress.

MARSHALL AGRICULTURAL FAIR, Oct. 3d.—This is a post-village and township, of growing importance, the capital of Calhoun county, on the Kalamazoo river, and on the Central railroad, 110 miles west of Detroit. It is a pleasant location, and I would not be surprised to learn that it is one of the most flourishing inland towns of the peninsula. It contains the Marshall College, and other primary schools, several excellent houses of worship, a fine woolen factory, and about a half dozen superior flouring mills with a wheat-growing country all around. The population of the township is about 5,000, and increasing very rapidly.

I spoke on the Fair Grounds, from a central stand, surrounded by an enthusiastic audience of six or eight thousand ladies and gentlemen. I spoke for one hour and a half, and was able to make myself heard by the out skirts of the audience. I dwelt for the first twenty-five minutes upon the growing importance of Michigan, her abundant crops, and fine productions, the intelligence and energy of her citizens, and the extent to which they are underrated where they are not known, and then I turned to the subject of the origin, progress, and wickedness of the rebellion, as these were topics I knew they desired to hear me discuss.—On the whole, the meeting was one of interest to me, and the indications were that it was full of interest to the people. The exhibition was more successful, than from the condition of the country and the nation, the citizens had any right to expect. But the great rush to these agricultural fairs, the extent of products and of live stock upon exhibition, all go to show how little the actual existence of a terrible civil war is realized.

ANN ARBOR, Oct. 4th.—Here I attended another agricultural fair, and spoke to some

8,000 persons, whose attention was profound, and whose enthusiasm was unabated throughout the hour and a half I detained them. I do not propose to give any particular account of the show. In general terms it may be pronounced fair—more than that would not be sustained by facts—less would do injustice to the general display.

Ann Arbor is a flourishing town, capital of Washtenaw county, on Huron River, and on the Michigan Central railroad, not exceeding forty-five miles west of Detroit. Its reputation for health is equal to that of any locality in the State. The site is elevated and dry, and the town is regularly laid out, whilst the streets are wide and adorned with shade trees. The State University, established in 1837, is a flourishing and liberally endowed institution, attended by nearly 300 students, notwithstanding the war excitement, and the number of regiments in the field from this truly patriotic State. The University buildings are large and pleasantly situated. A fund is being raised for the erection of an Observatory, and liberal subscriptions have been made to complete the University Library. Ann Arbor is situated in an extensive and productive farming district, has an active and growing trade, and contains manufactories of wool, iron, ploughs and flour, upon an extensive scale, for which the river furnishes motive power. The town contains several fine churches, and several academies, one bank, and several newspapers. In respect to population, it is said to be the second town in the State.

IONA is a post-village and the capital of Ionia county, situated on Grand River, about one hundred miles from its mouth, and about forty miles from Lansing, the capital of the State. I spoke here on the night of the 6th of October, in a hall, to a crowded and enthusiastic audience. The river is navigable as high up as Iona, and steamers ply regularly to the city of Grand Rapids. A valuable quarry of red sand stone, suited to all purposes of building, has been opened here, and is being made both serviceable and profitable. The village contains a United States Land Office, several churches, two or three hotels, and some well conducted public schools. The water power of the river is employed in mills and manufactories of various kinds. The population is about 3,000, and is increasing, with a fine farming country around, and the Detroit and Milwaukee railroad passing directly through.

GRAND RAPIDS, a city of Kent county, is beautifully situated on the rapids of Grand river, forty miles from its entrance into the Lake. Here I spoke on the 7th of October, on the Fair Grounds, to an audience of ten thousand, among whom were two regiments of new troops. I occupied a high stand in the centre of the audience, and spoke for two hours, and was distinctly heard by those on the out-skirts. Grand Rapids is a city of fine appearance, rather romantic, a healthy situation, commanding a fine view of the river, and of the Indian mounds on the opposite shore. It is a place of great activity in trade, with several manufactories. Steamers run daily to Grand Haven, at the mouth of the river, where they connect with the Lake steamers. Salt and gypsum of a good quality are found here, limestone for building, and fine for lumber, are abundant. The river is here about 300 yards wide, and falls eighteen feet in the course of one mile, producing an amount of hydraulic power that Yankee ingenuity is availing itself for purposes of manufactures. Here St. Mark's College is located, and about a dozen fine churches, as well as several fine academies of learning. It was settled in 1833, was incorporated in 1850, and now has a population of 10,000 souls, with fine river navigation and railroad facilities. The "Rapids," caused by a stratum of limestone rock, extending for one mile along the channel, are the observed of all observers.

COLDWATER is a growing town, and the capital of Branch county, on the eastern branch of Coldwater River, in a prairie of the same name, on the Michigan Southern railroad, 115 miles west from Detroit. It is surrounded by a fertile country, in a high state of cultivation, and growing in importance every day, as it is increasing in business. It has an extensive trade, and manufactures flour on a large scale. The river affords the water power. The town has grown up since 1836, and is handsomely laid out, with wide streets, adorned with young shade trees. It has a population of about 3,000. I spoke in the town hall at night, and on the Fair Grounds the next day.

NILES is a flourishing post-town in the Southern part of Berian county, on the right bank of the St. Joseph's river, where it is crossed by the Michigan Central railroad, 190 miles west of Detroit, and 90 miles east of Chicago. It is a large town, and the principal market in Western Michigan. The river is navigable for steamers, and affords water power in abundance. Niles contains a branch of the State University, and a half dozen fine churches, and affords several newspapers. It was settled in 1831, and now has a population of several thousand. It has a fine farming country around

it, and promises to increase in importance all the time. I spoke in the evening in the large Presbyterian church, to an enthusiastic audience, and detained them for two hours.

HUBBOS is a thriving village of Lenawee county, on the Michigan Southern railroad, and on Tiffin's Creek, only some eighteen miles west of Adrian. It is in the midst of a fertile region, and produces great quantities of wheat. I spoke in the day time to a crowd of 5,000, on the Fair Grounds, and after night to a full house in the Methodist church.

I passed out of Michigan to Toledo, in Ohio, where I spoke for more than two hours, to a large audience of their best citizens, crowded into a fine hall. Toledo is a port of entry in Lucas county, on the left bank of the Maumee river, four miles from its mouth, and 334 miles from Columbus. It is the terminus of the Wahash and Erie canal, the largest in the Union. The railroads from Toledo go out in every direction. The commerce of the place is immense, and rapidly increasing, while the population is about 30,000.

Michigan is a great State, with more than 56,000 square miles of territory, and an enterprising population, giving much attention to the great subject of education. The proceedings at the several fairs I attended were highly satisfactory to the public, and honorable to those who conducted them.—The attendance was generally very good, and the receipts exceeded the expectations of those in charge of the business. I have to regret that the Annual Addresses were not equal to other exhibitions, but I did the best I could, and I am too modest to claim any merit for what I said.

W. G. Brownlow

October, 1862.

A New Rebel Invention.

According to the Baltimore correspondent of the *World*, the rebels propose to resort to the Chinese mode of warfare, should General Grant penetrate the defenses of their capital. He writes:

I must mention a new and novel invention by Captain Holden, of the rebel army. It is nothing more nor less than a stink ball, designed to be fired into the works of the besiegers to stink them out. About the middle of April, I was one of several citizens, who, upon invitation, accompanied a party of officers to Atlees, a station on the Central Railroad, ten miles from Richmond, to witness some experiments with this ball. The ball is an iron shell, containing combustible and destructive material, as well as odoriferous matter, and in appearance is similar to the stink ball used many years ago. It is designed to be thrown by mortars, but in the tests on the occasion referred to the fuse was lighted and the shell allowed to fall where they were placed. The stench which followed the explosion was the most fetid and villainous that ever outraged the olfactory organs of man; it provoked sneezing and coughing and produced nausea, rendering it impossible for men to do duty within reach of it. A single ball will impregnate the atmosphere for fifty yards round, and the fetid compound, entering everything it touches, emits the stench for a long time. The opinion of all who witnessed the experiments was that these balls were a fair offset to Greek fire, and Gen. Winder and several other officers of rank who were present, expressed the belief that it would prove more effective for driving off besiegers than anything ever invented. Be this as it may, if Richmond is ever threatened by a siege, the "sneezers," as the inventor facetiously calls his balls, will form a prominent feature in the defensive operations.

TROUBLE IN THE REBEL CAMP.—The rebels in St. Louis have been thrown in a great commotion in the last twenty-four hours—caused by the arrest of several persons of known sympathy, and the closing of a prominent mercantile house of the city. What is all this about, the question passing from one rebel to another.

We rather guess the military authorities know what it all means. It simply means that the rebels and rebel houses in St. Louis are being smoked out, and that the rose-water policy which has reigned in this city and department is at an end.

There are houses in this city who throw out hooks for Southern trade, and retain those in their employ who are most likely to attract that trade and who know the men to approach in drumming for the business. This fact and the houses themselves are known, and being known, they will, in due time, feel the salutary restraints of martial law thrown around them as they should.

It is known that a vast amount of supplies reach the enemy through these disloyal houses and they are being looked after, as well as are those outsiders who are known to be curbstones—that's what's the matter now—nothing more.—*St. Louis Evening News.*

The petition presented to Congress a day or two since, in favor of the entire and immediate abolition of slavery, was brought in by two stout men in a bushel basket, which the huge roll just filled. It was signed by 41,718 men and women in all parts of the Union, fifteen thousand residing in Philadelphia, and eight thousand in New York.

A gentleman remarked to Mr. Lincoln in conversation the other day that the friends of Gen. Fremont were very anxious to have the National Union Convention postponed. "It is very natural they should," said Abraham, "there were two men in jail here a few weeks ago under sentence of death, and their friends were very anxious to have the hanging day postponed."

[No. 1.] United States of America—District of East Tennessee.

WHEREAS, An information was filed in the District Court of the United States, sitting at Knoxville, for the District of East Tennessee, on the 25th day of May, 1864, by James P. Swan, Esq., Attorney for the United States for said District, on behalf of the United States of America, against one lot of books, containing one hundred and six volumes, of which one John E. Toole is the reputed owner, and against all persons lawfully intervening for their interests therein, alleging that said property had been heretofore seized at Knoxville, on land, in said District, as forfeited to the United States for causes in said information set forth and averred to be true, and praying for the usual process and motion; Now, therefore, pursuant to the motion under the seal of said Court, to me directed, I hereby give public warning to all persons concerned in interest in said property, to appear before said Court, at the Court House in Knoxville aforesaid, on the 13th day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M., then and there to interpose their claims and make their allegations.

B. McDANNEL,
U. S. Marshal, District of E. Tenn.
May 26, 1864.

[No. 2.] United States of America—District of East Tennessee.

WHEREAS, An information was filed in the District Court of the United States, sitting at Knoxville, for the District of East Tennessee, on the 26th day of May, 1864, by James P. Swan, Esq., Attorney for the United States for said District, on behalf of the United States of America, against one lot of dry goods consisting of calicoes, woolen goods of various kinds, and a general assortment of retail goods, of which one James M. Toole is the reputed owner, and against all persons lawfully intervening for their interests therein, alleging that said goods had heretofore been seized at Knoxville, on land, in said District, as forfeited to the United States for causes in said information set forth and averred to be true, and praying for the usual process and motion; Now, therefore, pursuant to the motion under the seal of said Court, to me directed, I hereby give public warning to all persons concerned in interest in said goods, to appear before said Court at the Court House in Knoxville aforesaid, on the 13th day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M., then and there to interpose their claims and make their allegations.

B. McDANNEL,
U. S. Marshal, District of E. Tenn.
May 26, 1864.

[No. 3.] United States of America—District of East Tennessee.

WHEREAS, An information was filed in the District Court of the United States, sitting at Knoxville, for the District of East Tennessee, on the 26th day of May, 1864, by James P. Swan, Esq., Attorney for the United States for said District, on behalf of the United States of America, against one Printing Press, Job Office, Book Binding Fixtures, Types, Cases, Stoves, and all fixtures belonging thereto, of which one J. A. Sperry is the reputed owner, and against all persons lawfully intervening for their interests therein, alleging that said property had heretofore been seized at Knoxville, on land, in said District, as forfeited to the United States for causes in said information set forth and averred to be true, and praying for the usual process and motion; Now, therefore, pursuant to the motion under the seal of said Court, to me directed, I hereby give public warning to all persons concerned in interest in said property, to appear before said Court at the Court House in Knoxville aforesaid, on the 13th day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M., then and there to interpose their claims and make their allegations.

B. McDANNEL,
U. S. Marshal, Dist. of E. Tenn.
May 26, 1864.

[No. 4.] United States of America—District of East Tennessee.

WHEREAS, An information was filed in the District Court of the United States, sitting at Knoxville, for the District of East Tennessee, on the 27th day of May, 1864, by James P. Swan, Esq., Attorney for the United States for said District, on behalf of the United States of America, against two barrels Nuts, one keg Soda, one-half barrel Whiskey, one small box Tobacco, and twenty boxes Sattler's Goods, of which one B. S. Foster is the reputed owner, and against all persons lawfully intervening for their interests therein, alleging that said property had heretofore been seized at Knoxville, on land, in said District, as forfeited to the United States, for causes in said information set forth and averred to be true, and praying for the usual process and motion;—Now, therefore, pursuant to the motion under the seal of said Court, to me directed, I hereby give public warning to all persons concerned in interest in said property, to appear before said Court at the Court House in Knoxville aforesaid, on the 13th day of June, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., then and there to interpose their claims and make their allegations.

B. McDANNEL,
U. S. Marshal, Dist. of E. Tenn.
May 27, 1864.

[No. 5.] United States of America—District of East Tennessee.

WHEREAS, An information was filed in the District Court of the United States, sitting at Knoxville, for the District of East Tennessee, on the 27th day of May, 1864, by James P. Swan, Esq., Attorney for the United States for said District, on behalf of the United States of America, against one box of books, containing 127 volumes, mostly law books, of which one James B. Cook is the reputed owner, and against all persons lawfully intervening for their interests therein, alleging that said property has been heretofore seized at Knoxville, on land, in said District, as forfeited to the United States, for causes in said information set forth and averred to be true, and praying for the usual process and motion; Now, therefore, pursuant to the motion under the seal of said Court, to me directed, I hereby give public warning to all persons concerned in interest in said property, to appear before said Court at the Court House in Knoxville aforesaid, on the 13th day of June, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., then and there to interpose their claims and make their allegations.

B. McDANNEL,
U. S. Marshal, District of E. Tenn.
May 27, 1864.

[No. 6.] United States of America—District of East Tennessee.

WHEREAS, An information was filed in the District Court of the United States, sitting at Knoxville, for the District of East Tennessee, on the 27th day of May, 1864, by James P. Swan, Esq., Attorney for the United States for said District, on behalf of the United States of America, against one lot of household and kitchen furniture, of which one W. C. Humes is the reputed owner, and against all persons lawfully intervening for their interests therein, alleging that said household and kitchen furniture had been heretofore seized at Knoxville, on land, in said District, as forfeited to the United States for causes in said information set forth and averred to be true, and praying for the usual process and motion; Now, therefore, pursuant to the motion under the seal of said Court, to me directed, I hereby give public warning to all persons concerned in interest in said household and kitchen furniture, to appear before said Court, at the Court House in Knoxville aforesaid, on the 13th day of June, 1864, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to interpose their claims and make their allegations.

B. McDANNEL,
U. S. Marshal, District of E. Tenn.
May 27, 1864.

[No. 7.] United States of America—District of East Tennessee.

WHEREAS, An information was filed in the District Court of the United States, sitting at Knoxville,

for the District of East Tennessee, on the 27th day of May, 1864, by James P. Swan, Esq., Attorney for the United States of America, against one barrel of whiskey, of which one James New is the reputed owner, and against all persons lawfully intervening for their interests therein, alleging that said whiskey had been heretofore seized at Knoxville, on land, in said District, as forfeited to the United States for causes in said information set forth and averred to be true, and praying for the usual process and motion; Now, therefore, pursuant to the motion under the seal of said Court, to me directed, I hereby give public warning to all persons concerned in interest in said property, to appear before said Court, at the Court House in Knoxville aforesaid, on the 13th day of June, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., then and there to interpose their claims and make their allegations.

B. McDANNEL,
U. S. Marshal, District of E. Tenn.
May 27, 1864.

[No. 8.] United States of America—District of East Tennessee.

WHEREAS, An information was filed in the District Court of the United States, sitting at Knoxville, for the District of East Tennessee, on the 27th day of May, 1864, by James P. Swan, Esq., Attorney for the United States for said District, on behalf of the United States of America, against six barrels of whiskey, of which "Cain & Brothers" are the reputed owners, and against all persons lawfully intervening for their interests therein, alleging that said property had been heretofore seized at Knoxville, on land, in said District, as forfeited to the United States for causes in said information set forth and averred to be true, and praying for the usual process and motion; Now, therefore, pursuant to the motion under the seal of said Court, to me directed, I hereby give public warning to all persons concerned in interest in said whiskey, to appear before said Court, at the Court House in Knoxville aforesaid, on the 13th day of June, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., then and there to interpose their claims and make their allegations.

B. McDANNEL,
U. S. Marshal, District of E. Tenn.
May 27, 1864.

[No. 9.] United States of America—District of East Tennessee.

WHEREAS, An information was filed in the District Court of the United States, sitting at Knoxville, for the District of East Tennessee, on the 27th day of May, 1864, by James P. Swan, Esq., Attorney for the United States for said District, on behalf of the United States of America, against seventeen barrels of whiskey, of which one Wm. C. Kyle is the reputed owner, and against all persons lawfully intervening for their interests therein, alleging that said whiskey had been heretofore seized at Knoxville, on land, in said District, as forfeited to the United States for causes in said information set forth and averred to be true, and praying for the usual process and motion; Now, therefore, pursuant to the motion under the seal of said Court, to me directed, I hereby give public warning to all persons concerned in interest in said whiskey, to appear before said Court, at the Court House in Knoxville aforesaid, on the 13th day of June, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., then and there to interpose their claims and make their allegations.

B. McDANNEL,
U. S. Marshal, District of E. Tenn.
May 27, 1864.

[No. 10.] United States of America—District of East Tennessee.

WHEREAS, An information was filed in the District Court of the United States, sitting at Knoxville, for the District of East Tennessee, on the 27th day of May, 1864, by James P. Swan, Esq., Attorney for the United States for said District, on behalf of the United States of America, against one library of books, containing one hundred and six volumes of law and miscellaneous books, of which one J. R. Bannister is the reputed owner, and against all persons lawfully intervening for their interests therein, alleging that said library of books has been heretofore seized at Knoxville, on land, in said District, as forfeited to the United States for causes in said information set forth and averred to be true, and praying for the usual process and motion; Now, therefore, pursuant to the motion under the seal of said Court, to me directed, I hereby give public warning to all persons concerned in interest in said library of books, to appear before said Court, at the Court House in Knoxville aforesaid, on the 13th day of June, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., then and there to interpose their claims and make their allegations.

B. McDANNEL,
U. S. Marshal, District of E. Tenn.
May 27, 1864.

[No. 11.] United States of America—District of East Tennessee.

WHEREAS, An information was filed in the District Court of the United States, sitting at Knoxville, for the District of East Tennessee, on the 27th day of May, 1864, by James P. Swan, Esq., Attorney for the United States for said District, on behalf of the United States of America, against one library of books, containing six volumes of law and miscellaneous books, of which one John H. Craig is the reputed owner, and against all persons lawfully intervening for their interests therein, alleging that said library of books had been heretofore seized at Knoxville, on land, in said District, as forfeited to the United States for causes in said information set forth and averred to be true, and praying for the usual process and motion; Now, therefore, pursuant to the motion under the seal of said Court, to me directed, I hereby give public warning to all persons concerned in interest in said library of books, to appear before said Court, at the Court House in Knoxville aforesaid, on the 13th day of June, 1864, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to interpose their claims and make their allegations.

B. McDANNEL,
U. S. Marshal, District of E. Tenn.
May 27, 1864.

[No. 12.] United States of America—District of East Tennessee.

WHEREAS, An information was filed in the District Court of the United States, sitting at Knoxville, for the District of East Tennessee, on the 27th day of May, 1864, by James P. Swan, Esq., Attorney for the United States for said District, on behalf of the United States of America, against one lot of household and kitchen furniture, of which one W. C. Humes is the reputed owner, and against all persons lawfully intervening for their interests therein, alleging that said household and kitchen furniture had been heretofore seized at Knoxville, on land, in said District, as forfeited to the United States for causes in said information set forth and averred to be true, and praying for the usual process and motion; Now, therefore, pursuant to the motion under the seal of said Court, to me directed, I hereby give public warning to all persons concerned in interest in said household and kitchen furniture, to appear before said Court, at the Court House in Knoxville aforesaid, on the 13th day of June, 1864, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to interpose their claims and make their allegations.

B. McDANNEL,
U. S. Marshal, District of E. Tenn.
May 28, 1864.

MEMORANDUM RECEIPTS.

A. A. Q. M. ORRICK,
Knoxville, Tenn., March 16, 1864.
All loyal citizens of East Tennessee having in their possession Memorandum Receipts against the Government of the United States for Horses, Mules, or Mules, will present them at my office on Main Street, near the Union Bank, for which they will receive proper vouchers, or such information as will enable them to have their claims properly adjusted.

WARREN PEARSON,
Agent
IA 24-C. V. V. O. and A. & Q. M.