VOLUME II.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1865.

NUMBER 2.

The Anoxville Whig.

PERCHAND BY



Banner of freedom, by freemen unfurled ! Beacon of hope to a waiting world! Shining above is the starry throng, A rife 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, Tenn., February 22, 1865.

Peace --- Can we Have Peace?

Much is said, and perhaps more thought, on the subject of peace. When men become involved in a ruinous enterprize, such as the leaders of the present hopeless rebellion have looking them in the face they act more from the impulses of insanity and mental disorganisation than from reflection and sound reason. Hence we find men who once exercised logic in argument and reason in discussion, demanding from the national authorities the recognition of the Confederate States as an independent government de jure. Such recognition could not have been asked, not to say expected, by men who, with sound minds, had carefully weighed the evidence continually being made more clear and forcible, that the Richmond dynasty cannot extort from the United States the humiliating confession that the Union must perish by the hands of the they had by the rebels. He was at town on Thursslaveholding assassins.

Nor is it within the range of human possibility for the insurgents to achieve anything more with arms than complete subjugation; and this is the result of the irresistable logic of events which are cally transpiring from the Potomac to the outlet of killed before twenty-four hours. Accordingly, the the great father of waters.

And such, no doubt, is the conclusion at which South have long since arrived.

sent any proposition to the Confederate authorities, as new constituted, on which the people, North and

South, may come together in unity as in the past. It is questionable whether anything short of independence will estisfy Davis, and that class of which he is the direct representative. But there is a large. respectable and influential number of men, dispersed throughout the limits of the so-called Southern Confederacy, many of them occupying high positions, who ardently pray for this givil war to close and the rainbow of peace to again span the Amerion Union. To this party we are to look, if to any, for terms of peace consistent with the honor and diguity of the nation. We should encourage them with at least no opposition, while their more obdurate "brethren," represented by Davis and Lee, are consoled by shot and shell, and left to negotiate with Grant, Thomas, Sheridan and Sherman, and such commissioners as they may depute to crusk the rebellion. Many of those most disposed to pend depresate foreign interference as sincer ely as do the friends of the Union, and would favor what they call re-construction rather than the triumph of a foreign and designing foe, towards the rights and liberties of the cutire American people. And, as it is fair to infer that very many of the Southern people have not lost all respect, not to say devotion, for our republican form of government, would they not encourage the idea of uniting the armies of the two belligerents upon the "Mource Doctrine," and making common cause against our ancient enemies, present over-bearing domineering friends of despotiem-England and France? These powers only respect us because we are strong and would make fermidable escenies, and their only friendship towe's the South emanates from a desire to see us suimed as a nation. The South, or that portion at laboring under hallucination of the brain, understand the sentiments that astaste these pretended riends of their cause, and have abandened all hope

anything more than a perespency. Then we, as a great and magnanimous people, should shape our policy so as to win the ear of those disposed to return to their allegiance to the Union. rather than transfer it to a foreign state, with which the American people have no affinity.

of any aid from that source which will make them

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As an inducement to the moderate men of the South to return and embrace the old fing around which their memories still cluster, though its beauty may have grown dim to them compared with the past, it would not be more than precedent could justify, to extend to all such full pardon and ambesty, and welcome them back to the alters of a

forgiving country. of America would present to the world such a sublime scene that patriots would weep tears of jey afficient in quantity to, wash from existence the

sain of treason developed in this rebellion. Imagine the great army of the Union reinforced how now in rebellion having abandoned their wicked proces and clothed idemselves in blue, fired with he enthusiasm that now urged them on in a horse. less cause with that enthusiasm to be heightened by toming in contact with true, elevated patriotiem the armies of Grant and Los united for a common purpose, with our General-in-Chief at their head. trike tents and move forward to participate in the great battle between Republicanism and Depotism Oh' tell, if he can tell, how supremely grand i

such valor was never marshalled, and such victories taver achieved nor recorded.

would repose in its shade, and the inhabitants of every clime pluck fruit from its boughs,

This idea is grand beyond expression. It is, indeed, almost too great for imagination to fathem .-One feels great in its contemplation. Why cannot every American rally to this sublime destiny, and make a common fight under the Stars and Stripes, Paris.

which is the emblem of freedom and national pro-

After amorting the "Monroe Dectrine," we would realize what David meant when he said com Behold how good and beautiful for children to dwall to. Taylor COMMUNICATED. gether in unity."

The Case of John Kincaid.

The following communication relative to the killing of John Kincaid, is from the pen of one of his to you neighbors, wall versed in the facts, and may be rea lied on in every particular. Mr. Kinenid was a bitter, thorough and unrelenting robel, and when statement for him to swear to. But, without multiplying remarks, suffice it to say, he has mot the pleased. As a citizen of Tennessee, I heartily them for old debts. Lawyers may, by their learning and ingenuity, procure the acquital of such men; pressed Union men will redress their own wrongs, God, our people may cheerfully adopt it. -and, for the life of us, we are not able to see that they are in error:

JOHN KINCALD. Intelligence arrived a few days since, that this weathy rebel had been killed near his own house. The particulars of his death are contained in the following extract from a private letter:

"Mr. Kincaid was shot dead two days ago by me discharged soldiers of the First East Tennesse He had established his loyally (7) it seems, and went straightway to lose (his strong point or his weakness always) against some poor fellows over on the river who had been in the service and lost all day and got the executions, which he gave to the Sheriff to go and serve immediately. The Sheriff set off the same evening, found the people, but failed to get the property. They were going to shoot the Sheriff, and said then, that Kincaid would be next evening, two men rode up to Mr. Kineaid's and inquired for him. On hearing that he was over the less deranged and more reasoning men of the at Mr. Mcadows' at a triol, they went over, called him out, and shot him twice, one ball passing right | the unniterable sufferings with which it has cursed | cles as is found centering in his person and charac-

> outers during the war, but always to out our faces three days after my father died, he name to a he and old Jim Cooper. I rose and walked out of have left us far behind in the grand march of mental the room without speaking to either of them. The proofs of his entnity exist—but we have long since determined to let the dead past bury its deed, and to seek no redress for injuries at any human tribunal. In one way or another we can still live, and I should feel contaminated by the touch of any should feel contaminated by the touch of my father's blood!—
>
> Should feel contaminated by the touch of my father's blood!—
>
> of non-slaveholding States, as if it had been a flamof non-slaveholding States, as if it had been as flamof non-slaveholding States, as if it had been as cannot compensate for what we have suffered.

Neither did we exult in his death-the time past when he could very materially injura us, and "policy" now would have led him to a very different course; but were I one of the jurars on th trial of those men who shot him. I should cheerfully give in my voice for acquittal.

"It was Mr. Kineaid I forgot to say that to General Zollicoffer that father had sent my brother to Kentucky with money and disputches to Mr. Maynard, and that he had couriers all the time, And it was he who sent a detachment of Colonel Raines' regiment and had father taken prisoner to Fincastic, where, for the fourth or fifth time, he was compelled to take a long, nauseous oath of three foolscap pages to gratify Messrs. Kineaid and Cooper. The officer, Captain ---- explained all about it to father, going up; but that coming from his friends (?)-at least those whom he had always regarded as such-was the unkindest cut of all to father. Why the enmity of those Valley people should have centered so upon father was always and still remain a mystery to me. That it killed him finally, there is no shadow of doubt in my mind."

The remark about "establishing his loyalty" refers to proceedings at the recent team of the Federal

On the first of July, 1804, the United States District Attorney filed in the District Court at Knoxville, an Information against two bales of cotton, seized by William Hemer, Tesasury Agent, about the 10th of December, 1863, and claimed by John Kincsid, alleging that "said Kincaid had been for a long space of time before said seigure, and then was giving aid and comfort to those engaged in insurrection and rebellion against the United States." On the 4th of November, 1864, Mr. Kincaid made outh to and filed in the Court an answer in writing, in which he swore as follows: "Claiment kad not dees at the beginning of the war. for a long space of time before the date of said seizure. or then, or at any other time, given aid and comfort to those engaged in insurrection and rebellion against the said United States, Claimant states that, for about a period of two whole years, the people of East Tennessee were left without protection by the the value of her wonderful water power, still wastgovernment of the United States, and were under the jurisdiction and control of the government of printe its unwasting powers to the purposes of civithe so-called Confederate States of America, who | But of what avail to Tennessee or the held military possession of the country, and were in the habit of arresting citizens, and taking their property at pleasure, and that, in common with other Union men of East Tennessee, he occasionally tioned strangers away from us, are withdrawn? Our fed rebel soldiers, and sold, for the use of the rebel mines, already known, will be rifled of their treas. After he had drilled them some time, & then throw army, becon, oats, corn and horses. This was done, uros, and our disemboweled hills will cast millions of however, under the general duress Which prevailed undiscovered riches into the lap of commerce. Our traitor Johnson and his his d-d followers. Then would the glory of this mighty republic in the country, and from an apprehension that, if begin to appear—the fundamental idea of our government would be vindicated, and none would be force, and that if he did not feel such soldiers as a thousand fiery-furnace beds embrace each other, and that if he did not govern himso bold as to affirm that man could not govern him, he would be badly treated by and his compeers, now being watered by the blood content to the content and his compeers, now being watered by the blood content to the content and his compeers, now being watered by the blood content to the content and claimant denies that acts so done can be manufacturer will turn our thousand waterfalls to of patriots, would extend its branches in the train of this army's march, until the empires of the earth has been a Union man, and voted against secession the spindle and the loom to the echoes of our hills.

in the Tennessee election of 1801." The Court order the botton to be surrendered to Mr. Kinesid.

pended \$45,000,000 open public improvements in THE RESIDENCE OF A PERSON AND ADDRESS OF THE PROPERTY AND PROPERTY OF A PERSON AND ADDRESS OF A PERSON ADDRESS OF A PE

Letter from N. S. Taylor.

the perusal of the following letter from Colonel

LONGACOMING, N. J., Feb. 8, 1865. DEAR Doctor-I have long had it is mind to

for the restoration of civil government in our State; | But saids from all other on he made outh here, in order to recover his cotton, prove entirely successful. I have not been able, rating it. I am for sacrificing aventuation that that he had always been a Union man, was not as anywhere, to find a detailed account of the proceed sociangers the integrity and perpetuity of my Gov-much to blame as his attorney who prepared the which I much to blame as his attorney who prepared the which I much to blame as his attorney who prepared the which I much to blame as his attorney who prepared the which I much regret—but with the action of that its impious hand to smite the Government, therefore putriotic body, so far as I have seen, I am greatly deen with elevery, and the sooner the better—to-cleaned. As a citizen of Tennessee, I heartify on merces if possible. Jeff. Davis and his conditions fate that many others will meet who have persecu- dorse the nomination, so unanimously made, for have destroyed it in fact-let us recognize the fact. ted Union men and families, and are now saing Governor, and would love to see it unanimously ratified by the people.

The amendment to the Constitution of the State recommended by the Convention, upon the subject | I visited seeking contributions for the dustitute of judges may favor them, but injured, insulted and op- of slavery, meets my entire approbation, and I pray | Bast Tennessed. I have assurances of assistance,

be preserved, and so did nearly every man in Ten- of which Mr. Everett was President at his death, newsce. With you and all other loyal men of the The heart of the nation mourns over the grave of South, I tried honostly and earnestly to save it, by this great good man, and I know East Tennessee the only method by which it could have been saved mingles her tears with the good of avery section -and that was by maintaining the Constitution and over the grave of her benefactor. the Union. I then saw in peace preserved the per- | When I first visited New England last winter, in petuity of slavery, and now I think I perceive in behalf of my people, Mr. Everett was one of the the preservation of slavery the perpetuation of war. Sees to welcome and encourage me. He honored Insofar then as peace is preferable to civil war, is me when I spoke in Fanguil Hall, by introducing the electruction of alavery desirable. Before this rebellion slavery and civil war were not synonymous, my mission in "thoughts that breathed, and words but now they are-bad men have made them so that borned." He became the tressurer of our Slavery is the lever with which tresson endeavored fund, and through his hands more than \$100,000 to upturn our Government. Slavery is the wedge went into the treasury of the East Tennessee Relief with which traitors designed to divide our nation. Association at Knozvilla. He lived for his country Let the people break the lever into atoms, and an- and humanity, and his grandest sulogy is a nation's nihilate the wedge forever. This institution was tears. Monuments of bronze and marble will be chained to be the great source of wealth and pros- reared to his memory; but more beautiful than marperity to the great States of the South; but the fact | ble, more durable than bruss, is is now read of all men, that it has been made the oe. grateful affection enshrined in the hearts of the sofession of the destruction of more wealth than per- fering and unfortunate of East Tennessee. haps the entire real and personal property of the I doubt if this age has produced, in any one per-South was worth, negroes included, not to mention son, a combination of so many and so rare excellenwith which it has metered a thousand battle-fields, an accomplished stateman, an unrivalled orator, a We have tried development of the resources of the distinguished diplomat, a refined and elegant man South sufficiently under the slavery system, and now of the world, and a christian minister, of spotless we have a fair opportunity to try it upon the free repute. His intellect was an ever bubling fountain labor plan. A comparison of the growth of Ten- of beauty and light—his heart seemed pure as an casee, for fifty years, with that of the great young singels, and gentle as a woman's; and his heart and States of the Northwest for twenty-five years, will afford a striking illustration of the results of the two sigh. He was an honor to his race and his country systems. The advance of Tennesses compared to the glory of New England, the pride of Massa-toerrs has been as one to three or four. We have character, the proudest boast of Boston. He was a model American christian gentleman. and physical developments, and in the great race for political power. The incubus of slavery has al. and if my faithful and continuous efforts shall aid

dawns upon Tennesses, in my opinion, brighter and als. I have written to Col. John B. Brownlow, Rev. more grandly and gloriously auspicious than she has Gillenwaters, Tal. Logan, and many others, requestever yet looked upon, or scarcely imagined. True ing them to help me obtain the materials. Will \$100,000,000 of capital, now invested in negroes, is you be kind enough to remind them of it, annihilated at once and forever; and if there were the public of East Tennessee generally, nothing to compensate that loss, it would seem to be a serious injury to the pecuniary interests of our scount of our railroad. I hope we shall yet save it people. But who shall estimate the enhanced value | though I fear much. of all other interests in the State, within ten years after she becomes, constitutionally, a free State. Instead of a loss, the \$100,000,000 now in slavesseemingly sunk with the abrogation of the systemwill prove the most remunerative investment of mate, our generous soil, our unbounded unexplored, ion is worth anything to the cause, use my letter, or salt and iron, our untapped oceans of oil, our unrivalled quarries of marble, our unlimited water pow?

paper regularly. My respects to your family, and er, our picturesque and variegated scenery-these resistless attractions will draw from the teeming North and East intelligent enterprise, skilled labor, and abundant capital. These elements of a new life New Jersey. will quickly penetrate every section of the State, and at once, as by electricity, revivify every atom of our organism, political, social, industrial, physical and intellectual, and Tennessee, purged and purified by the flory ordeal of war, will emerge from the baptism of blood redsemed and disenthralled, regenerated and free, will resume her place in the disterhood of North American United States, and fulfill, in every growing grandour, the sublime destiny that awaits her in the future. I may be over

subguine in my hopes, and extravagant in my calcutions, but I will venture the opinion that the enhanced value of the lands of our State, within ten years after the close of this war, will alone more

than double the value of the slaves within her bor-

Who can estimate the undeveloped wealth of East marble, so elegant and exhaustless? Who can count ing its energies in fruitless appeals to man to approworld have these little-valued treasures been? None, comparatively none. But how will it be when the sable guards at our doors, who have hitherto mo- low's imprisonment and hoped for him to be hung.

Bast Tennessee, before the war, had a population square miles. She could sustain, prosperously, 5, oco,000 of inhabitants. How long, when in a frest State, until she is filled to her utmost espacity! Not many years. My opinion is that, within ten years. of about 300,000, a territorial area of about 12,000

ofter peace slavery being rengunced she will count more than these fearths of a million of peoneve made in washin and prosperity. I will not talk of the right or wrong of the question of slavery, it is unnecessary nose. Our thing we know, whether it is right, morally, to hold slaves or not, it is containly not criminal to do without or not to own them. write you, but hitherto, for no particular reason, have . So if it be or not, a sin to own, it is certainly no also failed. Having now a leisure hour, I will devote it to manualit them. Now legally I have about twonty, but practically I consider them all free, and if I I rejoice to see that there is, at length, a prospect were at home I would cheerfully vote them fromand I sincerely hope that the efforts now making to sheetry is the strength of the rebellion, would be sufthat end, by the loyal people of Tennessee, may flowed to settle my missi as to the necessity of seadiand abeliab it in form, and not wait for the constistional amendment by the States to accomplish it. I have just returned from a visit to Boston, which shall seturn soon to canvass New England, by invi-Four years ago, I believed that slavery ought to tation of the "New England Refugee Aid Society,"

I have given myself wholly to the suffering and destitute of East Tennessee, since I came North;

government, peace, and the Union restored, and of East Tonnesees, which I intend to write this sumthat before the next summer solstice fall upon us, it will be the enemy who will be asking us for conferences and occasions in which to make known our. demands. [Great cheering.]

I shall visit Washington this week, partly on ac-I hope you will have no opposition for Governor,

and that the Government will take such measure through the State as will protect the people at the polls, and encourage them all to vote who are loyal. Pardon me for writing you so long a letter-it is capital her people have ever made. Our genial clis hard to get started, and as hard to stop. If my opinunfathemed mines of silver, copper, lead, zine, cost, any part of it, as you may think proper. I would like to hear from you if you have leisure. Send the

> believe me, very truly your friend. P. S .- My present Post Office is Longacoming.

> > For the Knoaville Whig. P. M. Senter.

Dr. W. G. Brownless : DRAB SIR-I see an article in your paper of February 1st, in answer to an article I wrote for your paper, over the signature of the gentleman whose name heads this article. I

charged him with having a hand in sending a band | District. of thiering rebels upon my father's house. He (Senter) denounced it as "false and without foundation." I wrote my article upon the information of several good, responsible Union men-men who have been Union all the time since the war com-

hand in sending the rebols on our house. General Senter is a robel and has been all the time; made robel speeches, and at one time in the history of this robellion, he commenced making a rebel company-got about forty men; he then met his men at Bean's Station to organize, but all broke up in a drunken row. And this is not all. He is one of the many rebels that rejoiced over Brown these into line and called out, "Three groans for the febis-to priso JONATHAN LARRANCE, J. P.

Co. B, 8th Tennesse Cavalry.

We published, a few days elnot, a report of Jeff. Davis' speech is Richmond, after the failure of the

star of country. If such a feeling should now take prosession of the hearts of the people, if they slightly give a hearty and unanimous answer to the demands of the present exigency upon them, then he could say we stood now upon the verge of successes which would teach the insolent enemy who had treated our propositions with such contumely, that in that conference in which he had so plumed himself with accountry, had was indeed, talking to his masters. [Tramendous cheers.] He said he had never hoped snything from propositions of peace made to the enony, unless accompanied with victories of our arms; that the true hope of the Confederacy was in brave soldiers in sufficient numr occasion, his anxiety, yearning suriety for He had received a notice from Mr. Lincoln ag the way to an unofficial conference on the t. He did not feel at liberty to decline the tion which is implied. In the note which His life was bound up with the Confederacy; and With the Confederacy he would live or die. Thank

tion from the Union; but they were to come back of beauty and light—his heart seemed pure as an angels, and gentle as a woman's; and his heart and Confederacy, moving to the gallows to explate the hand were ever open to suffering humanity's softest sigh. He was an honor to his race and his country softened at the length of the procession when he suggested that, in case of our submission, he might encouragement had recently come from the armies of the Confederacy. If only half the absentees were back in General Lee's army, he was sure that never received even in his eventful route from the

Important General Order.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16th .- The following general

WAR DEPARTMENT. ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, Feb. 1, 1865.

L. The State of Kentucky will constitute the Miltary Department of Kentucky, under command of Major General Palmer.

II. The Department of the Cumberland will include the State of Tennessee, and such parts of Northern Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, as may be occupied by troops under command of General

General Thomas, except the posts on the cast bank Major General Canby's orders in all movem otecting the navigation of that river. In all redepartments, and whenever his time will permit, General Canby will consuminate his orders through

IV. The Department of Mississippi will embrace so much of that State as may be occupied by our troops, and the Department of the Gulf will embrace the States of Louisiana and Taxas. The other military districts on the Gulf of Mexico will report irect to the commanding General of this Milits

By order of the Secretary of War. [Signed] E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G.

ATTACHMENT.

J. H. Dameovdy vs. Jaka and C. R. Raker, T APPEARING FROM THE APPIDAVIT, swe pany—men who have lain in Southern prisons for having been levied on their real estate: It is order being Union men, while General Senter was at home making rebel speeches and drilling men for the robel army. I repeat the charge—he did have a of April, 1865, and make defense to plaintiff's suit, and the robel army.

to in this case that the mid W. P. C. Hodges has re-

ATTACKMENT,

William Bals vs. Duniel Toylor. I may the defendant is indebted to him and has removed himunif out of the finite to that the ordinary process of law conmat he served upon him. having obtained to sequent he served upon him. having obtained to sequent the entate of the defendant, made resonation before i. J.

If algorithm, a Justice of the Peace for Shount county and the unmed
having have having on his property. It is ordered by as id Jutice that the defination appear before him at his office is Shount
county on the little of March, 1665, or it will be provided with
or paste. It is fifther ordered that the noting by provided in
the power is White for Share accessed to work.

Into the or's White the form accessed to work.

Into the or's White the form accessed to work. THE PLAINTIFF, ON AFFIDAVIT,

W. R. SEVIER, M. D.,

OFFICE PROPOST MARSHAL GEN'L OF R. TERR.

General Orders No. 1.

By command of Brigadier General TILLSON.
L. S. TROWHEI DGREE
Lt. Col. 10th Mich. Cuv. and P. M. Gen. Dist. of H. Tenn.

OFFICE PROPOST MARRIAL GEN'L OF B. TENN. Knoxville, Tenn., Jan. 30, 1865. General Orders No. 2.

By order of Brigodier General TILLSON.
L. E. THOWBRIDGE,
L4. Cal. 10th Mich. Car. and P. M. Gen. Dist. of E. Teor. OFFICE PROPOST MARSHAL GEN'L OF E. TENR., Knoxville, Tenn., Feb. 1, 1365

General Orders No. 3. In consequence of the many shuses arising from the

It is hereby ordered, That hereafter no application to take said oath will be grunted unless accompanied by a statement in writing, signed by at least three loyal citiplicant resides, and setting forth that such applicant is a man of trath and veracity, and that he, truly regretting his past course, durings to take the wath for the sule pur-

While every precaution will be taken to prevent the inistering of said oath to persons not properly entitled to its benefits, every encouragement and assistance wish to show, by their future conduct, that they desire the trium ph of the National Government, and the overthrow of the rebell By command of Brigadier General TILLSON.

L. S. TROWBRIDGE, Lt. Col. 19th Mich. Cav. and P. M. Gen. E. Tenn.

OFFICE PROPERT MANSRAL GRY'L OF E. TENR. 7 General Orders No. 4.

The attention of all concerned is hereby called to the All persons having in their possession any species of ahandoned property are hereby ordered to produce the same, and turn it over to the proper authorities, that a just account of the same may be made to the United States

Suvernment. Any person found violating this order by

withholding such property, or in any way interfucing with the collection thereof, will be visited with prompt and pro-per punishment. By command of Brigadier General TILLSON. *Lt. Col. 10th Mich. Cav. and P. M. Gen. E. Tenr

CHANCERY COURT-MARYVILLE

Rockford Manufacturing Company vs. F. M. Lauter T APPEARING PROM THE ALLEGATIONS OF sted to complainants: It is ordered that publication Dourt at Maryville on the first Tuesday after the first Munday of May next, to answer said bill, or the same will be taken for evenfessed and set for hearing ex parte W. C. PICKENS, C & M

IT APPEARING FROM THE ALLEGATIONS OF the bill that the defendant, David Caldwell, is a non-resident of the State, or so abscord that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, and that he is ted to complainants: It is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in Brownlaw's Whig, notifying said defendant to appear before the Chancery Court at Margville on the first Tuesday after the first Monday of May next, to answer said bill or the same will be taken for confessed and set for hearing ex parte. W. C. PICKENS, C & M

febS-Aw pt\$5" By F. M. HOOD, D C & M

Elizabeth H. Wallace, by her uset friend, Granville H IT APPEARING FROM THE ALLEGATIONS OF the bill that the defendant, Samuel Wallace, is a non-resident of the State, or so abscends that the ordinary

fore the Chancery Court at Maryville on the first Tues-day after the first Monday of May next, to asswer said bill, or the same will be taken for conferred and set for bearing ex parte. W. C. PICKENS, C.A.M.

CHANCERY COURT-CLINTON. PRINCIPLE RULES, 1865.

IT APPEARING TO THE SATISFACTION of the Clerk and Master, from the allegations of complain-ant's bill that James S, Brown, John B. Brown and Jos. A. Brown, defendants to said bill, are non-residents of this State, or so situated that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon them: It is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in Brownlow' Whig, notifying said defendants to appear at the Chan cory Court at Clinton on the first Thursday after the fourth Monday of June, 1865, and defend said bill or the hearing accordingly. fablo 4w pf\$5° W. H. WHITSON, C. A.M.

Moses Brunn es, Henry Gibson,-ATTACHMENT BILL. IT APPEARING TO THE MASTER, from the allegations of the bill filed in this case that the defend-gat, Henry Gibson, is a non-resident of this State: It is ordered that publication be made for four successive created that publication be made for four successive weeks in Brownlow's Whig notifying said defendant to appear at the Chancery Court at Clinton on the first Thursday after the fourth Monday of June, 1865, and lefend said bill, or the same will be taken for couler as to him and set for hearing accordingly.

W. H. WHITSON, C. & M.

George Taylor es; Henry Gibson. Clerk and Master that J. P. Gibson, one of the de-tendants to the hill filed in this case is a non resident of the Sinte; It is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in Brawlow's Whig, notifying said defendant to appear at the Chancery Court at Clinton on the first Thursday after the fourth Monday of June sed as to bips and set for hearing accordingly.

50b15-4w pf60* Samuel Cooper ex. John R. Gulbraith. IT APPRARING TO THE SATISFAC-TION of the Clerk and Minter, from the allighations of complainant's bill in this cases, that the deformant it a non-resident of this State: It is ordered that publication be made for four mocessive weeks to the Emarkelle Whig notifying said distance in the first Thurnday after the degree blonday of June, 1665; and defined gain hill, or the same will be taken for conferent as to bias, and set for hearing accordingly.

[ability pages 1.5]

FOR SALE. THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS HIS