BROWNLOW'S KNOXVILLE WHIG,

AND REBEL VENTILATOR.

VOLUME II. KNOXVILLE, TENN., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5, 1865. NUMBER 8.

The Knoxville Whig.

PUBLISHED BY

BROWNLOW, HAWS & CO.

Banner of freedom, by freemen unfurled!
Beacon of hope to a waiting world!
Shining above in 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, Tennessee, April 5, 1865.

Importance of Richmond.

As nothing is more probable in the immediate future than the evacuation of Richmond by the rebel army and government, and a prompt acquiescence in the measure by the blatant editors of that city, it will not be amiss to treasure up the following from the Richmond *Examiner*, which we have already published. It occurs in a long comment upon Jeff. Davis public remark that the abandonment of Richmond would not be fatal to the cause, or particularly disastrous.

Let not this fatal error be harbored till it takes root in the imagination. The evacuation of Richmond would be the loss of all respect and authority toward the Confederate Government, the disintegration of the army, and the abandonment of the scheme of an independent Southern Confederation. The war would, after that, speedily degenerate into an irregular contest, in which passion would have more to do than purpose; which would have no other object than the mere defense or present safety of those immediately persisting in it. The hope of establishing a Confederacy and securing its recognition among nations, would be gone forever. The common sense of the country, the instinct of every man and woman in the land, contradicts the idea that any possibility of an independent South would remain after its capital was abandoned; its Government set adrift, and its army withdrawn into the solitudes of the interior.

Each contestant in the war has made Richmond the central object of all its plans and all its exertions. It has become the symbol of the Confederacy. Its loss would be material ruin to the cause, and, in a moral point of view, absolutely destructive, crushing the heart and extinguishing the last hope of the country. Our armies would lose the incentive inspired by a great and worthy object of defense.—Our military policy would be totally at sea; we should be without a hope or an object; without civil or military organization; without a treasury or a commissariat; without the means of keeping alive a wholesome and active public sentiment; without any of the appliances for supporting a cause depending upon the popular faith and enthusiasm; without the emblems of the semblance of nationality.

The war cannot be carried on much longer against us if we prove but true to ourselves; and the single test of success will be our determination and ability to hold Richmond. Other cities may fall, the rest of the Confederacy may succumb; but the cause still remains safe so long as Richmond and Virginia are held.

Finances North and South.

The Richmond *Examiner* refers to the very extraordinary popular feeling now exhibited at the North in the taking of the 7-30 loan with a rapidity unprecedented in the history of such affairs. But it says that "at the South a popular subscription is just set on foot which promises to outstrip the Northern project in the enthusiasm of the response which it elicits. The subscription, which at the suggestion of the public, has been opened by the Secretary of the Treasury, is quite different in form. It proposes donations to the government of funds and property of every form. A large capitalist leads off with a subscription of two hundred thousand dollars in currency, coupling his proffer with the condition that twenty-four other persons shall make a like donation. The challenge will be accepted, and the five million of dollars thus realized by the government will be employed in paying off General Lee's army."

This would be very extraordinary, indeed, if Southern money were really money instead of a worthless representation of it; but we venture to say that if Southern paper represented even half its face in value, there is not a man in rebeldom who would think of giving even a dollar to the rebel treasury. As it is, rebel bonds are worthless and rebel paper is worthless; and a man who has half a million of the latter on hand can as well afford to give it to the falling government that issued it as to keep it. When a quart of skim milk can be bought only with $10 of this stuff, and a barrel of flour is to be had only for $700 of it, a man can hardly be said to be very rich or very liberal who gives away $200,000 of such money. If, however, he can attain a reputation for liberality by such cheap munificence, he is right in using his money to that end, for it is about all the good it will ever do him.

The people of the North show their abiding confidence in the Government by subscribing freely to its loans, and they have subscribed all the more freely to the 7-30 loan because of their growing conviction that the war will soon draw to a close through the subjugation of the South. The people of the South, on the other hand, give up to their government stacks of Confederate notes, without asking for anything in return; first, because the notes are worthless; second, because they are fast losing confidence in the Government that issued them; and third, because they feel the sure premonition that the life of the Confederacy is fast drawing to a close. This is the difference between the two.

The Arch Conspirator.

Jeff. Davis holds no enviable position. The severe reverses of the rebellion for months back have damped the hopes and soured the temper of not a few of its most ardent advocates. Sorely disappointed by the successes of our arms, forced to recognize their diminished resources, while, at the same time, compelled to admit that ours were never so skillfully managed, the great conspirators feel that there can be but one end to this strife unless foreign help comes to the rescue. Naturally enough, then, they begin to inculpate one another. Discord breeds over their counsels, while a gallant army marches resistless through the heart of the country, destroying the great arteries of communication, and threatening to combine with another magnificent army which holds their capital almost in a state of siege. Already the leaders begin to charge one another with a design to betray the cause. The suspicion will be bandied about until it realizes itself. In the meantime, the head of their government is charged with all its failures; and in their desperation it is seriously proposed to get rid of him, as if in hurling him from power they could avert the impending triumph of Yankee arms. But Jeff. Davis is not a man lightly to be set aside. Should the attempt be made, it will convulse the rebel capital and seal the fate of the bogus government, unless, indeed, the arch conspirator, foreseeing its doom, should avail himself of the occasion to clear the country. He has made a determined and protracted fight; he has used the resources at his command with energy and consummate skill; and it must be bitterly galling to his proud, arrogant nature, after being so greatly complimented, to be so bitterly and unfairly arraigned. Stung by ingratitude, and maddened by disappointed ambition, he may yet immolate himself in one final desperate venture to retrieve the waning fortunes of a doomed cause.

Proclamation Regarding Deserters.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 11, 1865.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, The twenty-first section of the act of Congress, approved on the 3d inst., entitled "an act to amend the several acts heretofore passed to provide for the enrolling and calling out of the national forces, and for other purposes," requires that, in addition to the other lawful penalties of the crime of desertion from the military or naval service, all persons who have deserted the military or naval service of the United States, who shall not return to the said service or report themselves to a provost marshal within sixty days after the proclamation hereinafter mentioned, shall be deemed and taken to have voluntarily relinquished and forfeited their rights to become citizens; and such deserters shall be forever incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under the United States, or of exercising any rights of citizens thereof; and all persons who shall hereafter desert the military or naval service, and all persons who, being duly enrolled, shall depart the jurisdiction of the district in which he is enrolled, or go beyond the limits of the United States, with the intent to avoid any draft into the military or naval service duly ordered, shall be liable to the penalties of this section. And the President is hereby authorized and required forthwith, on the passage of this act, to issue his proclamation setting forth the provisions of this section, in which proclamation the President is requested to notify all deserters returning within sixty days, as aforesaid, that they shall be pardoned on condition of returning to their regiments and companies, or to such other organization as they may be assigned to, unless they shall have served for a period of time equal to their term of enlistment.

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do issue this my proclamation, as required by said act, ordering and requiring all deserters to return to their proper posts; and I hereby notify them that all deserters who shall within sixty days from the date of this proclamation, viz., on or before the tenth day of May, 1865, return to service, or report themselves to a provost marshal, shall be pardoned, on condition that they return to their regiments and companies, or such other organization as they may be assigned to, and serve the remainder of their original terms of enlistment, and in addition thereto, a period equal to the time lost by desertion.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this 11th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:
WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

The Cost of Peace in Europe.

Those who are alarmed at the expense of carrying on the war against the rebellion in this country, may find comfort from the following extract from the Paris Siècle. While we are temporarily compelled to expend our money in order that a permanent and prosperous condition of affairs may be re-established, the mere maintenance of fictitious peace among the jealous nations of Europe causes a constant and enormous outlay. We, Americans, say:

In spite of the assurance which are given by all on the maintenance of peace, it is difficult to close one's eyes upon the feelings which animate the governments one towards another. Distrust is the rule of conduct. Not one of them thinks of attacking his neighbor, but arm themselves for defense. The misfortune is that defensive armaments are as much as offensive armaments, and the expenses which result from these warlike precautions weigh heavily upon the people. I would not be surprised to find out that these should desire war through a love for peace. The peace that we enjoy, this armed peace, costing annually four or five thousand millions of francs in Europe, resembles war so much that a good war that would lead to a solid peace, to a disarmed peace, would certainly be preferable.

Europe presents the spectacle of a sick man whom physicians would recommend to expect his cure from chance. "You are sick, be patient; you suffer, wait; and no further prescriptions. If politicians were to proceed scientifically, the remedy would soon be found. Europe is sick, they would say, and she is sick because her constitution is vitiated by the diet to which she has been subjected so many years; let us change this diet. But politicians are prudent men; they proceed slowly and wisely; they do not want to kill the patient; they much prefer to let him die.

Capture of Georgetown.

Georgetown district is the richest rice growing section of the Union, and has doubtless been of great importance to the rebels during the war. It was also one of the heaviest slave districts, only 2,394 of its people having been white in 1860, while 18,253 were slaves. Winyaw Bay, on which the town is located, receives into its waters the Great Pedee, Black and Waccamaw rivers, all navigable, and thus the position is a very important one for military as well as commercial purposes. By means of his steamers Admiral Dahlgren can from Georgetown penetrate far into the interior through the rivers we have already named, and render efficient service to Gen. Sherman by furnishing him with supplies directly on the line of his march through the heart of North Carolina. We presume that this was one of the reasons for its capture, as aside from this the town is unhealthy, the whole surrounding country being low and swampy. Cheraw, on the northern border of South Carolina, where Sherman's army had been when the rebels gave us their last news from him, is the head of steam navigation on the Great Pedee river, and with this point occupied as a depot, and Fayetteville used in the same manner, Sherman could draw supplies for a march which might thus be spread over all the interior of North Carolina.

A Curious Feature of New York "Society."

The New York *Leader* furnishes the following respecting the beggars who sit around the streets holding babies in their laps to excite the pity and charity of passers-by:

These children are kept by unworthy women, and hired out at so many cents a day. Some of them are drugged, so as to lie still and pale on the beggar's lap. Some are tortured by pins artfully disposed so as to constantly irritate them and make them wail. Some are tied and bandaged with excruciating tightness, so as to cause them to gasp for breath. All of these cruel devices attract the attention and contributions of the charitable. Honest poverty does not sit on stoops and beg in the streets. Real mothers do not hold their babies in the face of the public all day long; whether it rain or snow, or sunbeams come scorching down. Women worthy of relief do not drug and torture their own infants or any body's else. It is evident then, that those who contribute to these beggars with babies not only throw their money away, but they actually foster vice and encourage criminals. We advise our readers, therefore, to refrain from bestowing misplaced alms upon such impostors, and we call upon the police to arrest all such beggars.

How to Rise in the World.

A cotemporary says:

Ammonious, a native of Lucca, settled in England early in the 16th century. Between him and Erasmus there existed a strong friendship. The following is the advice Erasmus gave him for pushing his fortune: "In the first place," says he, "throw off all sense of shame, thrust yourself into every man's business, and elbow out whomsoever you can; measure everything by your own advantage, and let this be the scope and drift of all your actions. Give nothing but what is to be returned with usury, and every act of complacence to everybody. Have always two strings to your bow, and a spider dotted with arrows lapped in honey and hemlock as occasion may require. In your speeches have inference to fill up what insinuating distinctly marks out. In the private circles in which you move be more cautious than if your rival as a watch with whom beggary would disdain no intercourse, were she not allured with the hope of relief.

Whether Ammonious profited by these hints or not, he rose from a poor station and without a reputed father, rose to the employment of Secretary to Henry VII, and was honored by Leo X with a public characters at the English Court.

Get the Genuine Article.

REAL SOLID INSURANCE THAT [illegible]

Phœnix of Hartford.

THE PHŒNIX [illegible] FROM THE OFFICIAL STATEMENT,

Cash Assets, $933,172 64!

FEBRUARY, 1864.

[illegible]

INSURE WITH THE PHŒNIX.

[illegible]

Losses Always Paid Promptly!

$1,000 Per Day!

During the year 1863 the Phœnix paid losses to the amount of $365,000, or a little over $1,000 per day, [illegible]

[illegible]

No. 24 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati, O.

march5-1m H. M. MAGILL, General Agent.

LATHROP, LUDINGTON & CO.,

Dealers in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS,
WHITE GOODS,
CLOTHS,
HOSIERY,
AND YANKEE NOTIONS,

Nos. 326, 328 and 330 Broadway,

New York.

Invite attention to their large and attractive stock, which will be disposed of

By the Piece or Package,

AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

feb15-3m

New Goods.

PIPER & VESTAL

WOULD INFORM THEIR FRIENDS [illegible]

Fancy Challies and Delaines,
Black and Fancy all wool Delaines—plain and fair striped,
Black Tamatins, Bareges and Lace Veils,
Fancy and Black Alapacas—Scotch and American,
Fancy Plaid Poplins and Lenas,
Plain Plain Poplins and Lenas Cloth,
Striped and Plain Nonsuch Muslin,
Nice Dress Lawns and Bonnets,
Brilliants and Tarlton Muslin,
Colored and Bleached Damask,
French Worsted and Linen Collars,
Linen, Cambric, Hemstitched and Silk Handkerchiefs,
French Wove and American Corsets,
French and American Prints—styles new and desirable,
10-4 Bleached and Brown Sheetings,
9-4 Bleached Pillow Case Cotton,
Bleached and Brown Shirtings,
White Flannel Flannel—very fine,
Irish Linen, Wove and Linen Sheet Towels,
Dress Buttons, Velvet Ribbons and Dress Braid,
English and German Hosiery—black and slate,
English White Merino Hose,
Dark and Light Balmoral Skirts—all wool, styles new,
White Embroidered Skirting,
Ladies' Kid, Silk and Lisle Thread Gloves,
Gents' Merino and Cotton Half Hose,
Gents' Linen Handkerchiefs and Suspenders,
Pins, Needles, Combs, Threads, Tape Braid,
Belts, Hair Nets, Garters, Nets, Ties, &c., &c.
Ladies' (Philadelphia made) Lasting Congress Gaiters—thick and thin soles,
Ladies' Kid and Calf Lace Boots,
Misses' and Children's Kid, Goat and Calf Lace Boots.

6w22-6t **Piper & Vestal**

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

A LARGE AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT of

Drugs.
Chemicals.
Patent medicines.
Paints.
Oils.
Dye stuffs.
Surgical Instruments.
Fancy Articles.
Perfumery.
Toilet Soaps.
Tooth Brushes.

And all other articles usually found in a Drug Store, not represented for sale by E. J. SANFORD & CO., at the old Drug Store, Gay st., Knoxville.

Also, pure liquors sold on physicians prescription. [jy1-tf

COAL OIL! COAL OIL!

JUST RECIEVED AND FOR SALE at the Drug Store of

nov16-tf E. J. SANFORD & CO.

EIGHT BY TEN AND TEN BY TWELVE Window Glass for sale by

ajl6-tf SANFORD & CO.

PURE WINES AND LIQUORS, for medical purposes, for sale by

no16-tf SANFORD & CO.

DAVIDSON'S BALSAM OF HOARHOUND

ajl6-tf] at SANFORD & CO'S

WILLIAM BOOND,

GROCER,

Provision Dealer

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Corner of Gay and Union Streets,

je18-tf Knoxville, Tenn.

GROCERIES, &c.

COFFEE, TEA, SUGAR, SPICES, INDIGO, Madder, Alum, Copperas, Logwood, Cudbear, Candies, Maple Sugars, &c., for sale at

jan25-tf WM. BOOND'S.

SOAP, CANDLES AND TIN WARE, of own make for sale at

jan24-tf WM. BOOND'S.

DOZEN AND BALE THREAD on hand and for sale at

jan25-tf WM. BOOND'S.

BACON, FLOUR, MEAL, &c.

JUST RECEIVED, A NICE LOT OF Baconed Hams, Shoulders and Sides; also, Lard, Flour, Corn Meal and Corn, for sale at

march1-tf WM. BOOND'S.

NAILS AND WINDOW GLASS

NOW IN STORE, 4d to 12d NAILS; also, 10 by 12 Window Glass, for sale at

march1-tf WM. BOOND'S.

DRUGS! DRUGS!! DRUGS!!

DR. JAMES RODGERS,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist and Chemist, Knoxville, Tennessee,

HAS JUST RETURNED FROM THE EAST with the largest and best selected stock of goods ever brought to East Tennessee.

He buys [illegible] for cash, therefore is enabled to sell 50 per cent. lower than previous purchasers.

DRUGS!

CHEMICALS!

PAINTS!

OILS!

DYE STUFFS!

TOILET SOAPS!

PERFUMERY!

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS!

FANCY ARTICLES!

TOOTH BRUSHES!

&c., &c., &c., &c.

The ladies are particularly requested to call and examine the stock of

PERFUMERY!

Phalon's Extract Night Blooming Cereus.

Lubin's Extract Jockey Club.

Extract Patchouly.

Burnett's Cologne.

ALL OF THE BEST MANUFACTURE.

DR. R. CAN BE CONSULTED PROFESSIONALLY at the Drug Store during business hours, and at his residence, corner of Cumberland and Locust streets, at other hours, when not professionally absent.

PRESCRIPTIONS

ACCURATELY PREPARED. The public are invited to give him a call.

PAINTS AND OILS.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY DR. JAMES RODGERS.

FOR PURE WINES AND LIQUORS, for medical purposes, go to DR. JAMES RODGERS.

FOR A CHOICE ARTICLE OF PERFUMERY, go to DR. JAMES RODGERS.

FOR WINDOW GLASS OF EVERY size, go to DR. JAMES RODGERS.

COAL OIL.—JUST RECEIVED AND for sale by DR. JAMES RODGERS.

CONDITION

OF THE

FIRST NATIONAL BANK of KNOXVILLE

OF THE STATE OF TENNESSEE, on the morning of the first Monday of January, 1865.

RESOURCES.

Capital Stock paid in	$ 97,700 00
Circulation	22,500 00
Surplus Fund	10,684 65
Dividends Unpaid	4,235 00
Profit and Loss	4,276 66
Premium (currency)	7,249 63
Individual Deposits	172,242 16
Treasurer of United States	24,294 34
	$334,982 83

RESOURCES.

Notes and Bills discounted		$ 240,187 59
Furniture and Fixtures		41 50
Current Expenses		1,569 50
Taxes paid in United States		
Due from National Banks:		
Currency	$19,506 67	
Gold	1,182 96	20,689 63
Due from other Banks		3,319 91
United States Bonds and Securities		19,340 70
Remittances and other cash items		14,799 74
Cash on hand		10,395 15
		$334,982 83

STATE OF TENNESSEE, County of Knox. } I, PERRY BROWNING, President of the First National Bank of Knoxville, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

P. BROWNING, President.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this fourth day of February, 1865.

M. M. MILLER, Notary Public.

feb5

NOTICE.

BY VIRTUE OF A FI FA ISSUED FROM THE Chancery Court of Knox county, I will expose to public sale at the Court House door in Knoxville, on Monday, the 10th day of April, 1865, all the right, title, claim and demand that W. B. Francis has in and to a Lot of Land in Grassmown, containing about [illegible] acres, on which there is a blacksmith's shop, and a house, formerly used as a store house, lying on the east side of the Tazewell road, adjoining the lands of John Floyd and others, to satisfy an execution in favor of Patrick George.

march22-4t($5) A. S. HUDIBURGH, D. Sheriff.

NOTICE.

IN OBEDIENCE TO A DECREE MADE AT THE March term of the County Court of Knox county, in the case of Benjamin Wilkins, Administrator of Richard Wilkins, dec'd, vs. Martha Wilkins and others, I will sell on the 15th day of April, 1865, at the Court House door in Knoxville, a Tract of Land lying in the 12th civil district of Knox county, adjoining the lands of H. D. Easton, J. S. Coram and others, subject to the Dower interest of Martha Wilkins, and in the event that a sufficient sum is not realized by the sale, thus the fee comprising the Dower aforesaid will also be sold, at the same time and place, subject to the life estate or dower interest therein of the said Martha Wilkins. Seven hundred dollars of the purchase money will be required to be paid at sale, and the purchaser required to give bond and security, with interest from date, for the unpaid purchase money, payable six and twelve months after date, and a lien will be retained on the land till the purchase money is fully paid.

march22-4t $6 W. H. SWAN, D. Clerk.

J. A. CAMPBELL. J. S. CRAIGMILES. J. L. CAMPBELL.

CAMPBELL, CRAIGMILES & CO.,

No. 4 N. College Street,

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE.

—Dealers in—

DRY GOODS,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

YANKEE NOTIONS,

Boots, Shoes, Hats and Family Supplies.

jan25-6m*

CHANCERY COURT DANDRIDGE.

S. C. Franklin, et al., vs. Lindsy Bates.

FROM THE ALLEGATIONS OF THE BILL, which are sworn to, it appears that the defendant is a non-resident or absconding debtor. It is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in Brownlow's Whig, notifying said defendant to appear before the Chancery Court at Dandridge on the 3d Monday of April next, then and there to make defense to the bill, or the same will be taken for confessed and set for hearing ex parte.

p75 WM. GALBRAITH, C. & M.

S. C. Franklin, et al., vs. Wm. H. Sikes.

FROM THE ALLEGATIONS OF THE BILL, which are sworn to, it appears that the defendant is a non-resident or absconding debtor. It is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in Brownlow's Whig, notifying said defendant to appear before the Chancery Court at Dandridge on the 3d Monday of April next, then and there to make defense to the bill, or the same will be taken for confessed and set for hearing ex parte.

p75 WM. GALBRAITH, C. & M.

A. W. Jones, et al., vs. Allen Bates.

FROM THE ALLEGATIONS OF THE BILL, which are sworn to, it appears that the defendant is a non-resident or absconding debtor. It is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in Brownlow's Whig, notifying said defendant to appear before the Chancery Court at Dandridge on the 3d Monday of April next, then and there to make defense to the bill, or the same will be taken for confessed and set for hearing ex parte.

p75 WM. GALBRAITH, C. & M.

Thomas Wilkins, et al., vs. Allen Bates.

FROM THE ALLEGATIONS OF THE BILL, which are sworn to, it appears that the defendant is a non-resident or absconding debtor. It is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in Brownlow's Whig, notifying said defendant to appear before the Chancery Court at Dandridge on the 3d Monday of April next, then and there to make defense to the bill, or the same will be taken for confessed and set for hearing ex parte.

p75 WM. GALBRAITH, C. & M.

Andrew Lane and William Harris vs. Allen Bates.

FROM THE ALLEGATIONS OF THE BILL, which are sworn to, it appears that the defendant is a non-resident or absconding debtor. It is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in Brownlow's Whig, notifying said defendant to appear before the Chancery Court at Dandridge on the 3d Monday of April next, then and there to make defense to the bill, or the same will be taken for confessed and set for hearing ex parte.

p75 WM. GALBRAITH, C. & M.

A. W. Pickens et al. vs. G. C. Pickens et al.

FROM THE ALLEGATIONS OF THE BILL, which are sworn to, it appears that the defendant, G. C. Pickens, has absconded or gone beyond the limits of this State. It is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in Brownlow's Whig, notifying said defendant to appear before the Chancery Court at Dandridge on the 3d Monday of April next, then and there to make defense to the bill, or the same will be taken for confessed and set for hearing ex parte.

p75 WM. GALBRAITH, C. & M.

Enoch Burchfield & Son vs. William J. Johnson.

FROM THE ALLEGATIONS OF THE BILL, which are sworn to, it appears that the defendant has absconded or gone beyond the limits of this State. It is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in Brownlow's Whig, notifying said defendant to appear before the Chancery Court at Dandridge on the 3d Monday of April next, then and there to make defense to the bill, or the same will be taken for confessed and set for hearing ex parte.

p75 WM. GALBRAITH, C. & M.

Competition is the Life of Trade.

J. R. PACE & CO.,

Gay Street, Knoxville, Tenn.,

BEG LEAVE TO INFORM THEIR old friends, and the public generally, that they are now receiving a large and complete assortment of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

Boots and Shoes,

Hats, Ready-Made Clothing, &c., &c.,

Which are entirely fresh from Cincinnati, and purchased from the oldest and best houses, and will be sold at reduced prices. We ask a careful examination of our stock, as we propose to [illegible] all who wish to purchase. We have experienced no difficulty in accommodating clerks, who will take the time to assort our goods, whether we wish to purchase or not. Our motto will be, "Quick Sales and Small Profits," and to this purpose we are determined to sell our goods at the very lowest prices.

LADIES, YOU ARE RESPECTFULLY REQUESTED to call and examine our new and complete assortment of **Prints, Brocades, Silks, Shawls, Flannels, Delaines, Linseys, Hosiery, Shoes, &c.,** which are offered at reduced prices at

J. R. PACE & CO.'S

GENTLEMEN WOULD DO WELL to search their interest by calling and examining the large stock of **Boots and Shoes** at

J. R. PACE & CO.'S

JUST THE THING FOR YOUNG LADIES—the new style of handsome, good and very cheap Hats, at

J. R. PACE & CO.'S

IF YOU WANT A GOOD SUIT OF CLOTHES, don't fail to call at **J. R. Pace & Co.'s** They have a handsome stock.

YOU CAN BUY A GOOD ARTICLE of **Tea, Coffee, Rice, Pepper, Spice, Indigo, Madder, Copperas, Alum, Candles, Blacking, Brushes, Brooms, Paper, Pens, Ink,** &c., &c., at the store of

J. R. PACE & CO.

A GOOD LOT OF BLEACHED AND BROWN DOMESTIC, also a good lot of **Cotton Yarn** at the store of

J. R. PACE & CO.

IN A SHORT TIME WE SHALL receive a large lot of **Queensware,** and a full assortment of **Groceries,** which we will offer at reduced prices.

WE ARE PERMANENTLY LOCATED in **KNOXVILLE,** and we want to do a legitimate business, and intend to keep up a good stock of goods, and the public may rest assured that we will sell our goods at uniform prices, and as low as lower than they can be bought elsewhere in this city.

J. R. PACE & CO.

feb15-y

Old Telegraph Office.

JULIUS OCHS & CO.

HAVE RETURNED AND OPENED their beautiful and well assorted stock at the old Telegraph office. Their stock comprises every article fashionable for Ladies' and Gentlemen's wear, such as Silks, Merinos, Poplins, Delaines, and a large and nice assortment of Dress Trimmings, Gloves, Hose, &c. The most fashionable styles of furnishing goods will be found at their establishment. Call and see.

feb8-tf

NOTICE.

ALL CLAIMS AGAINST THE BRIGADE [illegible] Guards must be filed at my office, prepared to the 1st of April, 1865.

O. C. FRENCH,
m22 1st Tenn. Lt. Art. and A. A. G. M., Brig. Gen's Guards.