BROWNLOW'S KNOXVILLE WHIG,

AND REBEL VENTILATOR.

VOLUME I. KNOXVILLE, TENN., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1863. NUMBER 1.

Original Form NOV 1934 Missing

The Knoxville Whig.

W. G. BROWNLOW, Editor.

Render of promise, by freemen unfurled!
Beacon of hope to a waiting world!
Shining above is the starry throng,
A gift in the murky stands of wrong—
Flash that shall roll from their beamless night,
While the whole round dome is blue and bright.

Knoxville, Wednesday, Nov. 11, 1863.

Our Closing and Opening Addresses.

Two years ago the infuriated Rebels of South forced us to suspend our publication, when we issued the following address. We now open the ball again, and give the closing address appended, which the public are invited to peruse:

CLOSING OUT OF THE KNOXVILLE WHIG.

This issue of the WHIG, must necessarily be the last for some time to come—we are unable to say how long. The Confederate authorities have determined upon my arrest, and I am to be indicted before the Grand Jury of the Confederate Court, which commenced its session in Nashville, on Monday last. I would have awaited the indictment and trial, before announcing the remarkable event to the world, but as I only publish a weekly paper, my intended removal to Nashville, would deprive me of the privilege of saying to my subscribers, what is due to myself and them. I have the start of the indictment and consequent arrest, having been informed upon for this week, from distinguished citizens, Legislators and Lawyers, at Nashville, of both parties. Gentlemen of high positions, and members of the Secession party, say that the indictment will issue because of "some treasonable articles in the columns of the Whig." I have re-produced those "treasonable articles" on the first page of this issue, that the unbiased people of the country may read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest" the treason, by which to the culpable remissness of these Knoxville Whigs, in failing to volunteer in the cause of the Confederacy.

According to the usages of the Court, as heretofore established, I presume I could go free, by taking oath those authorities are administering to other Union men, but my settled purpose is not to do any thing. I can doubtless be allowed my personal liberty, by entering into bonds to keep the peace, or to deagan myself towards the leaders of Secession in Knoxville, who have been seeking to have me imprisoned all summer and fall, as they do now to do, for this is really the import of the indictment, and one of the leading objects sought to be gained. Although I could give a bond for my appearance, for one hundred thousand dollars, and by fifty as good men as the county affords, I will absolutely refuse to do even that; and if such bond is drawn up and signed by others, I will render it null and void by refusing to sign it. In default of both, I expect to go to jail, and I am ready to start upon one moment's warning. Not only to jail, but there I am prepared to die, in solitary confinement, until I waste away because of imprisonment, or die of old age. Stimulated by a consciousness of innocent uprightness, I will submit to imprisonment for life, or die at the end of a rope, before I will make any humiliating concession, to any power on earth!

I have committed no offense—I have not shouldered arms against the Confederate Government, or the State, or encouraged others to do so—I have discouraged Rebellion, publicly and privately—I have not assumed a hostile attitude towards the Civil or Military authorities of this new Government. But I have committed grave, and I really think unpardonable offenses. I have refused to make war upon the Government of the United States; I have refused to publish to the world false and exaggerated accounts of the several engagements between the contending armies; I have refused to come out and publish false versions of the origin of this war, and of the breaking up of the best Government the world ever knew; and all this I will continue to do, if it cost me my life. Nay, when I cease to do such things, may a righteous God palsy my right arm, and may the earth open and close in on me forever!

The real object of my arrest, and contemplated imprisonment, is to dry up, break down, silence and terrify the last and only Union paper left in the three seceded States, and thereby to keep from the people of East Tennessee, the facts which are daily cropping in the country. After the Hon. JEFF. DAVIS had stated in Richmond, in a conversation relative to my paper, that he would not live in a government that did not tolerate FREEDOM OF THE PRESS; after the Judges, Attorney, Jurors, and all others filling positions of honor and trust, under the Permanent Constitution," which guarantees FREEDOM OF THE PRESS; and after the entire Press of the South had come down in their thunder tones upon the Federal Government for suppressing the Louisville Courier and New York Day Book, and the Secession journals—I did expect the utmost liberty to be allowed one small sheet, whose errors could be combatted by the entire Southern Press! Is not enough that my paper has been denied a circulation through the ordinary channels of conveyance in the country, but it must be discontinued altogether, or its Editor must write and select only such articles as meet the approval of a pack of scoundrels in Knoxville, when their superiors in all the qualities that adorn human nature, are in the penitentiary of our State! And this is the boasted LIBERTY OF THE PRESS, in the Southern Confederacy!

I shall in no degree be humbled by being cast into prison, whenever it is the will and pleasure of this despotic Government to put me there, but, on the contrary, I shall feel proud of my confinement. I shall go to jail as JOHN ROGERS went to the stake for my PRINCIPLES. I shall go because I have failed to recognize the hand of God in the work of breaking up the American Government, and the generation of the most wicked, cruel, unnatural, unnecessary War, ever recorded in history! I shall go because I have refused to bend to the skies, the rule of tyranny, usurpation, and oppression, inflicted upon the people of East Tennessee, because of their allegiance to the Constitution and Laws of the Government handed down to their Fathers, and the rights secured to them by seven long years of poverty, and trial! I repeat, I am proud of my position, and of my principles, and shall leave to my children as a legacy, far more valuable than a princely fortune, had I the latter to leave, life has lost some of its energy—having passed six annual posts on the Western slope of life's century—something of the fire of youth is gone, but I stand forth with the eloquence of right to sustain and stimulate me, in the maintenance of my principles. I am prepared to witness, when I look back to the Man "whose power was righteousness," before the infuriated mob cried out, "crucify him, crucify him!"

To my numerous list of subscribers, the friends of their respective terms, for which they have made advance payments, and if circumstances permit, it will be my power to discharge these obligations, I will do it most certainly. But if I am denied the liberty of doing so, they must regard their respective contributions to the cause in which they are subscribed. I feel that I can, with confidence, rely upon the magnanimity and forbearance of my patrons, under this state of things. They will bear me witness that I have held out as long as I am allowed to, and that I have yielded to a military despotism, that I could not avert the horrors of, or successfully oppose.

I will only say, in conclusion, for I am not allowed the privilege to write—that the people of this country have been unaccountably (to such, strangely) misinformed, if they cannot correctly realize them. They are astounded for the time being, with the quick succession of outrages that have come upon them, and they stand horror-stricken, like men expecting ruin and annihilation. I may not live to see the day, but thousands of my readers will, when the people of this once prosperous country, will see that they are marching by double quick time, "from freedom to bondage." They will then look these wanton outrages upon right and liberty full in the face, and my prediction is, that they will stir the sleepers of Rome to rise and mutiny. Wrongs long, wanton and outrageous, precipitated the French Revolution. Citizens cast into dungeons without charge, or crime against them, and without the formality of a trial by jury; private property confiscated at the back of those in power, the Press knocked in the head and suppressed, or prostituted to serve the ends of tyranny! The crimes of Louis XVI, fell short of all this, and yet he lost his head! The people of this country, down-trodden and oppressed, still have the resolution of their illustrious forefathers, who asserted their rights at Lexington and Bunker Hill!

Exchanging with proud satisfaction, the editorial chair, and the sweet endearments of home, for a cell in the prison, or the lot of an exile, I have the honor to be, &c., &c.,

W. G. BROWNLOW,
Editor Knoxville Whig.

OCTOBER 24, 1861.

TO THE PEOPLE OF EAST TENNESSEE.

OUR country has been divided and distracted for the last three years, and even engaged in a cruel and unrelenting war. In the South there has been a strong Union element all the time, but powerless for good, as it was kept down by Rebel bayonets, under the worst reign of terror ever known to a civilized country. At the North there has been all the time a tory element, in sympathy with the Rebellion, but equally powerless for evil, because of its weakness, and the infamy of its leaders. Upon one most important point, we are happy to say, our people of the loyal States, are absolutely unanimous—men of all old party affiliations agree, that, whatever else may happen, the Rebellion must be put down, and the *Union must be preserved*. When the Rebellion was inaugurated, there were thousands among us, who were half inclined to regard the attempt to quell the outbreak as hopeless, and who were more than half inclined to end the war by conceding the independence of the bogus Confederacy, although they knew it had originated in, and was based upon the GREAT SOUTHERN PLATFORM of falsehood, perjury, and treachery.

Our old subscribers, whose names were legions, will bear testimony, that we denounced the Rebellion, and all concerned in promoting it. Nay, we told the public, and especially the South, what would come to pass. In one of our editorials, written before the war, we used this remarkable language: "If the Cotton States rush madly into this revolt contemplated, a long and bloody war will be the result—a war that will drench the land in blood, and involve both sections of the country in untold millions of debt, to say nothing of the slaughter of hundreds of thousands, and of the suffering of the people, and their utter ruin in business. And more than this, and certainly worse than this, for a proud people to contemplate, the South will be whipped and driven in disgrace back into the Union, and *made* to yield obedience to the laws and constitution of the United States. The Southern disunionists, demagogues and editors, flatter themselves, and have so taught the people, that the people of the North won't fight, and that if a bold front is shown them, they will come to any terms for the sake of peace. This may be true of the politicians and demagogues at the North, who are in sympathy with Southern traitors; who acted with them in breaking up the Charleston Convention, and in procuring the nomination of Breckinridge, but it is not true of the real people of the North. They are brave and patriotic, and will fight to uphold the old flag, and to maintain the Union, until they put down the rebellion, or exterminate all who are engaged in it. Come what will or may, we shall be found, if alive, battling on the side of this Union, and in opposition to this infinitely infernal conspiracy to destroy our country, and against the bad men, and corrupt politicians, who are urging the deluded people of the South on to ruin."

Thus we spoke *before* the war, and *after it had commenced*, we uttered the following sentiment and prediction, in a leading editorial: "The deed is done! South Carolina is out! But the end is not yet. Other Southern States will, in their madness and folly, go with South Carolina, and now comes the tug of war. What is this for? It is to secure our rights, which means to make our negro property secure. Slavery is secure; but if a war of several years duration is forced upon the country, it will destroy slavery. We say this as a pro-slavery man, and not because we are in sympathy with Abolitionism, a great a heresy as Secession. Our concern, however, is for Tennessee, and we call upon her citizens to shout their sense, patriotism, and courage, by remaining where they are—in the Union! Desperate efforts will be made to carry the Border States out with the Cotton States. Should Maryland, Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Arkansas and Missouri, States strung along the border, go into this infernal crusade, their territory will be made the theatre of hostile operations; and before the war ends, these States will all be laid in ruins. Mark our prediction! Yancey, Toombs, Slidell, Davis, Isham G. Harris, and the other bad men South, who will head the revolt, know that it will ruin the border States, provided they can keep the war in them, and this the Cotton State traitors will seek to do. And when the war comes—for come it will, as certainly as there is a God in heaven—these guilty Cotton Lords will call upon us of the border States to drive back the Northern hordes who may seek to invade our soil! But what we say will be denounced as the ravings of a traitor to the South. On on, mad men of the South, in your wild and wicked career, and *time* will prove who is the false prophet and the traitor. We say again, and thus far in advance, that we intend to adhere to the FEDERAL UNION, should it cost us what little we are worth, and even our life!"

The *past* is with the reader, and we have only to speak of the *present*, and of *what is to come*. While, in common with the whole country, we deplore the ravages of war, and would hail with heartfelt rejoicing the return of peace, we deem it inconsistent with the honor and dignity of the nation to make any other tenders of peace to the men in arms against it than such as are embodied in the CONSTITUTION of the United States, under which they can at any time resume their place in the American Union, subject only to such pains and penalties as they may have incurred; and while we would have our Military authorities in commands, and our Government, deal in the most liberal spirit towards the deluded masses, and the patriotic who were conscripted, we urge the punishment of intelligent traitors, and insist that the *halter* should be summoned to do its appropriate work among the leaders! And we rejoice to know, that it is the settled determination of our Government, to consent to no peace which shall involve a separation of the American Union, a recognition of the right or the power of any State to secede, or any change in the Constitution, except such as may be made by the people in accordance with the forms which it prescribes. Nay, let the war be prosecuted vigorously, and pushed South with determined energy, until the old flag, the banner of beauty and glory, shall wave over every foot of territory on this conti-

The GUERRILLA WARFARE which the rebels delight in, and threaten Union men with, cannot be long maintained when once the war is ended, or when rebel soldiers are driven from a State. Self-preservation will lead good men everywhere to unite with the Government in closing it out. No mercy will be shown to such thieves and assassins, if they continue their ravages, when their armies have laid down their arms. They have no claims under the laws of warfare; they are out of the pale of their protection, placed there by their own reckless violation of those laws. This picking off of men here and there, and these guerrilla raids upon families and villages, where murder and plunder are the only motives, and not in any sense the furtherance of the objects of war, should be punished with death, without even the forms of a trial. Let no such men be taken as prisoners. Let a stern vengeance be taken upon every guerrilla that falls into our hands, and their co-outlaws would be, in a large measure, deterred from crimes that only Southern traitors, and degraded savages can take pleasure in!

We cannot close this opening address to our patrons, without a brief notice of the CLERGY, a class of men, above all others, who have been productive of mischief, violence and crime in the South. We of course allude to that class of them, irrespective of sects, who have been active in promoting the cause of the Rebellion. We hazard nothing in saying, that the worst class of men who are making tracks upon Southern soil, are so-called *Preachers of the Gospel*, who have encouraged in this work of persecution, imprisonment, drunkenness, lying stealing, assassination, and murder. They have aided in the work of devastating the country; they have contributed to fill the land with mourning; they have caused tears of tens of thousands of widows to flow; they have done their full part, in handing down to posterity an army of orphan children; they have aided materially in filling thousands of graves with the best citizens of the country, North and South; and fearful to relate, they have mainly contributed to send thousands to hell, who might have been redeemed by the blood of Christ, but for this war! We can never hear one of these base hypocrites preach, if we can get beyond the sound of his hateful voice. Let all patriots resolve upon the same course, and thus, in all loyal sections, drive the monsters into the shades of private life!

In regard to *Slavery*, we will take the ground which experience and logic prove—and that is, that it cannot longer maintain itself in the temperate zone, after this Rebellion, and that the African race when emancipated will disappear. The Slave States, and Slaveholders, have abolished slavery, by the Rebellion and its consequences—by the war, and the constitutional means accorded to the Government for its defense. The slavery agitation which brought on this war, was the perfecting of the Nullifier's plot for dominion and disunion. And although we have favored slavery all our life long, no greater mistake was ever made than in supposing that the masses of the people of the South, really favor the institution. They are opposed to emancipation in their midst, because of the repugnance of negroes to labor, and of the demoralized state of society that must follow.

Other points, on which our old patrons will expect to hear us speak, after an absence of two years, will be treated upon editorially, from time to time. To those who may be considered our friends, we feel under no special obligations, but will, at all times be most happy to serve them. To those who are our enemies, we feel no particular hatred or malice, but will at all times be most happy in forgiving them, *provided they have not been the persecutors of Union men*. Therefore, with the highest regard for friends, a decent respect for honorable enemies, and the lowest contempt for the leaders in the Rebellion, this Journal, with whatever of talents its editor can muster, launches upon the troubled sea of life!

W. G. BROWNLOW.
Editor of the Knoxville Whig.

OCTOBER 24, 1863.

Our Course of Policy.

In assuming the editorial control and publication of this paper, after our long absence, and since the occupation of East Tennessee by the Union army, it may not be out of place for us to state in brief, but unmistakable terms, what our course will be. We understand that some solicitude is manifested upon this question in certain rebel quarters. Those who *know* us, as all East Tennesseans do, need not be enlightened on this subject, but those who have *forgotten* us, as most rebels have, are entitled to the information they seek.

We are not here to *excuse* this or that act of the Washington Government; nor yet to *censure* President Lincoln for what he has done, or to wish that he had done otherwise. We endorse all he has done, and we find fault with him for not having done more of the same sort! The Federal Government has been too lenient, and too slow to punish rebels, and to crush out this most abominable, wicked and uncalled for rebellion, at its very commencement.

The *mediation* we seek is that of the *cannon* and the *sword*; and our motto is—no armistice on sea or land, until *all*, ALL the rebels, both front and rear, in arms, and in ambush, are subjugated or exterminated! And then we are for visiting condign punishment upon the leaders in the rebellion, who may survive the struggle, in the unholy crusade against civilization. It is not enough to say that certain prominent characters acknowledge that the rebellion has failed, and that having lived under the United States Government in former days, *they will try to do so again*. Let them submit to the laws and constitution of the Federal Government, and cease to find fault of it, or pack up their effects and leave the country. Let them speedily, and without any mental reservation, learn to behave themselves, and render a willing obedience to law and order, or let them quit the country. And none but loyal men are to be heard in the casting up of the accounts of men who have done the amount of mischief these leading rebels have!

Secretary Chase on Finance.

We congratulate Secretary Chase and the country upon his successful management of the finances of this nation, in the midst of *such* a war, and where—from one to two millions were required daily, to carry on the operations of the army and government. His plan submitted to Congress in December, 1862, was designed and well calculated to furnish the people of the whole country, with a safe and uniform paper currency, BASED UPON THE NATIONAL RESOURCES, a United States Bank, in substance, enabling the Government to avail itself of the vast advantages of the great and free loans from the people, they are eager to grant,—advantages heretofore enjoyed and abused by the little insolvent banks of the States. No wonder, then, that the little banking institutions of the country, wanting to monopolize the circulation of the country, should club together and oppose such an enlarged, safe and patriotic scheme.

We have in our country about *two thousand banks*, of all kinds, issuing bills for circulation, and these raise prices, or reduce them, just as it suits the *interest* of those who control these *shaving shops*. Fifty years ago Mr. JEFFERSON, and thirty years ago, Mr. BENTON, warned the people, that in time of war, the privilege of issuing notes for circulation, was of too much importance for the power to be delegated to any hands but of the General Government itself. With such a power surrendered up to private parties,—not always honest or patriotic, the Government practically ceases to be independent, or even safe.

But Secretary Chase has shown his great wisdom and forecast, in bringing forth his scheme, and he has saved the country, and made for himself a name that will live forever!

Slidell Lying in Europe.

We clip the following card from the New York *Times*, for April, 1863, and that paper copied it from the London *Times*:

MY DEAR SIR: I am inclined to think that people in London confound Mr. REUBEN DAVIS, whom I have always understood to have taken the lead on the question of repudiation with President DAVIS. I am not aware that the latter was ever in any way identified with that question. I am confident that it was not agitated during his canvass for Governor, or during his administration. The Union Bank Bonds were issued in direct violation of an express constitutional provision. There is a wide difference between these bonds and those of the Planters' Bank, for the repudiation of which neither excuse nor palliation can be offered. I feel perfectly confident that JEFFERSON DAVIS never approved or justified that repudiation. What may have been his private opinions of the refusal to consider Mississippi bound to provide for the payment of the Union Bank bonds, I do not know.

JOHN SLIDELL.

REMARKS.—Mr. Slidell, the agent for the Rebel government, in his concern for its credit in the European money market, and to aid the "Confederate Cotton Loan," was guilty of wilful lying, and gross prevarication, respecting the part Jeff. Davis took in repudiating the Mississippi bonds. There was one *Reuben Davis*, says Slidell, a very great sinner in that way, but Jeff. Davis is as innocent as a babe unborn. Slidell has denied for Jeff. Davis, what the latter never dared deny, and never will deny, over his own signature. Whilst Slidell's denial, in this case, rises to the sublimity of assurance, he certainly never *expected*, or *intended*, his card to appear in an American newspaper. But like all political gamesters, Slidell took for granted that the end—which, in this instance, was to bolster the waning prospects of the bogus Confederacy, and its proposed fraudulent loan—justified the means. This corrupt old Louisiana villain, acted upon this maxim when he planned and successfully executed the Plaquemine's fraud in 1844, which cheated CLAY out of the electoral vote of Louisiana. The unmitigated scoundrel acted upon it when he left his seat in the United States Senate, in 1861, in violation of his oath, and went into the work of Secession. But Slidell, though a thoroughly corrupt man, and an unscrupulous politician, is not an ignorant man in any sense—he is a very able man, and is thoroughly posted in all that concerns the politics of the South. He knows Jeff. Davis to be the prince of repudiators, and the whole country has known it for twenty years.

But there are men in England as well as here, who know the history of this affair. A correspondent in the money article of the *London Times*, thus exposes the Slidell prevarication:

The case of the bonds issued to establish the Union Bank of Mississippi is a clear one. In 1838 the State issued bonds to the amount of five millions of dollars to establish this bank. The bonds were sold, and the money derived from them paid into the bank. So the State had five millions invested in the bank. The bank was mismanaged, the State lost what it had thus invested, and in 1842 a joint committee of the two houses of the Mississippi Legislature reported that the State was under no obligation to pay the bonds, and they have never been paid. This is the repudiation of which Jeff. Davis was an advocate. Slidell talks about another set of bonds, those, namely, issued by Mississippi in aid of the Planters' Bank, which he thinks it very wrong to repudiate. But these were never formally repudiated, though the interest yet remains unpaid. The attempt, by such an artifice, to confuse the European public in regard to these transactions is a most impudent one, and can only succeed with those who do not take the trouble to inform themselves of the real history of Mississippi repudiation.

The London correspondent further laid bare this whole negotiation, and exposed Jeff. Davis' insulting allusion to it in the United States Senate, where he endorsed the repudiation, and insulted "the English and Dutch creditors of Mississippi in the United States Senate, when he was not a very young man."

Gov. McNutt, Albert G. Brown and Jeff. Davis, led the Anti-Bond-paying party of Mississippi, into the scandalous repudiation of these honest liabilities. And when President PIERCE, called Davis to the head of the War Department under his Administration, the Whig party of the country denounced the selection, as an insult to these "English and Dutch creditors." The London *Times* came down upon the same point, and held the whole country to account for the appointment of Davis to the Cabinet.

At the State Convention in Nashville, that nominated JOHN NETHERLAND for Governor, to run upon the Union ticket against the Rebel HARRIS, we heard HENRY STUART FOOT, since a rebel member of Congress, denounce Jeff. Davis, before as large an audience as could be crowded into the Capitol, as a *repudiator* and a *disunionist*, whom he had held up as such before the people of Mississippi, upon the stump! At the same time, Foot held up Slidell as a thief, a repudiator, a liar, and a disunionist, and was loudly cheered by the audience!

The Virginia Vote on Secession.

Among the papers of Mr. KINSER, who died at Alexandria, in June, 1863, there was found a yea and nay "blank form," with the vote in secret session of the Virginia Convention, upon the Ordinance of Secession, voting the State out of the Union, and into this most infernal rebellion. At the bottom of the list is appended a note in the handwriting of GEORGE W. BAIR, the delegate to the Convention from Alexandria, setting forth that the said vote was taken at 20 minutes past four, P. M., April 17th, 1861; the precise time at which the telegraphic wires announced the *death-warrant* of the Old Dominion, and of the adoption of the preliminary steps to devastate the State, and to consign to premature graves 50,000 of her unoffending citizens! Up to the time of publishing this vote in the *National Intelligencer*, the vote upon that terrible scourge of Virginia has been kept from the world, the oath-bound organization feeling it to be their *interest* to keep dark! But the list is correct, as Mr. KINSER was the law partner of Mr. BAIR, and this disclosure will enable the people of that ruined State, to know precisely who is responsible for their ruin and disgrace. The sacred seal of the fettered lips of these conspirators is broken, and the enormity of their crimes can be read in the history of the Rebellion! Free speech and a free Press, the very instruments, the bulwark, the bright consummate of all liberty, now reveals the acts in this drama. What a fearful reckoning awaits the guilty *eighty-eight*, when placed side by side with the patriotic *fifty-five!* Here is a copy of the vote, and a list of names long to be remembered, and never to be forgotten by the widows and orphans who mourn their irreparable losses, and toil for a mere subsistence, deprived of once comfortable homes:

YEAS—William M. Ambler, William B. Aston, James Barbour, Angus R. Blakey, George Blow, jr., James Roiseau, Peter B. Boost, Wood Bouldin, Wm. W. Boyd, Thomas Branch, James C. Bruce, Fred. M. Cabell, John A. Campbell, Allen T. Caperton, William P. Cecil, John R. Chambliss, Manlius Chapman, Samuel A. Coffman, Raphael M. Conn, James H. Cox, Richard H. Cox, John Crither, Harvey Deskins, James R. Dorman, John Echols, Miers W. Fisher, Thomas S. Flournoy, Wm. W. Forbes, Napoleon B. French, Samuel M. Garland, H. L. Gillespie, Samuel L. Graham, Pendall Gregory, jr., Wm. L. Goggin, Solon Goode, jr., Thomas F. Goode, F. L. Hale, Cyrus Hall, L. S. Hall, Lewis E. Harvie, James P. Holcomb, John N. Hughes, Epps Hunton, Lewis D. Isbell, Marmaduke Johnson, Peter C. Johnson, Robert C. Kent, John J. Kindred, James Lawson, Walter D. Leake, William H. McFarland, Charles K. Mallory, James B. Mallory, John L. Mayre, sen., Fleming B. Miller, Horatio B. Moffett, Robert L. Montague, Edward T. Morris, Jeremiah Morton, William J. Neblitt, Johnson Orrick, William C. Parks, William Ballard Preston, George W. Randolph, George W. Richardson, Timothy Rives, Robert E. Scott, William C. Scott, John T. Seawell, James W. Sheffer, Charles R. Slaughter, Valentine W. Southall, John M. Speed, Samuel G. Staples, James M. Strange, William T. Sutherlin, George P. Taylor, John T. Thornton, William M. Treadway, Robert H. Turner, Franklin P. Turner, John Tyler, Edward Waller, Robert H. Whitfield, Sam. C. Williams, Henry A. Wise, Samuel Woods, Benjamin F. Wynn—88.

NAYS—Edward M. Armstrong, John B. Baldwin, Geo. Baylor, George W. Berlin, Caleb Boggess, George W. Brent, William G. Brown, John S. Burger, James Boyles, Benjamin W. Byrne, John S. Carter, [illegible] Conrad, Robert Y. Conrad, James M. Coxe, W. H. R. Curtis, Marshal M. Dent, William B. Dulany, Jubal A. Early, Colbert C. Fugate, Peyton Graves, Algernon S. Gray, Ephraim B. Hall, Allen C. Hammond, Alpheus F. Haymond, James W. Hedge, J. G. Holladay, Chester D. Hubbard, Geo. W. Hull, John J. Jackson, John P. Lewis, Wm. McCoun, James C. McGrew, James Marshall, Henry M. Masters, Samuel McD. Moore, Hugh M. Nelson, Logan Osburn, Spicer Patrick, Edmond Pendleton, George McC. Porter, Samuel Price, David Pugh, John D. Sharp, Thomas Stillington, Burwell Sporlock, Alexander H. H. Stuart, Chapman J. Stuart, George W. Summers, Campbell Tarr, William White, William C. Wickham, William T. Willey, John Janney, (President)—55.

EXCUSED—Benjamin Wilson.

The following members appear not to have been present, as there is no tally opposite their names in the list from which we quote:

Alfred Barbour, Robert E. Grant, Adkison Hale, John R. Kilby, Paul McNeil, John Q. Marr, Thos. Martin, Peter Saunders, sen.

Semmes the Pirate.

The pirate *Alabama*, which so damaged American commerce in 1861–'62, was constructed in a British dock yard, in Liverpool, by a member of the British Parliament (Mr. Laird,) armed with British guns, and manned with British seamen, in violation of the treaty of peace existing between England and the United States. If we were President of these United States, we would denounce the course of England, in this particular, in unmeasured terms, and let her know that we hold her to a strict accountability for such skulking meanness and bad faith.

But we set out to speak of Semmes, the Rebel commander of the pirate ship. The *Philadelphia Press* tells us who he is. Raphael Semmes is a native of Maryland, and entered the United States Navy in 1826. He never could be induced to do duty, but always avoided it. He read law a short time in Cincinnati, and was admitted to the Ohio bar, and subsequently married the daughter of Dr. Spencer, of Philadelphia. Getting out of means, through the influence of that arch-traitor, *Slidell*, Semmes was appointed light-house inspector at Mobile, under Buchanan's Administration.—Semmes was suddenly transferred to Washington as Secretary of the Light-House Board. Here, associated with that arch-swindler, Slidell, and a gang of equally dishonorable associates, the firm of Slidell, Semmes & Co. abstracted large sums from the United States Treasury. Secretary Dix discovered the thefts and dismissed Semmes and his thieving associates, and they left Washington, refusing to pay their debts, excusing themselves on the score of poverty, when it was well known that they carried off large amounts of gold.

In a word, Semmes, while in the United States service was regarded as a lazy, shirking officer, whose fondness for money was sticking out in all his acts. He was a filthy man in his person, and his habiliments were never cleanly or respectable. His filth and dishonesty fitted him for a position under the government of the Southern Confederacy!