

BROWNLOW'S KNOXVILLE WHIG,

AND REBEL VENTILATOR.

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NUMBER 14.

The Knoxville Whig.

W. G. BROWNLOW, Editor.



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

Knoxville, Saturday, April 9, 1864.

Patriotism and Niggerism in East Tennessee.

The Nashville Times, a new and spirited, and an able Union paper, has a telling article upon the comparative loyalty of the three divisions of Tennessee—Middle, West, and East Tennessee. Since the beginning of the rebellion, it seems that Middle Tennessee, with a slave population of 68,000, valued at \$57,978,000, has furnished 3,000 soldiers for the Union army, and about 20,000 to the rebel army!

West Tennessee, with a slave population of 49,754, valued at \$48,000,000, has furnished 3,000 soldiers for the Union army, and 15,000 to the rebel army!

East Tennessee, with a slave population of 12,600, valued at \$10,600,000, has furnished 20,000 soldiers for the Union army, 3,000 conscripts taken in chains, and 3,000 more crowded into prisons, and into premature graves, hung and shot down as they were found at, or from home.

These figures tell their own story in a manner too plain to be misunderstood, even among Northern copperheads or Southern traitors. Middle and West Tennessee so far exceed East Tennessee in white population as they are exceeded by the latter in patriotism. The disloyal men of Middle and West Tennessee have governed, dictated to, and domineered over East Tennessee loyalists as long as our people will, or ought to submit to it. There is a strong feeling throughout East Tennessee in favor of a separate State organization, and it is gaining strength daily. It is not strange, either, that such should be the feeling, for we do not feel like allowing cowards and traitors, of these other divisions of the State, who assisted in carrying the State out, to come and white-wash themselves with an amnesty oath, and then govern us, under a pretense of upholding the Constitution!

Our position upon this new State issue, let us all hang together, and with the Union votes of East Tennessee control the State. If that can't be done, let us cut loose, and quit them forever, as West Virginia did the Tories of the negro worshipping portion of the Old Dominion!

The Vote of East Tennessee.

Some of the up-start correspondents of Northern papers, for the want of subjects upon which to write, are accustomed to say in their letters from Tennessee that they find very little Union sentiment in any portion of the State. These men know nothing of the country, nothing of the people, and less of their sentiments. After a thorough canvass of the State, by the two parties, in February, 1861, out of a vote of 140,000, the State cast a solid majority of 60,000 in favor of the Union, and against Secession!

East Tennessee, with her thirty-two counties, and some of them small mountain counties, out of a vote of less than 50,000, gave 34,000 of a majority for the Union, and against the monster Secession! Out of a voting population of 50,000, if all polled, in East Tennessee, there are 25,000 either in the Union army, or have gone to their graves from the Union army, at least four-fifths of the fighting men! What State in the Union can show such a record? Where, on earth, can a more devoted and patriotic people be found? They have periled life, property, and all they had—they have bid farewell—a long and last farewell, many of them—to home, and to loved ones, and fled by night to the Federal lines, to ask the privilege of fighting for the old flag. They are now in Federal uniforms, and can boast that they have nothing left to boast of but POVERTY and PATRIOTISM!

The Murder of Tolver Staples.

The particulars of the murder of TOLVER STAPLES, as brought to light upon authority altogether reliable, shows that no savage tribe on this continent, and no fiends out of hell, were ever more brutal, murderous, and infamous than the gang of rebel soldiers who captured and murdered Mr. STAPLES. He was the Clerk of the Morgan County Court, and was taken hold of near his house, forty-five miles from this city, as a Union man and private citizen—not as one in arms, for he never was—and was murdered after a style that the devils in hell are ashamed of, and that no set of brutes in human shape

are capable of, but a pack of low-down, thieving, and infamous Confederate soldiers. They thrust his hands into the fire, and burned them to a crisp! They then put his feet in the fire, and burned them similarly! They next put his face into the fire and roasted it until his eyes turned green; and finally they shot him! His sister being told by an eye-witness of the manner of his death, had his remains taken up for inspection, and found the facts as we have stated them. Staples was a clever man, and a man of fine sense, but his misfortune was that he was a Union man.

The Methodist Church South.

A number of Methodist Ministers, of the Church South, representing the Missouri Conference, recently met in council to take into consideration of the Church property, and arrange for employing council to defend their property from confiscation. The Publishing House, and its contents, and machinery, are now under trial at Nashville for confiscation.

All the counsel in America can't save that property, for it has been a den of rebels, and the headquarters of traitors in the Church. Its basement story was used to store away their pikes, and some of their implements of death, and its type were employed to print rebel productions, of the most vile and incendiary character. If it were not for the money its proceeds would yield the Government, after confiscation, we should advocate the blowing of it into the Cumberland river!

No set of men in the South have done more to bring on this war, and to inflame the minds of Southern men, than the Methodist clergy. And certainly no journals have done more to bring about the dreadful state of things that now exist than the Nashville, Richmond, Charleston, New Orleans, and St. Louis Christian Advocates, the General Conference of the Church South. As a general thing, these papers were edited by arrogant slave-holders, who were flattered by the political demagogues of the South, who desired to use them in their infernal crusade against the Union, while, in reality, they had no respect for the men, and no confidence in their Christian integrity.

When BISHOP EARLY held the Conference at Athens, in East Tennessee, last October was a year ago, he had a file of rebel soldiers stationed in the Conference, with bayonets, and examined every preacher, one by one, as to his position upon the great issue, and notified them that any one declaring for the Lincoln Government would be turned over to these soldiers! Was ever such tyranny displayed out of hell? And yet, in this way men were choked down, and forced, upon the floor of Conference, to acquiesce in the vile work of the rebellion, which, at heart, they believed was the work of the devil, and which they hated with a perfect hatred.

At the Conference of last fall, at Wytheville, in South-western Virginia, they expelled from the Church several of the best men they had in the ministry in East Tennessee, for being Union men. And yet, some of the Reverend scoundrels who sat in that Conference voted to expell these men, and advocated their expulsion, are now going at large in East Tennessee. We hope, for the honor of the Federal cause, that the military authorities at this point will have those oppressive hypocrites arrested, and at once sent North, and held in close confinement until the war ends. Nor should one of them be allowed to preach a sermon until he has taken the oath of allegiance, and given a bond with security for his good behavior!

Brig. Gen. S. D. Stergis.

It is provoking to an East Tennessean, knowing facts as they are, to see some of the reports in Northern papers, from *Frank Leslie's* for instance, of certain army correspondents. They seem to tell everything but the truth. For instance, one of these hired writers represents General Stergis as being in command of the infantry at the time of our falling back from Dandridge, when the facts are that he commanded the cavalry. The same correspondent states that but for the charge of the cavalry the infantry, under the command of Stergis, at Strawberry Plains, would have been routed!

The particulars of the fight at Bean's Station are likewise misrepresented in every particular. Gen. Stergis took command there, while that fight was in progress, and near its close. He fought, before the retreat from Dandridge, five pitched battles, and was successful in all five. Meanwhile, he drew no rations from the Government, but had to live off of the country, in its exhausted condition. His men actually fought all day, and subsisted at night on parched corn. Gen. Stergis was one of the very few officers in our army, in East Tennessee, who utterly opposed the disastrous and disgraceful retreat from Dandridge. Three large divisions of our cavalry did the fighting that was done, mostly, and would, if they had been allowed the privilege, have driven Longstreet's army out of the country. Speaking of the disaster and disgrace of

this retreat, we add, that after crossing at the Plains, fifteen miles east of Knoxville, this large cavalry force was placed in front, followed by the infantry; then came the wagons, and last of all, the beef cattle, 800 of them being captured, and we ourselves burning some of our wagons!

What we have said, however, has been said, not with a view to criticize the conduct of those who were in command, but to do justice to Gen. Stergis, who is a gallant officer, as his conduct at Mossy Creek, Dandridge, Fair's Ferry, and Fair Garden, abundantly shows. He is the officer who led our troops off of the field when Gen. LYON was killed, although the credit was given to General STONE.

Rev. Alexander Blair.

The man whose name heads this article is a Presbyterian Preacher, and is as vile, as corrupt, as murderous, and at the same time as cowardly a scoundrel as ever entered the rebel army. He raised a company in which he was commissioned as a Captain, but being a coward, and never having intended to go into battle, he has managed to keep out of every fight his company has been in; and the company in turn, has burlesqued him for it in a rebel newspaper.

This degraded specimen of humanity managed to get himself made Provost Marshal at Jonesborough, in upper East Tennessee, and refused Union men passes to go to the salt works for salt—a distance of fifty miles. He seized the whisky they had in their wagons for exchange for salt, and what he did not drink himself, he sold and pocketed the proceeds of, as he did the whisky he controlled the sale of under the rebel Government, and for which he never made any settlement, as the rebels allege. He has ceased to preach, a work to which God, with His accurate and inflexible knowledge of human nature, never once thought of calling this drunken villain. Having turned traitor to his God and the religion of the Bible, it was natural that he should go into this anti-Scriptural crusade against the Government of his country, and against the lives and property of his fellow-countrymen.

The sister of this man Blair, the wife of one Parson Sullins, even furnished the murderer of Taylor—a scoundrel who had been convicted of stealing—with a dress of blue, to escape in the disguise of a female! It seems that the family are fully imbued with the spirit of Secession. We rake up these atrocities, and specify these villainies, to show people at a distance what the rebellion can do for men, and even women, South!

"Keep it Before the People."

Keep it before the people. That an infernal inquisition, known as a drum-head court, martial sitting with closed doors, and excluding Attorneys from practicing before them, sat in Knoxville, two years ago, and caused divers Union men to be hung, around whose dead bodies rebel citizens gathered by thousands and cheered and exulted!

Keep it before the people. That the members of that court-martial were James D. Thomas, of Claiborne county; Capt. Willet and Lieut. Blair, of Washington county; Capt. Bourbon Roddy, of Carter county; Capt. Dick McCann, of Davidson county, and Col. Golladay, of Wilson county, and that the Judge Advocate was THOMAS J. CAMPBELL, of Bradley county, an appointed villain, who ought never to be allowed to die a natural death, and will not, if he shall dare to show himself again in East Tennessee!

Keep it before the people. That it is proper and right for Union men to shoot down, upon sight, each and all of these murderers, and that it is a duty that East Tennessee Union men owe to their country, to their God, and to their abused relatives to see that these men, each, any one of them, or all, die violent deaths, if they shall dare to show themselves in East Tennessee during the present century!

Bill Allen, of Illinois.

This notorious traitor to the Government of the United States recently made a long, windy, and dirty speech in Congress, in which he comes down in true copperhead style upon "Parson Brownlow," the "heroic and saintly-faced Horace Maynard," and the "martial form of Brigadier-General Andrew Johnson." This Northern traitor and Southern sympathizer speaks of a "building in Knoxville where we swore in true Union men" in the contest of 1860. Now, he is a beautiful pink to talk about private rooms in which Union men are sworn in, after taking the oath of the "Knights of the Golden Circle," and meeting as often as he did in the infamous and treasonable bogs of that organization of pirates!

To the wholesale abuse of this Democratic-Breckinridge-Jefferson Davis-Bully, a Union member of Congress from Kentucky, Mr. Anderson, stated, substantially, that he was a liar, and that charge he has not wiped out yet, and stands as our reply to his low, vulgar, and cowardly insinuations!

A Blustering Rebel Document.

Two hundred rebel officers from Tennessee, confined on Johnson's Island, have put forth a furious manifesto. Like all Southern rebel productions, it is full of loud swelling words, intemperance, abuse, and threats that can never be carried into effect. It denounces the "Lincoln despotism," the "arch-traitor, Andrew Johnson," and the "traitors associated with him." It is a long document, and we can only insert the names of the signers, and this we do that the Federal authorities, and true Union men may see who they are when efforts are made to get some of them released.

We give one passage from the document, as it threatens us all with the cut-throats and assassins of their army, generally known as guerrillas, murderers and horse-thieves, such as Dick McCann and Morgan have usually commanded. The passage we refer to is in these words:

"Under the flaming walls of your fortresses our daring partisans would find judges from their wood-sacks, and your legislators from their easy chairs, to cheer the cad of swart and bitter families in the coils of Southern prisons."

But these braves speak of "the retributions of heaven," as if God would interfere in behalf of a set of men who have violated all laws human and divine, and whose hands are dripping with innocent blood, while thousands of them are perjured villains of the blackest dye.

But we give the names of the signers of this manifesto:

CHAIRMAN:
George W. Winchester.

COMMITTEE:

J. A. Minnip, N. Gogg, A. W. Campbell, Baxter Smith, J. H. Dumas, H. C. King, S. C. Bowers, P. G. Thompson, James P. Byrnes, W. J. Barron, W. J. Robinson, John M. Moore, Horace M. Houston, J. W. Keel, L. P. Carran, M. F. Massey, R. J. Bayless, A. A. Barr, W. J. Hutcheson, J. H. Hauck, W. B. Jones, John S. Love, F. Devalt, W. B. Carr, J. H. Gentry, James C. Jones, Joel Pray, J. L. Whittle, R. N. Coffey, R. B. Roberts, B. H. Harrison, C. E. Frazier, H. C. Bate, G. C. Campbell, W. Galloway, W. A. Dawson, A. Vanier, A. W. Bennett, W. N. Henderson, A. O. P. Nicholson, Jr., W. H. Adams, A. W. Hickman, J. D. Milliken, E. M. Marney, R. B. Roteman, W. C. Harrison, Robert C. Bryan, W. S. Moore, J. F. Smith, Sam. F. Brewer, A. W. Brooks, A. F. Donalson, P. J. Branch, Jr., J. H. Bate, W. H. Sizem, John B. Youree, Hugh White, C. B. Tibb, Thomas H. White, B. A. Baskins, J. H. Phillips, W. J. Hagler, G. W. McDonald, M. B. Wood, J. C. Tibb, D. W. Malloy, Wm. J. Wood, E. B. Kelly, T. E. Richardson, J. L. Bullock, George A. Howard, John Allen, R. D. Anderson, R. W. Randolph, D. W. Anderson, F. H. Blackman, J. A. Wagoner, J. H. Moore, A. Huggins, Jr., R. M. Beard, Frank Foster, Jr., G. S. Robertson, J. B. Murphy, Frank Farnblata, J. B. Hicks, Benton Warfield, H. J. Blanton, Jr., Wm. Frierson, P. B. Hunter, Sheward Horn, C. A. Poddehse, Thomas O. Connor, E. C. McDowell, W. T. Sample, S. W. Youngblood, R. H. Gordon, J. W. Lockhart, George M. Stoketon, P. M. Currier, W. F. Leary, Theo. Carter, J. H. McCann, John S. Newman, J. H. Campbell, J. H. Houser, W. H. McCull, George Locksler, J. M. Foster, M. Kimmiller, W. M. Barron, S. S. Armstrong, W. A. Sholly, N. W. McConnell, W. F. Fisher, A. E. Bell, A. E. Ish, W. D. Bellot, John S. Daniel, K. James Davis, J. C. Howard, J. W. Wiseman, C. D. Gorington, A. C. Ross, W. M. Glover, John S. Gentry, William C. Jones, John Sargent, J. L. Newborn, Wm. J. Rogers, R. C. Wilson, L. M. Miller, G. F. Miller, C. C. Cochran, James E. O'Brien, W. C. Roblin, Thomas Henderson, T. W. Sallerns, J. M. Hamilton, W. C. Bridgman, G. D. Kibbings, W. M. Farris, J. C. Ingram, J. G. Cook, W. P. Cook, W. H. Robbins, Wm. P. Lewis, John A. Perry, Thos. L. Jennings, A. J. Hughes, James H. Thompson, J. B. Turney, G. W. Packitt, Ben. J. Parke, Willis Brannon, George Garnett, W. J. Mose, J. C. Grant, H. J. Hawkins, J. A. W. Boyd, C. J. Martin, J. Robertson, E. Hixon, Nicholas Fain, S. Portman, George A. Piper, James Ford, R. F. Crumley, B. W. Kelly, J. C. Davis, F. M. Jackson, R. M. Smith, W. J. Johnston, B. A. Long, L. F. Reder, J. Y. Johnson, W. W. Wallace, A. N. Bradshaw, M. B. Williams, W. D. Johnston, J. D. Huff, C. C. Alexander, J. C. Brown, M. W. Gillespie, T. B. Owen, J. C. Holt, J. A. Pite, W. H. Williamson, W. K. Bennett, N. J. George, P. J. McLean, J. E. Warren, J. H. Barthman, J. Nalder, J. A. Saylor, J. P. Warlick, W. G. Hooell, Frank J. White, Z. B. Duncan, J. C. Hixox, Wiley Driver.

Death of Mrs. McFarland.

MALINDA McFARLAND, the wife of Benj. McFarland, formerly of Rutledge, died of congestion of the lungs at her residence in Rush county, Texas, on the 10th of August last. She died as she lived, in the Methodist Church, a calm and resigned Christian, full of hope and joyous expectations. Her son, THEODORE, died five days before her, near Gaines' Landing, on the Mississippi river, a soldier in the rebel army. Benj. McFarland, the husband and father, still lives, and is as true a Union man as lives. We remember this family kindly, and number them among our early and devoted friends.

Killing Rebel Citizens.

The Union soldiers in Eastern Tennessee—those who were driven out of East Tennessee two years ago, since their return to the country, have openly hung and shot certain rebel offenders; and in some instances Union citizens have fallen upon a certain class of these men, and almost literally whaled the life out of them. Loud complaints are being made because of these acts of violence, and a cry is raised in favor of the observance of law and order. For our part, we do not join in this cry. We were here two years ago, when Union citizens were shot down in these streets for their Union principles, when Union citizens, by tens and twenties, were thrown into a legthsome prison; when Union citizens were taken out of that prison and hung without the form of a trial; when Union men were pointed out to the rebel troops from Georgia, Alabama, Texas and Florida, and mobbed and rode upon rails in our streets, these same men, now suffering, and others not yet punished, were standing by, and consenting to these murders and outrages, and exulting at the gallows, swearing that they deserved all they got. Could any man in his sober senses expect less than has befallen some of these men? Does not every man who understands the working of human nature know that many "more of the same sort" will have to bite the dust?

Can the man who drove Union citizens out of East Tennessee into Kentucky, and then robbed their wives and children of all they had to live on, expect less than death at the hands of the husband and father on his return to his ruined home? Certainly not. Should these men fall to slay these murderous scoundrels, we should lose our respect for them, and doubt both their manhood and courage.

Bob Reynolds, Cove Ramsey and Bob Fox, who arrested and confined Union men in the Knoxville jail, and then abused them and robbed their pockets after they were thrown into jail—Coxey, Swan, Kain, Sneed, McAdoo, Wallace, and others, who encouraged this treatment, can never live in this country, and they are great fools to attempt a return to the country. These men gave out at the opening of this rebellion that if they were successful, the Union men of East Tennessee must leave the country, and that they could not live in the same region with true Southern men. They have made this issue, and we Union men accept it, and if we are successful in putting down the rebellion, these vile scoundrels cannot live among us. Either the Union men or the rebels are to occupy and control East Tennessee in the future, and to this end will our labors be directed. So far, then, from our complaining of these murders, with a very few exceptions, they have our most hearty approval.

This may startle many of the advocates of peace, and the miserable apologists of these heartless villains, but let it startle them; we mean all that we say. Look at their cold-blooded murder of DOUGLASS, JONES, PICKENS, PIERCE, TRUBITT, THORNBERG, HODGE, BIBLE and son, and others.—Look at their cruel imprisonment of HOMER, HUNT, MEER, CATE, JACKSON, BAXTER, BENKER, DOGGAN, and many others, nay, hundreds of others. Ashby and his murderers arrested four hundred Union men, shot some of them down, and drove the rest into Knoxville under a guard, and refused them food or water, even in driving them through streams. As they came into Knoxville, bare-footed and bleeding in their feet, they had to stoop down and scoop the filthy water out of mud-puddles and out of ponds to allay their burning thirst. Let the scoundrel Ashby, or any of his villainous associates, show themselves to any of the survivors of that band of four hundred persecuted and abused men, and death is their portion. We say kill them upon sight, and if these abused and injured men do less, they ought to forfeit the respect of all true patriots.

The New Bridge.

The finest improvement of the age, as connected with the military operations here, is the new, elegant, and complete bridge, thrown over the Holston at this city, dispensing with the use of Pontoon Bridges, Ferry Boats, and all that sort of things. This is an improvement completed by the Government at a cost of about \$5,000, and one that ought to have been completed here years ago, and would have been, but for the want of sense, energy, and public or Yankee spirit.

Death of Champ Ferguson.

This noted thief, long-practised robber, and hell-born murderer, has at length been captured, slain, and sent to hell, where he ought to have been for the last quarter of a century. He was wounded mortally by Stokes' cavalry, who shot him through the abdomen. After being wounded he secreted himself in a cave, was found by Colonel Stokes' men, brought out of his den, leaving his bed behind, and he was disposed of in an appropriate way!

Gov. Bramlett's Proclamation.

We publish the Proclamation of the Governor of Kentucky to the people of that State, and we are pleased to find it breathing so mild a spirit, and worded in language so courteous. Whilst in Louisville, a few days ago, we were informed that the Governor had prepared a very different document, and one rather hostile in its character. We are glad, that after he had taken the "sober second thought," he issued the one he did. We should hate to see a contest between the Federal Government and the State of Kentucky, but if it should be brought about, we go with the Federal Government. We trust that the Federal authorities will not back down from their position, but that they will stand firm, and present a bold and determined front, no matter who grows, or what threats are made.

Kentucky, meanwhile, will pardon us for suggesting that she is a little arbitrary in her exactions, and smartly extravagant in her demands. She should join the other loyal States in their efforts to crush out the rebellion, and when that is done, we will settle these great Constitutional questions. The Kentucky soldiers have turned out nobly, and they have fought bravely, and would, if not inflamed by their leaders, stand by the Government, nigger or no nigger. A more loyal people don't live than the people of South-eastern Kentucky, and all those mountain counties will stand by and endorse the war policy of the Administration. But it is the misfortune of Kentucky, as it is of Virginia, that her great men are under ground; and if you ask a modern Kentuckian to point out her patriotic champions, and master-minds, he will take you to a grave-yard, and with a sad countenance, and a heavy heart, tell you that there lies all that is mortal of a CLAY, a CRITTENDEN, and other departed patriots!

But to the proclamation of Gov. Bramlette:

"FELLOW-CITIZENS: In view of the disturbance of the popular mind, produced by the enrollment of slaves for the army in Kentucky, it is deemed prudent to make the following suggestions for the benefit and guidance of the loyal people of Kentucky: Your indignation should not move you to commit acts of violence, nor to unlawful resistance. Standing as we have stood, and will ever stand, for the Constitution, the Union and the enforcement of the laws, we must quell the efforts of rascals to overthrow our Government, by one gallant soldier in the field, and meet and correct unjust or unconstitutional legislation by legitimate appeals to the constituted tribunals of the Government; and, through the ballot-box, in the constituted modes, those who pervert or abuse the trusts committed to them. This is the only true mode of maintaining the Constitution, the Union and enforcement of the laws."

The more act of enrolling the names of slaves does not affect any right of the citizen. No draft has been ordered, nor do we know that a draft will be ordered. It may or it may not. We should abide by and maintain the law; and pursue, in the modes provided, the remedy it affords. If any violence or wrong to the person or property of the citizen be committed by any officer or soldier against the known laws of the land, make your "appeals to the constituted tribunals of the Government," and if the commanding officer refuses or neglects to use the most endeavors to arrest the officer or soldier under his command as accused, and hand him or them over to the civil magistrate for trial, when officially advised of the facts, the Executive of the State will prefer charges and demand court martial.

In the Union, under the Constitution, and in accordance with law, assert and urge your rights. It is our duty to obey the law until it is declared, by judicial decision, to be unconstitutional. The citizens whose property may be taken under it, for public use, will be entitled, under the imperative mandate of the Constitution, to a just compensation for his private property so taken for public use.—Although the present Congress may not do justice, yet it is safe to rely upon the justice of the American people, and an appeal to them will not be unheeded or unanswered. Peace restored, and the unity of our Government preserved, will drive to ignominious distance those who in the agony of our conflict, preferred their sacred trusts to the base uses of partition and law, and do not know their rights.

Uphold and maintain your Government as constituted, and obey and enforce its demands, as the only hope of perpetuating free institutions.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

Frankfort, March 15, 1864.

The Athens Post.

The low-fang scavenger who edited the Athens (Tenn.) Post, SAM IVINS, is now a prisoner at Camp Chase, and there he ought to stay until the war ends. In his prostituted sheet for May 8th, 1863, he put forth a leading editorial, from which we take the following brief extracts:

"In connection with the capture of the Yankee expedition by Gen. Forrest, it is said that the people along the route of the marauders, bushwhacked them with good success. As there are reports continually in circulation that East Tennessee is to be invaded, it is advisable for every loyal man should provide himself with a gun and some ammunition, which can be done with a little exertion, and prepare for any emergency, and when the marauders do come, if ever, bushwhack them from every convenient place, from behind trees, fences, anywhere."

"Let the plough stand still in the furrow for a few days, take to the bush, and you could soon make East Tennessee too hot a place to hold any Federal force likely to get in. It would be a much safer course than running away, or subserviently holding up your hands for the manacles in order to save your property."

This scoundrel who advises bushwhacking is the dirty bought-up-and-paid-for tool of Campbell Wallace, and did all his dirty work in the newspaper line. Ivins was always a mean man, and his villainous qualities commended him to the favorable consideration of Wallace. This man Wallace has never been anything but an insincere man—a sneaking hypocrite—and has plundered the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad Company for years. He kept all his family and friends in office, and by stealing and swindling, has made fortunes for the whole clan—using the Athens Post to whitewash his operations.