PROSPECTUS OF THE KNOXVILLE WHIG.

CLUB RATES OF THE PAPER!

Rare Inducements to Subscribers and Agents.

The undersigned is now the sole proprietor of the "Knoxville Whig," both the Weekly and Tri-weekly, as well as their only Editor. The Weekly will appear every Saturday, and will be made up of the reading matter of the three Tri-Weeklies, and will be a much more valuable and important paper than heretofore.

Club Rates of the Weekly.

One copy, one year, (in advance)	$2 00
Three copies, one year	5 00
Five copies, one year	8 00
Seven copies one year	11 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	20 00

Club Rates of the Tri-Weekly.

One copy, one year—in advance	$5 00
Ten copies, one year, to the same office	35 00
Twenty copies, one year, " "	70 00
Fifty copies, one year, " "	175 00
Hundred copies, one year, " "	350 00

Those wishing to keep up with the news, and the progress of a secret War, precipitated upon the country by Southern Desperadoes, because of the election of Lincoln, would do well to subscribe for our Whig.

Mr. Lincoln's inaugural he pronounces an indication of the policy he intends to pursue, it promises to be conservative and peace-loving. It is eminently free from the personality of sentiment and it is cut and cut a union address, worthy of the endorsement of all good men North and South. We are willing to try Mr. Lincoln under the pledges of this Address, promising to rebel when he attempts to inaugurate opposite and unconstitutional measures, whether in reference to slavery or any other subject.

I believe that the zeal of the anti-slavery party of the North, has not yet subsided, and that the Border States have cause to guard against the mean purpose of abolitionists. I shall battle against the Greeles, Garrisons, Sumners, Chases, Hales, Borchers, and Fredonians, and with equal freedom, I shall denounce all who are hand and glove with the Lawyers, Shotts, Davises, Toombs, and Wigfalls, and other disunionists South, who seek subjugating the Government, from equality have parted.

W. G. BROWNLOW,
Knox Co. 1861. Editor and Publisher.

East Tennessee University.

The following card from the President of the University in the city, will explain itself:

To Lemon—Will you be so good as to state, in your editorial column, that above all is at intermission in our College Exercises, without continuing, nor are regular routine of duty. We have no recall of any highly valued young man, who have entered in the Southern army; but we are still in a state of prosperity, if compared with our history in former years, or with the conditions of other educational institutions in the country. We do not contemplate any interruptions, either during the present or coming term. Will the editor of the Knoxville Register please copy this notice, and much oblige,

Very truly,
J. Tod Bridges, D.D.,
President E. T. U.

Meeting in Sevier.

A large concourse of persons having assembled in Sevierville, for the purpose of hearing an address, agreeable to previous notice, from the Hon. T. A. R. Nelson, on the subject of the distracted condition of our country, it was proposed, by Dr. R. H. Hodges, that, before the delivery of the address, a meeting should be organized, by calling Colonel George McCown to the Chair, and James Trotter, Esq., as Secretary.

Dr. Hodges then offered the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, The crisis now upon us requires an abiding alliance to take position, and act with the greatest prudence to save our distracted country from impending ruin—therefore,

Resolved, That we, the people of Sevier county, are opposed to Secession, and desire the preservation of the federal Union, as it now stands, if civil liberty.

Resolved, That we remember for the North, for the South, but with a view to the preservation of the Government, we indorse the act of the State of Tennessee, will take sides, as we choose to do ourselves, but may act as mediator between the contending parties, holding out the olive branch of peace.

Resolved, That we are in favor of a Border State Convention, and do hereby appoint Colonel Gen. Kaz, as a delegate to said convention, to meet at such time and place as may be hereafter agreed upon.

The preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted.

GEORGE McCOWN, President.
Isaac Trotter, Secretary.

Judge Johnson not Mobbed—How he Scared the Traitors.

The Louisville Journal says:

It has been stated that while the crowd at Danville, Va., was shouting at Judge Johnson and offering him various indignities, one pointed his nose. A Louisville gentleman was there at the time, says that a man who had pulled. A fellow attempted to put his knife drew a pistol, and would have shot on the instant if the man presented and interposed.

The information was on the same train with a gentleman who came the distance this side of Danville, and he says that the sturdy old Whig although insulted by the popinjays stepping point, showed a nerve worthy of Cæsar might have adorned a Brutus in the brave and true.

Francois Affairs.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston Mercury writes, April 20:

Another war steamer, in imitation of the one arrived on the night of the 8th. Her is said to be the Atlantic. The first numbers seven vessels. There is no Lady-cat, but no vessels can be chartered in Mobile or New Orleans for this port. The navy will not take the risk, except for an extra premium.

There are now between six and seven thousand troops here. We shall have a long time, probably for six months. Southerners have the advantage of us. They know guns, and the advantage of position.

They have command of the air, and the sea, and supply themselves without cost. We are in a barren country, and cut off from water communication it is very laborious and expensive to feed our troops circumstanced.

Condition of Fortress Monroe.

Boston, April 24th—The steamer S. R. Spaulding arrived this morning.

Advices from Fortress Monroe had arrived at Newport at 11 o'clock Saturday forenoon. There were 500 regulars in the fort, "Rice of Maine" with the 4th regiment and other. The troops were transferred from the United States sloop-of-war Pawnee, and transported to Norfolk to aid in the defense of the Navy Yard. Commodore Paulding had just returned from Washington, and assured Captain Hunter in a pleasant manner relative to sleeping his ship. The Pawnee left Fortress Monroe Monday night. The troops were in good health and eager to be at their posts.

It is reported that about 5,000 Virginia troops are in and about Norfolk, and more coming. Captain Rowe reports that Virginia talk of storming Fortress Monroe is the only possible way of taking it. The Rowanter, will be on duty on the fort, though large, is surrounded by water wide, with eight feet of water on the land approach is a mile and about 100 feet wide. The government has given notification to the resident of the vicinity of impending dangers, and are hastening away. The Virginians thinks the fort can be taken, but only at a great loss of life.

Lieut. G. F. Spaulding, after leaving her ship, proceeded to Baltimore to take a rest, but did not come to her wharf. Officers were informed that 500 men had left Norfolk at night, to seize the steamer. There had been no reinforcement of Fort Monroe, up to the time of his leaving on Sunday. There were about 700 regulars in Fort Monroe.

The Pawnee reached the Potomac on Sunday, and anchored in the stream by a tug.

Below Annapolis met the steamer Boston with a large body of troops on board, bound up the Bay.

The Virginians were erecting batteries at Sewell's point opposite Fort Monroe, and overlooking Hampton Roads.

Probabilities of the War.

The occupation of the Capitol with a force strong enough to protect it from all assault, has amply avoided the collision of arms there so close upon us—as it is not to be presumed Maryland will now be weak enough—with the great State of Pennsylvania North, the Chesapeake Bay open on the South, and railroads running into her from Philadelphia and Harrisburg—to make further resistance to Federal power. Secession will become the better part of valor, on the part of the revolutionists, and they will bottle up their wrath—while the Union feeling of the State will take courage to develope itself, and once more unfurl the stars and stripes.

With 50,000 Northern men on one bank of the Potomac, and 25,000 Southern men on the other bank (for this will be all U. S. A. can feed there)—with Fortress Monroe commanding James River, the York River, Rappahannock, and the Potomac that up—Virginia, at least, will begin to think it was a superfluous folly to let Pryor & Co., at playing for Rhett, Yancey & Co., transfer the seat of war from South Carolina to the homes, firesides and plantations of the Old Dominion. There will be no much thinking to be done, when the large forces assemble, and look at each other, that we indulge the hope, Reason will yet triumph over Guns—and restore the Constitution and the laws without bloodshed or further fratricidal strife.

It is a very happy thing, despite the anathemas of the Republican Press against its own Administration, that the force of the North was not delayed before Baltimore, but taken by a long de route, as it were through Annapolis, and thus not only reinforcing Washington, but placing great force in the rear of Baltimore. Maryland is now thoroughly secured to the Union, and the very prop that the rear not only saves the Capitol, but holds in check Virginia. Time is thus given to think, reflect, consider, after the second action thought of Marylanders and of Virginians, would when they fled from the contemptible soldiers there, that Abolition and virulent war and not what they have relied upon, and left behind them—but the protection of the Capital, the maintenance of the Union, and the honor of the flag, then, we indulge the hope, they will quit their Southern Confederate alliance, and return to fealty and loyalty to the Government Washington and Madison created them. At least, by the occupation of Washington, the country has gained time to think, and thinking with a hitherto apathetic people has been of service in saving them, not only from foreign war, but also from civil commotions.

From the Louisville Courier.

Hon. Garrett Davis' Visit to President Lincoln.

The *Journal* of yesterday contained a letter from Hon. Garrett Davis, of Paris, in which he gives the particulars of a visit to President Lincoln. The material portion of it, which we copy below, will be found interesting:

Early last week I determined, upon my own reflection and impulse, to make a hurried run to Washington, to take a view of public affairs there, and from them, and to talk with the President and some of the members of his Cabinet, in relation to our National troubles, and how the Administration intended to treat them.

I found the President frank and calm, but decided and firm. He expressed deep concern and regret for the existing condition of public affairs, and his hope that there would yet be a restoration of the Union, and peace and amity among all the States. He remarked, that neither he, nor any other President, who had been elected by a party, could administer the Government in exact accordance with his own opinions and judgment; but must make some departure to satisfy those who had placed him in power. That, before the Carolinians had made the attack on Fort Sumter, he had decided not to reinforce or attempt to reinforce the garrison, but merely, and only, to supply the beleaguered garrison with food; and that he had so informed the authorities of the Southern Confederacy. That he had also determined, then, with the meeting of Congress, he would make an attempt to retake the forts, &c., belonging to the United States, which had been unlawfully seized and wrested from their possession, but would leave the then existing state of things, as he considered and acted upon by Congress, unless he should be compelled to depart from that purpose by the continued military operations of the seceded States.

The President further said, that events had now reached a point where it must be decided whether our system of Federal Government was only a long a of sovereign and independent States, from which any State could withdraw at pleasure, or whether the Constitution formed a government invested with strength and power sufficient to uphold its own authority, and to enforce the execution of the laws of Congress. That he had no doubt of the truth of the latter proposition, and he intended to make it good to the constitutional rights of the Government to the extent that he should be sustained by the people of the United States.

He remarked also, that he expected all the States, upon which he had made a requisition for military aid, to enable him to execute the laws, to respond to that call; and particularly the State of Kentucky, which had been so loyal to the Union and faithful in the performance of her duties. That he greatly regretted the bad news he had just received from Kentucky, now so near, and for the principle of her great statesmen now so more, and for the sake of the Union, the Constitution, and the Enforcement of the Laws.

That he intended to make no attack, direct or indirect, upon the institutions or property of any State; but, on the contrary, would defend them to the full extent with which the Constitution and laws of Congress have invested the President with the power. And that he did not intend to invade, with an armed force, or make any military or naval movement against any State, unless she or her people should make it necessary by a forcible resistance of the authority and laws of the United States. That if Kentucky or her citizens should seize the port of Newport, it would become his duty and he might attempt to retake it; but he contemplated no military operations that would make it necessary to move any troops over her territories—though he had the unquestioned right at all times to march the U. S. troops into and over any State. That if Kentucky made no demonstration of force against the United States, he would not molest her. That he regretted the necessity of marching troops across Maryland, but forces to protect the seat of the United States Government could not be concentrated there without doing so; and he intended to keep open a line of communication through that State to Washington City, at any risk, but in a manner least calculated to irritate and inflame her people.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

Legislature.

We are authorized and requested to announce JOHN W. WHITSON of Roane County as a Candidate to represent the Senatorial District composed of Roane and Rhea, in the next Legislature of Tennessee. Subject to the will of the Union men of the District.

We are authorized and requested to announce JOHN T. HAYES as a candidate for representative in the Legislature of Roane and Sevier, in the next General Assembly of Tennessee.

We are authorized to announce GEN. JAMES RUSSELL ST. JOHN as a candidate for the State Senate, on the Union ticket, and to say that he will attend the Tax gatherings in this county.

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!

WM. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.

The only Harmless and Reliable Dye Known! All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided by every sensible man.

Gray, Red or Rusty Hair is at instantly to a beautiful and natural Brown or Black, without the least injury to Hair or Skin.

Batchelor's Wigs and Toupees have been awarded to Wm. A. Batchelor the Highest Premium over 10,000 competitors, and are warranted to be the best of the produce of the Famous Dye.

Wm. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye produces a color not to be distinguished from nature, and is warranted not to injure the hair or skin, and may be expected, until the effects of bad dyes remedied. The best is unquestionably the life by this splendid dye, which is properly applied at No. 16 Bond Street, New York. Sold by all the drug and fancy articles dealers in Europe and and by druggists Dealers. The Genuine has the name of "William A. Batchelor" and address upon a steel plate engraving, on the outer side of each box.

Wholesale Factory, 81 Barclay St.
may 31 ly Late 224 Broadway, New York.

THE GREAT DRAWBACK to persons suffering in the extreme south and west has been, in the past, the fear of the Fever and Ague—the most dreadful of all diseases. Every day we hear of persons attacked by the disease and made helpless in a short time, without any means of affording relief. In view of the great suffering and misery, Dr. Hostetter has prepared his Celebrated Stomach Bitters, whose curative powers for all the ills and pains of the Stomach have been universally acknowledged. The Bitters, prepared after a long experience and deep study, have received the approbation of the most eminent physicians as well as all classes from every part of our country. To those who doubt their many virtues, all we can say is to try them, and judge for themselves respectfully.

Sold by druggists and dealers generally everywhere.

Be sure to inquire for Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and take no other.

may 31 ly

THE FOLLOWING LETTER speaks for itself:

SHARPSBURG, Md., Dec. 3, 1857.

Mr. Rothrock: Dear Sir—I feel my self bound to give you a testimony in favor of your Celebrated Pills. I have been afflicted with Dyspepsia for the last twelve years, accompanied at times by the most distressing costiveness. The first year my friends thought I could not live, so great was my suffering. I was then induced to try your Pills, which I did, and found that my costiveness was relieved, and I was able to take food. I continued to use them, and was in a short time entirely well. I have since used them in my family, and they have never failed to give relief. Yours, respectfully, JOHN BOYER.

Sold by Dr. Rothrock, S. FANSHELL & Co., Wholesale Druggists, Memphis, Tenn., and sold also by JOHN JACKSON, Knoxville.

ANSWERED BY CHILTON.

Bear in mind that while other hair dyes are universal or harmless and delusive, by they frighten away.

CHRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE

is warranted by Dr. Chilton, the distinguished Chemist, to be

FREE FROM POISONOUS MATERIALS

and therefore as safe as it is superior. Dr. Chilton has been selected by the city of New York to analyze the

CROTON WATER,

and he has pronounced Christadoro's Dye as innocent to the water in the same condition.

Sold everywhere, and applied by all Hair Dressers. Christadoro, No. 1 Astor House, New York. [ap 25 3m

Practical Advice to Ladies.—The best report now of dress shall never be dying gray. Hence, wherever ladies will use Christadoro's Dye, that is, shall any embrace it generally, and will not, or, if they do, the strength should be avoided. Their method of painting nature, washing and adulterating, the object. For Female Complaints, the Wonderful Restorative Cordial and Blood Purifier. It should be prescribed to all Female patients by Doctors. Try it; it is a delicious nourishing Cordial. [ap 25 3m

SOUTHERN INSURANCE.

Valley of Virginia INSURANCE COMPANY

Paid up Capital, $100,000 00

$20,000 00

TENNESSEE BONDS,

DEPOSITED WITH

COMPTROLLER OF TENNESSEE.

This old Company still solicits Insurance from the citizens of East Tennessee—by application to

JOHN S. VAN GILDER, Agent,
may 11-ly Knoxville, Tenn.

PRODUCE COMMISSION AND GROCERY HOUSE,

Robert Morrow,

KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE,

IS PREPARED TO RECEIVE AND sell all kinds of Country Produce, and solicits consignments. Money made and promptly remitted. Friends and patrons respectfully invited to call.

STOCK OF GROCERIES

cheap on hand and for sale, low for CASH, or exchange for a Country Produce. [may 11-ly

FLOUR! FLOUR!!

50 BBLS. EXTRA Cincinnati Flour. Long Island Choice Tennessee Flour, just received and for sale by [may 11-ly D. BERT MORROW.

BACON!

6,000 LBS OF BACON, A CHOICE Article, just received and for sale by [may 11-ly ROBERT MORROW.

NOTICE.

WILL SELL FOR CASH IN HAND AT the Court House door, in the town of Sevierville, on the 5th day of June next, the undivided interest of Jonathan Jones, one eighth part of a tract of land, lying in the State of Tennessee, Sevier County, 1st district, No. and on Boyds creek, adjoining the lands of Thomas Jones, Joining the lands of Jonathan Johnson, William Gregg and John Chandler. Said tract containing in all four hundred acres, or the rise, to satisfy a judgment and cost, that I have levied on, obtained in the case John of Mathew H. Boyds, in court, obtained in the Circuit Court of Sevier County.

may 11-ds LEN DUGLAS, Sheriff
of Sevier County.

NOTICE.

WILL SELL ON THE COURT HOUSE door, in the town of Sevierville, on the 5th day of June next, a tract of land, lying in Sevier County, in District No. 4, adjoining the lands of G. Sims and others, levied on as the lands of Andrew Sanders, to satisfy two judgments and costs, one in favor of J. H. Washington, and the other in favor of Jesse Shoff, which judgment was obtained in the Circuit Court of Sevier County. LEN DOUGLAS, Sheriff
may 11-ds of Sevier County.

SALE POSTPONED.

AT THE INSTANCE OF SEVERAL OF those deeply interested, a further postponement is ordered of the sale of the property advertised for the 9th of June, in the case of Brownlow & Ross vs. Sevier County, Tennessee. D. S. DEADERICK, C. & M.
may 11-2t-pmo4t

CHANCERY COURT AT KNOXVILLE.

John Barbourse, William Hall. In somehouse with leave made in this cause at the April term, 1861, of the Court, I will sell at the Court House door in Knoxville on Thursday, the 25th day of June next, at 12 o'clock at the corner of Cumberland and Gay streets, the property in Col. Baxter and occupied by Mr. Robb, adjoining the lot of Mr. Jones on the following terms: A credit of 6 months, with good security, bearing interest from date, or the purchaser may pay the money down.

Sale to be postponed to Friday the 7th day of June 1861.

may 11-ds D. A. DEADERICK, C. & M.

CHANCERY COURT AT KNOXVILLE.

Sale of Personal Property. John Hunter vs. William Ross. In somehouse with a decree made in this cause at the April term, 1861, of said Court, I will sell at the house on Cumberland street, lately occupied by said Ross, on Friday, the 7th day of June 1861, all the Household and Kitchen furniture now in said House. In the list of articles are a Piano, Sofa, Chairs, Window Curtains, Gas Fixtures, Bureaus and Bedsteads, Stoves, &c. &c.

Terms Cash. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

may 11-ds D. A. DEADERICK, C. & M.

NOTICE.

I WILL SELL FOR CASH AT THE Court House, in Knoxville, on the 12th of June next, all the right, title, interest, claim and demand that John B. Riggs has, and to the certain tracts of land, lying in the 1st district of Knox county. Levied on as the property of John B. Riggs to satisfy an execution in favor of James Wilkins. WM. P. CRIPPEN, Sheriff
may 11-ds

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

J. O. PATTON, Druggist and Chemist,

(LATE FISHER & CO.) SOUTH OF CUMBERLAND,

Knoxville, Tennessee.

HEREBY CALLS THE ATTENTION of Physicians, Merchants, and the Public generally, to the well selected stock of

DRUGS, MEDICINES,
CHEMICALS, PAINTS,
OILS, PUTTY, DYE STUFFS,
SOAPS, PERFUMERY,
SPICES, GINGER, &c. &c.

which he is now receiving from Importers and Manufacturers, and is offering for sale on very reasonable terms. He most respectfully solicits a share of the patronage of the public, and begs by attention and care to merit the confidence.

Physicians Prescriptions and Family Medicines carefully compounded.

BEESWAX,
TALLOW,
GINSENG,
SNAKE-ROOT, &c.,
taken in exchange for DRUGS. [may 4-tf

F. W. MILES,
ARCHITECT AND BUILDER.

THE SUBSCRIBER RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Knoxville and the vicinity, that he has permanently located himself in this city for the purpose of contracting the business of building. In all its branches, and to the most modern and approved style.

Is prepared to execute plans for Churches and private residences. Also will give special attention to the repairing and ornamenting of dwellings. Office in the Mansion Hotel, or F. W. Hook. [ml11-tf

NOTICE.

THE STATE OF TENNESSEE, Overton County. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1861. Ordered that the Sheriff of said County do summon the following persons to serve as Jurors at the next Term of this Court, viz: [illegible]

One copy in the 1st District, in the name of Wm. Brown, value in 1858 to 1861 inclusive, $200. Tax for 1858, $1 00. Collector's fee, 1 00. Printers fee, 1 00. Total, $3 00.

One lot in the name of Jesse Allen, in the 1st District, in the name of Wm. Brown, value in 1858 to 1861 inclusive, $200. Tax for 1858, $1 00. Collector's fee, 1 00. Printers fee, 1 00. Total, $3 00.

One lot in the name of Henry Elliott, in the 1st District, in the name of Wm. Brown, value in 1858 to 1861 inclusive, $200. Tax for 1858, $1 00. Collector's fee, 1 00. Printers fee, 1 00. Total, $3 00.

One lot in the name of Lewis Pelham, in the 1st District, in the name of Wm. Brown, value in 1858 to 1861 inclusive, $200. Tax for 1858, $1 00. Collector's fee, 1 00. Printers fee, 1 00. Total, $3 00.

One lot in the name of A. T. Fisk, 1st district, in Sevier County, value in 1858 to 1861 inclusive, $200. Tax for 1858, $1 00. Collector's fee, 1 00. Printers fee, 1 00. Total, $3 00.

One lot lying in the 1st district, near Tomahawk Hill, owned by John G. Gallaher, for the year 1858 at $150. Tax for 1858, $1 10. Same lot for 1859, valued at $150. Tax for 1859, $1 10. Same lot for 1860, valued at $150. Tax for 1860, $1 10. Collector's fee, 1 00. Printers fee, 1 00. Total, $5 30.

One lot in the 1st district, on Cedar Creek, between Jesse Allen and Elijah Allen, owned by Jesse Allen, value in 1858 to 1861 inclusive, $200. Tax for 1858, $1 00. Collector's fee, 1 00. Printers fee, 1 00. Total, $3 00