## The Cure of Massey.

The renegade hypocrite who disgraces the Methodist pulpit in this city, weekly, publishes a column and a half of miserable stuff in the Register, by way of avenging his base, dishonest, and villainous publication of a private letter from John Watts, Esq., of Hamilton county, to us, but contained in this thing, speaking relative of him, evidently having mistaken him for a gentleman and a christian. He sets out in his publication with his disgraceful falsehood, in reference to the letter he published:

"Being my property, and mine alone. I had the legal and moral right to use it according to my pleasure and conscience of duty."

In the very next paragraph, the stupid ass and pusillanimous liar adds:

" " "by this courteously showing the letter was not intended for Dr. Brownlow, and that the writer little expected it would be shown him."

The poor Devil having disgraced himself by his conduct, is resorting to dose, fool-play, to excuse himself in the estimation of those who may not understand the case. The letter addressed to us, by Watts, under cover to this scavenger, and by him published in the Register, opens in these words:

"I have but time now to drop you a line and a word or two for Brownlow's eye than for yours. I would have addressed him personally, but his letters are liable to be broken open."

In addition to this, White writes us a letter in regard to Massey's perfidy, which I published, and which opens with this sentence:

CHATTANOOGA, May 28, 1861.

W. G. BROWNLOW—Dear Sir: My attention has just been called to a letter in the Register—a private letter of mine to you, through Rev. W. S. Massey, intended especially for you, under cover to him.

Here he is, branded as a liar, with proof as strong as Holy Writ. Can he, in the face of a people who know these facts, and have seen both sides of the question, dare to stand in the pulpit, on the Lord's day, put on a show of piety, and with the face of a sheep-killing dog, and the countenance of a cutpurse under the gallows, provoke God, by pretending to preach Christ to a lost world? Shame on such a pretender!

Speaking of what he is charged with writing to White, in regard to to Secession movement of the day, he falsely states, that if he did any anything "favorably to the Union, it was before the development of Lincoln's policy." And yet, here is an extract from one of his letters to White, in regard to the Troops stationed here, and the men who command them:—"Knoxville now is a grand rendezvous for the BLACK BANNERED BATTALIONS OF THE DEVIL. *Half of the men now here, if they dared,* WOULD BE ASSASSINS, and all believe they were working for the country's good! Pseudo-patriots to no mastery, that Preachers, Merchants, &c., must have GOT, *despite of principle.*"

Here is his opinion of two Regiments of East Tennessee volunteers, and their officers! The worst feature in the case is, that the pitiful liar represents these troops as being mustered here "before the development of Lincoln's policy!" See White's letter, and see how he convicts him of falsehood.

The charge of his having called Rev. R. B. Stephens a lying devil, he pronounces an "*unmitigated and wilful falsehood!*" Now, I am able to prove by one Methodist Preacher, that he told him Stephens was a "*long-legged devil.*" By another Methodist Preacher, I am able to prove that he called him "*a long Devil.*" And by several Methodists, I am able to prove that he said Stephens ought to resign his office of Presiding Elder, because none equitable to the people! I therefore pronounce him a willful liar—I am able to prove him such—and if his Elder and congregation require it, I will do it to their heart's content! On the other hand, if they are willing to listen to his prayers and sermons, while I thus brand him, I have no sort of objection. Every man to his taste is my motto!

If White shall feel called upon, hereafter, to publish others of this man Massey's letters, giving names and dates at Knoxville, as Massey gave them, we predict that there are Secessionists here, and in the Army, who will solemnly one day hang!

After giving his narrative of this treachery towards White, Massey has the effrontery to add: "I happened to my conscience and Leaven for the purity of my motives." So did Judas, when he betrayed his Lord, and his motives proved not to be reverse motives! But Judas had the redeeming quality, he atoned for his treachery by going out in the woods and hanging himself. If Massey will do likewise, he will secure the respect and confidence of hundreds who have lost all faith in him!

This ungrateful scoundrel lay sick of a winter fever, in this vicinity, for weeks or months, and a son-in-law of mine, living in my family, a Physician of no mean ability, waited on him day and night, nursing him like a child, and making no charge for his services. More recently, another member of my family assisted by one of his church members in town, canvassed the town, raised Sufficiently of Union men to get him some decent clothes, as he claimed to be destitute. The dirty puppy is all "destitute of gratitude, as he is of truth and honor.

The finishing touch to this man, I will reserve for a projected slip, as I can't afford to insert certain things in a newspaper which goes into private families. W. G. BROWNLOW,

June 8, 1861. *Editor Knoxville Whig.*

## Negro Equality Established by the Tennessee Legislature.

Among the laws passed by the late usurpers at Nashville we find the following passed May 8th, 1861:

"SEC. 1. *Be it further enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee*, That Section 2,630 of the Code of Tennessee be and the same is hereby amended, to read as follows: On application of five credible witnesses, verified by their oath, and setting forth that they have cause to believe that a certain free white man, slave or free negro is engaged in, or attempting or aiding and abetting an insurrectionary movement, or where any slave or free negro has been guilty of feloniously killing any free white person, the judge of the circuit or district in which such defendant is, shall forthwith upon a court, empanneled a grand Jury, and, proceed regularly to the trial of such person by indictment or presentment as at a regular term of the court.

We copy the above from the Knoxville Register of June the 24. By Sec. 2630 of the Code this *summary* mode of trial was confined to slaves and *free negroes*. But our pretended abolition haters at Nashville have amended it by inserting the *words free white* man, slave or negro, &c., thereby degrading the freemen of Tennessee to the level of slaves and free negroes. All are to be tried alike, all to be tried like dogs without ceremony.

And what is an "insurrectionary movement" as contemplated by this act? It evidently refers to any act or speech in opposition to Secession or any act or speech in favor of the General Government. Every citizen not in the State is to-day liable to be arrested and *at once tried, without preparation, and punished as a slave or free negro.*

## Accidents on the Cars.

There was a collision of cars on the road in Bradley County, on Sunday morning last, by which four Georgia troops were injured, and some of them fatally it is feared.

On the same day, a Regiment left this city for Richmond, and upon arriving at Hodgen's, twenty miles east, the axle of one car broke, and as many as *thirteen* troops were injured, several of them fatally. They were all members of the Monroe County Company. We have no particulars, or names, and we refrain from further remarks, lest we record errors, as there have been several rumors on the street, as to the extent of the damage.

## The War Work.

Above all the excitement, it is time to hear the hill, the war from, we regret to see, there is little to state the progress of affairs. All eyes are turned towards Richmond, Norfolk and the road leading to Alexandria, to the scene of both parties are rapidly concentrating in these regions, and one or more decisive battles will be fought before that will be done that day. The Southerners to have been cut off, and what few straggling Virginia people come through, are clear as to the movements of troops, even to their very midst. This all indicates the near approach of bloody work.—While we write, and while our papers is going through the press, we shall not be surprised to hear that some hard fighting is going on!

## "The Union, the Constitution, and the Enforcement of the Laws."

ALLEGHANY.

GREAT CLAY'S IDEA OF IT.

*IF KENTUCKY TO-MORROW UNFURLS THE BANNER OF RESISTANCE, I NEVER WILL FIGHT UNDER THAT BANNER. I OWE A PARAMOUNT ALLEGIANCE TO THE WHOLE UNION—A SUBORDINATE ONE TO MY OWN STATE.*—In the Senate, 1850.

GENERAL JACKSON ON SECESSION.

Gen. Jackson, in his notification message of January 16, 1833, says:

"The right of the people of a single State, to absolve themselves at will, and without the consent of the other States, from their most solemn obligations, and undo the liberties and happiness of the million composing this Union cannot be acknowledged.—To say that any State may at pleasure secede from the Union, is to say that the United States is not a nation."

## A Card.

MR. EDITOR—I had hoped that a simple statement of the facts in relation to the extract from my letter, published by Mr. Massey, in the Register of the 26th of May, taken in connection with the course that I understand you and Rev. Mr. W. H. Rogers advised, as well as the recommendations of said Convention, (but which I have not seen,) would have relieved me of the necessity of again appearing before the public. But as I have been barely slandered, and wrongly filched, as the present influence of Ministerial character and standing, are brought to bear, to raise a storm of fury and honest indignation which endangers the personal safety of myself and family, I should be wanting in them as well as false to my friends, if I did not notice and rebuke the continuation of this unholy warfare as evidenced by the publishing of Mr. Massey's Card in the Register of the 31st of May. He says in that Card in relation to me, "That I ever regarded him as a warm, disinterested friend, and respected him as such, despite I remember no name and gave my own, preferring to bear my own head to the storm, &c."

Now, when was the time? This Register of the 26th, containing his extract alluded to, was blazed all over this County. I saw my name written at the bottom of the extract with a pen in one copy, and I understood it was thus written on others. Who gave my name to those who thus wrote it? Further, the hand writing of this paper which I saw, does resemble the hand-writing of the Rev. W. H. Massey, and there are honest men here who say they believe it to be his. I do not wish to join him injustice, my opinion as they are pleased. I think any author who wishes to conceal his name, should, if he has the same to those who wrote it? If he says, he concealed it, how did the name of Mr. Massey's dear friend get out? Hear him in a letter since received from him on this subject, and in which he in a very lame manner endeavors to excuse his conduct. He says:

"I published it, (your letter,) in haste, not to involve you in any difficulty, or render you personally insecure, but prompted honestly by the motives stated in my reply to Brownlow. *You published your own name here in the Whig, and it was sent immediately by Mr. Key to the Chattanooga Advertiser as I am to do.*

Now mark how plain a tale shall put him down. My letter giving my name to the Whig, bears date as all will see, May the 24th, 1861. Mr. Key's letter giving my name to the Advertiser, bearing a Knoxville May the 27th, 1861, or one day before my letter to the Whig was written. O shame where is thy blush?—How could Mr. Key get my name from the Whig one day before I wrote from Chickamauga to the Whig. Here is what I call a tolerable clear case, and I write it more in sorrow than in anger. It is really painful to be compelled to disclose such a reckless disregard for truth, and that in a Minister of the Gospel and Pastor of one of the congregations in our Conference. I might have suppressed it but for the urgency of his remaining in his Card as to the high Christian duty and morality in exposing bad men, even if you had to violate the sacredness of private correspondence to do it.

Again in his Card he says, "In my correspondence I do not remember certainly whether I ever introduced the subject of the political issues of the day or not. I did, however, and they were favorable to the Union, it was before the development of Lincoln's policy, &c., &c."

Will, without referring to numerous extracts written before, as he seems to plead the excuse of imbecility, take the following extracts and compare it with his published statement:

"Knoxville now is a grand rendezvous for the Black Bannered legions of the Devil—half of the men here now, if they dare, would be assassins, and all believe they were working for their country's good. *Prevarication* is no compeer, that Preachers, Merchants, &c., must have got *despite of principle.* Secession is on the increase. A large military force is gathering here. Soldiers walking upon every street. It is an awful time, &c.

Now, when did a large military force commence gathering at Knoxville? was it before the development of Lincoln's policy? Comment is unnecessary. No man knows the pain it gives me thus to expose Mr. Massey. But I appeal to every man, if I am not justifiable. He first violates the sacredness of private correspondence. His wicked tally, (to call it by no harder name,) creates a storm of misrepresentation, and creates false impressions, my friends are misled, my motives impugned, and personal safety endangered, and all for what? Mr. Massey imagines he sees a *great Cat* under the meal. How much better would it have been, when he received my letter to Brownlow, if he could not conscientiously show it to him, to have written his dear friend Wilson, that he thought he was sitting in a religious plot of Rebellion, and have cautioned to have extracted him from engaging in it, or to have come down here which he could have done in a few hours time, when he would have found his friend not a dangerous conspirator, but who, while he was doing all he could to steady the Union column, was likewise, both in public speeches, and in private circles, with Union men as well as with discontent men, boldly and fearlessly asserting that, if the North invaded the South, and attempted to subjugate us, spreading ruin and death, that I was for burying all past differences of opinion and marching our shield with the shielded of our brethren, & endeavor to heal the wounds from our soil. He would have found that I had thus counselled every single member of my company with whom I had conversed on the subject. He would have found every single member of the company opposed to rebelling against the action of a majority of the State fairly expressed at the ballot-box, even if the State voted out.—And that I had so counselled every man with whom I had conversed in the Company.

Then why all this furor—why all this confusion—why influence others to lend the weight of their official position to crush one who reposed the most implicit confidence in him? As well as to do an act of gross injustice to a number of good citizens, many of whom were at the time making preparations, and who expected to go into the service in defence of the institutions of the South. As to the imputation sought to be made that I favor, or ever have favored the odious doctrines of the Black Republican party, or the *war policy* of Lincoln, I hurl the vile imputation back as an infamous *falsehood* and slander, let him utter it who does, or will. With no blood relations North of Virginia—a slave holder myself, as were my father before me on both sides—my wife's family all of Southern stock and likewise slave holders—with every particle of secular interest which I have in the world, closely identified with the South, how could I be otherwise than Southern in my sympathies, feeling and purposes. With a large connection in East Tennessee, one half of whom are Secessionists, could it be possible that I would counsel, aid and abet Treason and Rebellion, that I might be permitted to imbrue my hands in the heart's blood of my dearest relations and friends. Yet all this you are asked to believe. Will a just and generous public receive it as true? Was it not for the length of this article I would refer to a letter signed L., written from Ooltewah, in this county to the Register. I have saw Lieutenant Blackwell, who says that the statement of L. is false, in so far as he knows, and he knows as much of the matter as any man. And in this he has the support of every man that I have seen or heard speak on the subject. If I did not take his word of it, I could not take his word of any man living. I have written to many in the interior of this county, I leave the public to judge, and beg their pardon for introducing it.

Respectfully,

J. E. WATTS.

Chattanooga, Nov. June 3, 1861.

## Speaking at Sparta.

SPARTA, TENNESSEE, June 4, 1861.

MR. WHIG: Yesterday and while here had great day for the Union cause in this county. Yesterday, at Sparta, Hon. Andrew Johnson, addressed by the Chancellor of the Chancery Court, Judge Gillenwater, Judge Cantrell, Judge Smith, Judge Hackney, and a host of others. After the conclusion of the speech, the crowd were invited to go to the Methodist Church, and listen to the speaking of Rev. Mr. White, Rev. Mr. Hale, Rev. Mr. Gillenwater, and others, and such feeling was shown as was to be found but in Red Clay meeting in the Lower counties, and in Sale's Mountain District, Hawkins county, and in Greene county, and in Hancock county, and in Hancock and Hamblen counties, and in Jefferson and Sevier counties, and in Knox county, and in Blount county, and in Monroe county, and in Bradley and Polk counties, and in Hamilton county, and in Rhea county, and in Roane county, and in Anderson county, and in Morgan county, and in Fentress county, and in Pickett county, and in Scott county, and in Campbell county, and in Claiborne county, and in Grainger county, and in Jefferson county, and in Cocke county, and in Sevier county, and in Blount county, and in Knox county, and in Union county, and in Grainger county, and in Hamblen county, and in Hancock county, and in Hawkins county, and in Sullivan county, and in Washington county, and in Carter county, and in Johnson county, and in Unicoi county, and in Washington county, and in Greene county, and in Hamilton county, and in Bradley county, and in Polk county, and in Monroe