BROWNLOW'S KNOXVILLE WHIG.

WM. G. BROWNLOW, Editor and Proprietor. "PUT NONE ON GUARD BUT AMERICANS." TERMS:—TWO DOLLARS, INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

ESTABLISHED, APRIL 1838. KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE, SATURDAY MORNING JUNE 15, 1861. VOLUME XXII.—NUMBER 46

JOHN W. ODELL.
AGENT FOR THE SALE AND PURchase of Negroes, Gay Street, Knoxville, Tenn.
☞ The highest prices given for slaves.
Oct. 20, 1860

OLIVER P. TEMPLE. SAMUEL A. RODGERS.
TEMPLE & RODGERS,
Attorneys at Law,
KNOXVILLE, TENN.
dec19-1yr

T. C. CHAMPE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
GAY STREET.
(Opposite the Lamar House.)
HAS JUST RECEIVED HIS Spring Stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Tailors Trimmings, and Sewing Machine Silk and Cotton, and every thing usually kept in an establishment of this kind.
By close attention given to all work entrusted to his care, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage.
may 18-1y

DENTISTRY.
DR. P. H. CARDWEL
LATE TRAVELING DENTIST in the counties of East Tennessee, takes this method of returning his grateful thanks for past favors, and of announcing that hereafter he may be found in his office, on Gay Street, opposite the Lamar House, between the hours of 8 o'clock A.M., and 5 o'clock P.M.
All operations performed in the best style. Teeth mounted on fine gold plate, from a single tooth to a full set, and warranted to be equivalent to any work of the kind done here or elsewhere. He does not intend to be excelled, and he therefore confidently looks to the citizens of East Tennessee (the place of his entire) for a liberal share of their patronage. His charge will be found moderate.
jan31-1y*

THOMAS J. BAGBY,
AGENT & COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Hires out Negroes, Rents out Houses,
AND SELLS TOBACCO, WHEAT, CORN, FLOUR ANY
Other Country Produce.
ALL BUSINESS ENTRUSTED TO MY care attended to promptly and properly.
Office No. 8 Wall street, under St. Charles Hotel, Richmond, Va.
☞ Refers to Messrs. Chas. T. Wortham & Co., Tinsley, Tardy & Williams, Hunt & Brother, S. Magruder & Son, and R. K. Ellyson, of Richmond. aug14-tf

CHANGE.
R. M. M'PHERSON. W. M. BOGLE.
R. M. M'PHERSON & CO.
GROCERS AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
MAIN STREET,
Knoxville, Tennessee.
R. M. McPHERSON TENDERS HIS thanks to his numerous friends and customers for their liberal patronage for many years past, and solicits a continuance of the same for the new firm.

JOHN S. BRIEN & SONS,
Attorneys at Law,
OFFICE NO. 68 CHERRY STREET,
NASHVILLE TENNESSEE.
aug22-tf

W. C. M'ADOO,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WILL PRACTICE IN THE VARIOUS Courts of Knox and adjoining counties. jan16-tf

CAMP HOUSE,
CLEVELAND, TENNESSEE.
NEW HOTEL JUST OPENED, ON the west side of Railroad and south end of the Depot, which the proprietor is prepared with a good house and good rooms to accommodate the public with as good fare as any House in East Tennessee.
W. A. CAMP, Proprietor.
aug4-tf

M. TOM. M. CLARK. W. D. GREGORY. S. W. HENDERSHOTT. A. A. THOMAS. PHIL ANDREWS.
CLARK, GREGORY & CO.,
SOLE PROPRIETORS OF
CLARK & FULLER'S
AMBROSIAL OIL,
To whom all orders must be addressed.
Agency of all the Shamrock Infirmary Medicines. Ladies' Nil Tulle Corsets, London Rather Stock Gloves.
Depot, No. 21 College Street, opposite the Swannee House,
Nashville, Tennessee. [July 21

DENTISTRY.
DR. GEORGE BUCKWELL TENDERS his professional services to the citizens of Knoxville and vicinity. Thankful for past favors, would solicit a share of gentlemanly patronage. Office, Gay street, a few doors above the Post Office.—East side. [nov19

CANCER CAN BE CURED
DR. E. W. JANUARY
TENDERS HIS SERVICES FOR THE treatment of Cancerous Diseases, whether local or in the system. Scrofula and Chronic Diseases. His treatment is very mild, and perfectly safe, whether taken internally or locally applied. The remedies are vegetable. As proof of his unrivalled success in the treatment of Cancerous Diseases, he would refer to the following gentlemen:
Dr. Boyd, M.D., McLemoresville, Tenn.; Dr. J. M. Fort, M.D., Keysburg, Ky.; Dr. Dillard, D.D., Lexington, Ky.; Warner Spindle, Esq., Fredericksburg, Va.; Elder W. C. Buck, Columbus, Miss.; Hon. Joel Berry, Mississippi; Dr. J. E. W. Cowell, Helena, Ky.; Dr. J. M. King, M.D., Murfreesboro', Tenn.; Dr. Neffhest, M.D., Fort Royal, Ky.; Dr. Savage, M.D., Ripley, Miss. Dr. Dillard, M.D., Chicago, Ill.; Peterson Tanner, Athens, Ala.; Rev. J. B. Graves, Nashville, Tenn.; Col. John M. Miles, Dalton, Ga.; M. L. Berry, Esq., Murphy, N. C.; Dr. Massey, M.D., Hopkinsville, Ky.; Hopkinsville, Tenn., Jan. 1, 1860.

DIRECT IMPORTATION.
JUST RECEIVED.—A Large Assortment of Pocket Knives, Razors, and Scissors of every superior quality and finish.
1 Dozen Mousheds & Wright's Patent Anvils;
1 " Wright's Solid Box and Bright Vices;
2 Cases Walker's best Trace Chains;
1 Box Atwood's Hammers and sledges.
As I have imported these goods direct from England, I am enabled to offer inducements to wholesale or retail buyers, for the cash. Call and see.
sept22-tf T. G. RAWLINS.

T. R. SUMMERS. JOS. C. TOWNSEND.
SUMMERS & TOWNSEND,
CONFECTIONERS AND FRUIT DEALERS,
231 Baltimore Street,
South Side, 3 doors below Howard St.,
mar30-6mo BALTIMORE.

C. E. McTEER,
WITH
MASSIE, BELL, & GOODLOE,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps,
&c., &c.,
No. 324 Baltimore Street,
JOHN W. MASSIE, WILLIS D. BELL, NATHANIEL W. GOODLOE. BALTIMORE.
mar24-6m

PRODUCE
Commission and Grocery House
LYNCHBURG, VA.
WILSON & SON,
ARE PREPARED TO RECEIVE AND Sell all kinds of Country Produce, and solicit consignments. Sales made and proceeds remitted promptly. A good and well selected
STOCK OF GROCERIES
always on hand and for sale low for cash, or to punctual customers, or exchanged for Country Produce.
References—Cashier's of the several Banks of Lynchburg; Messrs. Lancaster & Buchanan, Bristol, Tenn.; John A. Wills & Son, Jonesborough, Tenn.; Lowry & Exum, Greeneville, Tenn. dec20-1y

Wholesale Drug Store.
GAY STREET, KNOXVILLE, TENN.
JOHN JACKSON,
Successor to Reardon & Jackson.
Manufacturing Chemist and Wholesale and Retail Druggist,
SOLICITS THE ATTENTION OF PHYsicians, Merchants, and Families to his large stock of DRUGS, CHEMICALS, OILS, PAINTS, BRUSHES, PERFUMERY, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c.
Manufacturing many preparations, I can sell them on as good terms as they can be purchased anywhere. I warrant every article genuine and as represented.
My increasing business warrants me in saying I can continue to give satisfaction to my patrons. [jan14

MACHINERY.
THE SUBSCRIBERS, HAVING THE Agency for furnishing Portable and Stationary Steam Engines, French Burr Mill Stones, Dutch Bolting Cloths, Fay & Co's Rails, Door and Blind Machinery, Woodworth's and Daniels Planing Machines, and Tyler's celebrated
WATER-WHEELS,
will furnish the above named Machinery of manufacturer's prices, with freight and exchange added.
One of Tyler's Wheels may be seen in operation at the Mill of W. F. Kennedy, in this city, and from the high testimonials awarded it in other parts of the Union, where it is extensively used, I would respectfully call the attention of Mill owners in East Tennessee to the merits
RICHARDSON & BANFORD.
apr17-tf Knoxville, Tenn.

BARBER-ROOM.
DAVID SCAGGS would respectfully inform the public that he has recently repaired from his old stand, and is now occupying the room formerly occupied by the Bank of Knoxville. Being new fitted up, and in a commodious manner, he is ready at all times to give polite attendance to all persons wanting any thing done to his line of business. [jy14-tf

GEORGE A. MILLS & CO
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
Tin, Wooden and Willow Ware,
BRUSHES, CORDAGE &c.
NO. 11 EUTAW HOWARD STREET,
Two doors South of Baltimore Street,
BALTIMORE.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS
COMPANY,
GREAT
Eastern, Western, Southern and Northern Express Forwarders.
HEAVY AND LIGHT FREIGHTS, small parcels, Fish and Fruits, in their season, Specie, Bank Notes, Bonds, Jewelry, and all kinds of valuables forwarded to and from all points of the United States and Canada, accessible by Railroad and Steamers, daily in charge of special messengers. Also, notes, drafts and accounts promptly collected. Stocks taken in charge and forwarded through the South.
H. B. PLANT, Sup. S. W. Div., Augusta, Ga.
JAS. SHUTES, Ast. Supt., Chattanooga, Tenn.
TOM MURRAH, Agent, Knoxville, Tenn.
jan27-tf

REMOVAL!
UNION CLOTHING HALL,
H. MANN,
HAS REMOVED HIS ENTIRE Stock of CLOTHING,
BOOTS and SHOES, HATS, CAPS and FURNISHING GOODS,
to the room formerly occupied by E. S. Parham,
GAY STREET,
next door to Mast's Book Store, where he will be pleased to meet old friends and customers, and all others desirous of procuring anything in his line of business.
His stock is large, to which he is adding constantly by Express, and all may rest assured that their wants will be promptly and obligingly met, and at prices to suit the times. [feb16-6m

GRANDY BROOKS. WALTER A. BROOKS. BROOKS FAHNESTOCK
WM. McTEER, late of Tennessee,
WITH
BROOKS, FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,
FANCY GOODS AND NOTIONS,
No. 245 Baltimore and 56 German Street,
mar30-6m BALTIMORE.

W. H. KENDALL.
TUNER AND REPAIRER OF PIANO Fortes, organs, Melodeons, Seraphines, and all Musical Instruments in general, Knoxville, Tenn.
Mr. Kendall is well acquainted with the mechanical construction of the above instruments. Old Pianos that have become harsh from long use, made to sound as well as when new. All orders addressed to him, or left at the Jewelry Store of Deaner & Miller will meet with prompt attention.
REFERENCES:—Dr. R. O. Curry, Col. J. H. Crozier, F. Pulaski, L. Shepard, Alvin Barton, J. C. Moses, Knoxville, Tenn. (dec21-1y)

WM. BOOND.
Grocer, Provision Dealer
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT.
GAY STREET, CORNER OF UNION,
HAS Knoxville, Tennessee.

THE EXCHANGE AND DEPOSITE BANK OF KNOXVILLE.
JUST ORGANIZED, WILL COMMENCE business on the 1st of June, and will deal in Coin, Exchange, Uncurrent Bank Notes, Discount Paper, buy and sell public securities, and stocks, and make miscellaneous and negotiable loans on commission.
Special attention given to the collection of commercial paper, on which liberal advances will be made, whether the same is maturing or past due.
Interest will be paid on deposites made for a definite time, or to be withdrawn after reasonable notice.
E. MORROW, President.
PAUL MASON, for

400 SAFES
TESTED IN ACCIDENTAL FIRES.
JAMES C. MOSES IS AGENT FOR J. Farrell, Herring & Co's celebrated "Champion" Fire and Burglar Proof SAFE, at Manufacturer's Prices. Nearly four hundred of these Safes have passed safely through accidental fires, and they still stand for the acknowledged "Champion." [may15

SOUTHERN AGRICULTURAL
IMPLEMENT MANUFACTORY,
THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVING ERECTED a NEW AND COMMODIOUS BUILDING, adjacent to the Freight House, and the Female Foundry, is prepared to manufacture all kinds of
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
TOOLS AND MACHINERY.
Having been awarded the FIRST PREMIUM, at the late Fair of the Lynchburg Agricultural and Mechanical Society for the best Horse Power and Plough, feels themselves that their work will give entire satisfaction, and that the farmers would do well to buy articles of Southern Manufactory, under a home guarantee.
E. R. SHRADER & CO.,
mar24-1y Lynchburg, Va.

1861. SPRING TRADE! 1861.
NEW FIRM!
RUFUS M. M'CLUNG.] [CHAS. B. WALLACE.
M'CLUNG & WALLACE.
(SUCCESSORS TO SAMUEL R. BOYD.)
DEALERS IN STAPLE AND FANCY Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Carpeting, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, &c., &c.
Corner Store---Coffin's Block.
They will be pleased to see the former friends and patrons of the old House, and hope to offer such inducements to the trade as will guarantee a continuance of the patronage so liberally extended to Mr. Boyd heretofore. Mr. Boyd is now in Market purchasing Spring and Summer supplies, and will remain in the New Firm for a time after his return. mar30-6m

NEW BAKERY
AND
CONFECTIONARY ESTABLISHMENT.
G. MOREHOUSE, & CO.,
THANKFUL FOR PAST FAVORS would announce to his friends and patrons, and the public generally, that he is now prepared to furnish, at his establishment, on Cumberland, opposite the Lamar House,
BREAD, CAKES,
PIES, CRACKERS,
CONFECTIONARY,
CANDIES, &C.,
of the best qualities, and in the quantity.
Having set up a splendid Cracker Machine, the trade can be furnished with any quantity of Crackers, of every kind desired. [jan24-tf

KEROSENE.
OR COAL OIL, BY THE BARREL, OR in any small quantity, for sale wholesale and retail, at store JACKSON'S Drug Store.

FOR THE K. & K. R. CONTRACTORS.
JUST RECEIVED, PICKS, CHOWBARS Sledges, Steel, Axles, Iron Rods, Blocks, &c., all of which I will sell very low down for the cash. Try me.
apr7 T. G. RAWLINS.

SPORTSMEN
A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF RIfles, SHOT GUNS, PISTOLS, and Fishing Tackle, at the Sign Boys of the Big Pollock, corner Gay and Cumberland streets. [may18

FARMERS, ATTENTION.
I HAVE SCYTHES, CRADLES, MATtocks, Grubbing Hoes, Hoes, Forks, Shovels Spades, Chains. All cheaper than ever before sold in this market. [apr7 T. G. RAWLINS.

HO FOR GOLD AND SILVER.---HOW to make it easy and cheap. Send a 3 cent stamp and get full particulars how to obtain wealth. Address
S. HANKINSON, Chemist,
No. 72 West Fourteenth St., New York City.
Agents wanted [may18-1y

HOWARD ASSOCIATION.
PHILADELPHIA.
A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment for the Relief of the Sick and Destitute, afflicted with Venereal and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.
MEDICAL ADVICE GIVEN GRATIS, by the Acting Surgeon, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, age, occupation, habits of life, &c., and in cases of extreme poverty, Medicine furnished free of charge.
VALUABLE REPORTS on Specialties, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the NEW REMEDIES employed by the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three stamps for postage will be acceptable.
Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors.
ALEX. BARTON, President. GEO. FAHNESTOCK, Secretary. HENRY DE HART WELL, President. (jan19-1y

F. W. MILES,
ARCHITECT AND BUILDER.
THE SUBSCRIBER RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Knoxville and its vicinity, that he has permanently located himself in this city for the purpose of conducting the business of building in all its branches, and in the most modern and approved style.
Is prepared to execute plans for Churches and private residences. Also, will give especial attention to the repairing and remodeling of old buildings. Office at the Book Store of E. H. Booth. [jan12-tf

JUST RECEIVED,
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of COAL Grates, with everything complete, at
mar7 T. G. RAWLINS.

BACON
100,000 LBS. CLEAR SIDES FOR SALE BY
apr7-tf JOHN A. BAILEY.

THE KNOXVILLE WHIG
IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY WM. G. BROWNLOW,

Terms of Subscription.

TWO DOLLARS a year, payable invariably in advance. No subscription will be received for a less period than Six Months.

Remittances can be made through the Post Office, at the risk of the Publisher, when the receipt of the Postmaster is taken for the amount forwarded.

☞ Orders for CHANGE of DIRECTION must give the Post Office, County and State to which the paper has been sent, to be duly noticed.

Rates of Advertising.

TWELVE LINES OF NONPAREIL MAKE ONE SQUARE.

No. of Squares	1 Time	2 Times	1 Month	2 Months	6 Months	1 Year
Half Square,	$1 00	$2 00	$3 50	$5 00	$4 50	$6 00
One Square,	1 00	2 00	3 50	4 00	6 00	10 00
Two Squares,	2 00	4 00	5 00	7 00	11 00	18 00
Three "	3 00	6 00	7 50	10 00	15 00	25 00
Six "	4 00	11 00	12 00	22 00	25 00	40 00
Twelve "	12 00	20 00	22 00	40 00	50 00	80 00

☞ Calls on persons to become candidates will be inserted as other advertisements, to be paid for invariably in advance.

All advertisements on which the number of insertions is not marked, will be published TILL FORBID, and charged accordingly.

Advertisements will be considered due when inserted, except those with whom we keep regular accounts.

No advertisements from a distance will be inserted unless accompanied by a remittance, except in cases where the advertiser is known to be punctual.

KNOXVILLE WHIG.
KNOXVILLE, TENN.
SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1861.

The Strawberry Plains Fight—The Pensioned Liar of the Register.

The *Register*, whose drunken, lying, and perfidious editor, had the facts in the case of the assault upon the Union Mass Meeting at Strawberry Plains, as set forth by the citizens of different counties, who were present, in our Whig of the 6th inst., comes out in his paper of the 7th, *the next day*, and gives this version:

"Battle of Strawberry Plains.

An account of this terrible affair, in which several hundred East Tennessee Union men, armed with rifles and shot guns, at the Mr. Nelson's advice, waylaid and fired upon a railroad train with two companies of unarmed soldiers aboard, but in which affair "nobody was hurt," that we can learn, is crowded out of this issue by the press of other matter.

Now, to this we will add what Mr. Meek says, a man of standing and character, and also what a number of eye-witnesses of equal respectability say:

STATEMENT.

At the request of Dr. Brownlow and other gentlemen, I walked from the stand down to the Railroad, to hurry up our Union men, and urge them not to say or do anything to the train then slowly coming by. Our men came within the inclosure, quietly, and I was about twenty feet from the fence, inside of my field, the Railroad and Wagon Road, passing along close to the fence. There were two men in uniform on the top of one of the cars, each had a Revolver in his hand, and one of them a stone, which he threw at me with great force and precision, and I barely dodged it. This was followed up by one of them deliberately firing at me. One of them knew me, for he had previously come to the house, and asked for water to fill his Canteen, which I assisted him in filling, treating him as politely as I knew how. This was the commencement of the firing, and it was without any provocation whatever.

A. K. MEEK, Sr.

June 5, 1861.

The undersigned were looking on at what occurred, and attest the truth of Mr. Meek's statement as given above.

MARION GATE, of Sevier County.	
THOMAS C. GRIFFIN,	Do.
SAMUEL UNDERWOOD,	Do.
PERRY GATE,	Do.
HENRY SMITH,	Do.
MARION PATTY,	Do.
WM. LEWIS, of Jefferson County.	
W. A. SHERREY,	Do.
SAMUEL McCAMPBELL,	Do.
J. H. DISWOODY,	Do.
WM. PRUITICE,	Do.
WM. HOUSER,	Do.
WM. CHANEY,	Do.
GEORGE W. SHERMON, of Knox County.	

The undersigned was standing close by when an *open knife* was thrown at him from the cars, which knife I picked up and now have in my possession.

WM. M. LEWIS, of Jefferson county.

What shall we say in reply to so shameful, base, and unmitigated an attempt at misleading the public mind? It is the work of a low-flung, bought-up calumniator, brought here to do an amount of dirty work, upon a disgraceful scale that no decent man, no man with one particle of honor, or sense of honor and shame, would undertake at any price.—An imported liar, without any constitutional appreciation of truth—a corrupt tool not morally impressible—a hardened villain who can't be made to *feel* the force of a disgraceful exposure—deficient in courage, personal corruption blending with a love of falsehood—both perverted in a mere hope of pay for lying—all the base faculties of a barn-burner, and a midnight robber, prominent and positive—he is here to father all the lies and calumnies furnished by the LIARS and COWARDS who own him. We give the public this *lampological* outline of this tool of tools, that strangers may appreciate him, and that all new comers may recognize him!

Hon. John Bell.

Col. BELL spoke to a small audience in our Court Room on Thursday, and a gentleman present took down this paragraph, as expressing his sentiments:

"I have already told you that I have *ever opposed Secession as a heresy*—I have opposed the separation of the State from the Federal Union—I have opposed the Southern Confederacy, and *I see no necessity now for assuming a new position*. But from what I have said, you will see that I have placed my neck in the halter. *I am a rebel.*"

With the exception of the term "rebel," the few Union men present, were very well pleased with Col. Bell's speech, and with his position. He was severe upon the late Legislature, and characterized its acts as unconstitutional and tyrannical, just what Union men contend for. The speech by no means gave satisfaction to the Secessionists. But few Union men attended. They found their old leader in the hands of a set of men who, only last fall, were denouncing him on the street, and upon the stump, as a d—d old Abolitionist, and traitor to the South! The Union men had nobly defended Col. Bell against these slanders, and did not choose to countenance the men who perpetrated them, by meeting around the same altar, to worship the false god of Disunion, where JOHN BELL was to be the officiating Priest!

Census of 1860—East Tennessee

Free population	276,021
Slave "	21,535
Total population	297,556

Being now over Three Hundred Thousand People, according to the average increase in the 30 counties of East Tennessee. This will do for a new State!

The Battle of the Plains

The *Register* of the 8th inst., has an editorial column of falsehood, detailing the particulars of the fight at the Plains, "upon the authority of several men who were present, and one of whom is a Union man." Whenever they are, furnishing the statements therein made, are COWARDLY GLASS, and we pronounce them such, not caring who they are!

☞ We are requested to state that Rev. John B. Hughes has been employed to distribute Bibles and other religious publications of the American Tract Society in the county of Knox, the ensuing summer.

Old School Presbyterians.

The General Assembly of this Church, at its recent meeting in Philadelphia, called upon the whole Church to uphold "the Federal Government." The majority for upholding the Government was overwhelming. The following are the resolutions adopted and the vote stood, yeas 154, nays 66:

Resolved, That in view of the present agitated and unhappy condition of this country, the fourth day of July next be hereby set apart as a day of prayer throughout our bounds, and that on this day ministers and people are called on humbly to confess and bewail their national sins, and to offer our thanks to the Father of Light for His abundant and undeserved goodness toward us as a nation, to seek His guidance and blessing upon our rulers and their councils, as well as the assembled Congress of the United States, and to implore Him, in the name of Jesus Christ, the great High Priest of the Christian profession, to turn away His anger from us, and speedily restore us the blessings of a safe and honorable peace.

Resolved, That in the judgment of this Assembly, it is the duty of the ministers and churches under its care to do all in their power to promote and perpetuate the integrity of the United States, and to strengthen, uphold and encourage the Federal Government in the just exercise of all its functions, under our noble Constitution.

Alarm in Virginia!

BRIGADIER GENERAL JOHN B. FLOYD, of the Confederate Army, is out in the Abingdon *Virginian*, with a call for men and arms to meet the Federal troops approaching the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad. We give his proclamation entire, as an item of news:

MILITARY CALL.

CAMP JACKSON, Wytheville, June 4

To the Citizens of this District:

I have this day received information that a large force of the enemy are rapidly advancing from Ohio, by way of Kanawha and Fayette C. H., with the view of taking possession of this region of country, and seizing upon the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, so as to stop the movement of troops for the relief of our Eastern frontier. There is certainly great danger to our country from such a movement. We have plenty of men to defend the country if they were armed.

I call upon all patriotic citizens to come promptly forward and supply our men with such arms as they may have. Agents will be appointed to receive the arms and give a receipt for the same, stating therein the character of the gun and the value thereof. These guns will be faithfully returned to their owners, or, if not, will be paid for.

The safety of your country depends upon furnishing the arms to the Volunteers who are willing to lay down their lives in your defence.

I hope this occasion will strongly urge upon the young men of our country to unite themselves at once into Volunteer Companies, and to rally to the defence of their country.—*There is not a day to be lost.*

JOHN B. FLOYD,
Brigadier Gen. Confederate Army.

Sufferings of the Southern Troops.

A writer at MANASSAS JUNCTION gives the Richmond *Whig* a sad picture of the sickness, and destitution of the Confederate troops at that point. He concludes thus:

We are drilled pretty hard for this warm weather, but manage to endure it. The commissary stores are bad, but, perhaps, this is unavoidable at present.

The real evil, however, and one easily corrected, is the working night and day in digging trenches and throwing up fortifications of dirt by men unaccustomed to labor. In cold weather it might be stood, but, in hot weather, the result is already seen in quadrupling the sick list. The volunteers have seen in the newspapers that many wealthy gentlemen have tendered their services for these labors, and they know that there are thousands of free negroes who might be employed. I really believe if this state of things continues ten days, there will be at least one-fifth of the force here on the sick-list or dead, for we have no real hospital here, and medicine is as scarce in the surgical department as money is in the camp. Besides this, it is difficult to get water enough to drink, and even officers cannot get it. Water is guarded and given out as provisions are given out.—These are absolute facts. Cleanliness is essential to recovery from camp diseases, and without water cleanliness is impossible, especially in warm weather. On this very day some forty sick had to be sent to Culpepper Court-House. Publish this, and call the attention of Gov. Letcher and General Lee to the propriety of sending slaves and free negroes here to do this kind of work. It could be done by this class in one-fourth the time, and leave the volunteers their time to perfect themselves in drill, for every detail in work is necessarily absent from drill, as also made physically unable to go through the more rapid and complicated movements we are now learning. I call attention to this evil in no complaining spirit, nor as a personal sufferer, for I have none of the work to do myself. I write from deliberate reflection.

PITTSYLVANIA.

American Affairs in Parliament.

In the House of Commons, on the evening of the 6th of May—

Mr. Gregory said that, in consequence of the news which had arrived from America since he had given notice of his question, he had been obliged to alter its wording. Mr. Lincoln had proclaimed a blockade of the ports of the seven Confederated States, and therefore it was necessary to ask a question with regard to two other States which were in an attitude of hostility to the United States, although they did not belong to the South. He had to ask the noble lord the Foreign Secretary, first, whether any attempt of the Government of the United States to levy Federal duties off foreign vessels outside the ports of North Carolina and Virginia before such vessels break bulk would not be an infringement of international law; and, if so, whether our Minister at Washington had received instructions to that effect? Second, whether the Government of the United States had been informed that a blockade of any part of the Southern Confederated States, unless effective, will not be recognized? Third, The Government of the United States having refused to relinquish the belligerent right of issuing letters of marque, the seven Southern Confederated and Sovereign States having become to the United States a separate and independent and foreign Power, whether her Majesty's Government recognizes the right of the President of the Southern Confederacy to issue letters of marque; and, if so, whether our Minister at Washington had been notified to that effect?

Lord J. Russell. In regard to the honorable gentleman's first question I have to say that having consulted the Queen's Advocate with respect to Federal dues to be levied outside the ports of North Carolina and Virginia, he stated to me that the answer to such a question must depend entirely upon the circumstances of the case, and that it could not at all be declared beforehand whether such an attempt to levy dues would be according or contrary to international law. Of course no instructions on the subject have been sent to her Majesty's Minister at Washington. But Lord Lyons is of opinion that such an intention would be found impracticable, and would not be likely to be effective. With respect to the honorable gentleman's second question, whether the United States Government have been informed that a blockade of any port of the Southern Confederacy, unless it was effective, would not be recognized, I certainly have not felt it necessary to give any instructions to our Minister on that subject. It is well known to Lord Lyons, and it certainly has been declared law by the United States, that no blockade could be recognized, or deemed valid, unless it were an effective blockade, and I have no doubt that there would be no difference between her Majesty's Government and the Government of the United States on that point.

With regard to the honorable member's next question as to the belligerent right of issuing letters of marque, I must, in the first place, wait for more explanation, and in the second place, receive part of the answer which I have to give.

With respect to belligerent rights in the case of certain portions of a State being in insurrection, there was a precedent which seemed applicable to this purpose in the year 1827. The British Government at that time allowed the belligerent rights of the Provisional Government of Greece, and in consequence of that allowance the Turkish Government made a remonstrance. I may state the nature of that remonstrance and the reply of Mr. Canning. "The Turkish Government complained that the British Government allowed to the Greeks a belligerent character, and observed that it appeared to forget that to subjects in rebellion no national character could properly belong. But the British Government informed Mr. Stratford Canning that the character of belligerency was not so much a principle as a fact; that a certain degree of force and consistency, acquired by any mass of people engaged in war, entitled that population to be treated as belligerent, and, even if their title were questionable, rendered it the interest well understood of all civilized nations so to treat them; for what was the alternative? A Power or a community (call it which you will) which was at war with another, and which covered the sea with its cruisers, must either be acknowledged as a belligerent or dealt with as a pirate," which latter character, as applied to the Greeks, was loudly disclaimed. In a subsequent dispatch of the same dated (12th of October, 1826) Mr. S. Canning was reminded that when the British Government acknowledged the right of either belligerent to visit and detain British merchant vessels having enemy's property on board and to confiscate such property, it was necessarily implied as a condition of such acknowledgment that the detention was for the purpose of bringing the vessels detained before an established Court of Prize, and that confiscation did not take place until after condemnation of such competent tribunal. The question has been under the consideration of the Government. They have consulted the law officers of the Crown. The Attorney and Solicitor General and the Queen's Advocate and the Government have come to the opinion that the Southern Confederacy of America, according to those principles which seem to them to be just principles, must be treated as a belligerent. But further questions arise out of that question, with respect to which we are still in doubt, as what are the alterations which are to be made in the law of nations consequence of the deliberations of Paris, and those questions, being of a difficult and intricate nature, have not yet been determined upon. They are still under the consideration of the Government, and will be still further considered before any declaration is made to other Powers.

In the House of Commons on the following day, (the 7th,) in the course of a debate upon the paper duties—

Mr. Bentinck said that he had put a question to the noble lord at the head of the Government to which he had obtained no answer—probably owing to the abrupt conclusion of the debate. That question he would now repeat. Since they had lately discussed the financial position of the country news had come from the United States of a most alarming character. It was quite clear now that the civil war, which it was hoped would be averted, was likely to rage for some time. He wished to remind the noble lord that when he last expressed his views upon the subject of the repeal of the paper duty he was not in possession of the momentous intelligence which had just arrived. Did not the noble lord now anticipate that increase armaments and decreased receipts from customs and excise would be the results of the deplorable events of which information had just been received? [Hear.] Would not the distress which might be expected to ensue in the manufacturing districts injuriously affect the revenues? He would ask, were these results anticipated when the noble lord expressed his approval of the financial scheme of the Chancellor of the Exchequer?

Lord Palmerston. No one can regret more than I do the intelligence which has been received within the last few days from America; but, at the same time, any one must have been shortsighted and little capable of anticipating the probable course of human events who could have foreseen those events which we now deplore. From the commencement of this unfortunate quarrel between the two sections of the United States, it was evident that the cause of disunion were too deeply rooted to make it possible that separation would not take place, and it was also obvious that passions were so roused on both sides as to make it highly improbable that such separation could take place without a contest.

In answer to the question of the honorable member, I would say that, however much I regret the intelligence which we have received within the last few days, yet that intelligence ought not, in my opinion, to make any difference in the arrangements which, after the fullest consideration, we considered were calculated to meet all the requirements of the public service during the present year.

Mr. Bentinck thought the noble lord had not quite understood his question. The noble lord said that the results of the disturbances in America had been anticipated in the financial arrangements. Did the noble man think arrangements had been made to meet the expense of increased armaments and the risk of diminished revenues, or did he simply mean that he did not anticipate that any such consequences would result from the intelligence lately received?

Lord Palmerston. I thought I had, by implication at least, answered all the questions of the honorable gentleman. I do not perceive any reasons why we should apply to Parliament for increased armaments in consequence of the events which are taking place in North America; and I also hope that the custom duties will not materially suffer in consequence of those events.

In the House of Commons on the following day—

Mr. Walpole said he wished to put a question to the Government in reference to the motion which appeared on the paper, in the name of the honorable member for Liverpool, upon the unsatisfactory state of the subject of belligerent rights at sea. He understood the noble lord, the Foreign Secretary, to state last night that the subject was already under the consideration of her Majesty's Government, and that they would officially announce that their opinion was as soon as that opinion was formed. In the present very complicated state of affairs, he would put it to his honorable friend, the member for Liverpool, whether it would be of advantage, either to his own constituents or to the public interests generally, that such a discussion should come on to-night. He wished to know what the opinion of the Government was upon the matter; and if the noble lord at the head of the Government thought it would be injurious to discuss the question at present, he hoped his honorable friend would withdraw the motion.

Lord Palmerston. In reply to the question of the right honorable gentleman, I may say that I entirely concur with him in the view he has expressed of the inexpediency of discussing to-night the question which the honorable member for Liverpool has intimated his intention to bring forward. The House will bear in mind the statement made by my noble friend, the Foreign Secretary, last night, viz. that there are certain questions of international law in connexion with belligerent rights which are of so grave and complicated a character that they are now under the consideration of the Government. My noble friend added, that until her Majesty's Government should be in a position, by the legal advice which they may receive, to make some definite communication upon the subject, it would be highly inexpedient, in fact altogether impossible to enter into any discussion of the question. Therefore the honorable member should persevere in his motion, it will be impossible for any member of the Government to make any statement in reference to it beyond that which was made by my noble friend last night. In point of fact, in the present state of affairs, we must remain wholly silent upon the matter. Any discussion upon so delicate a matter, in the present state of affairs, would be highly prejudicial to the interests of the country, and, under all the circumstances, I trust the honorable member for Liverpool will postpone the motion until some future period.

Mr. Horsfall. Although my own instructions have led me to proceed with the motion, yet my judgment induces me to concur entirely with what has fallen from the noble lord and from my right honorable friend. Under all the circumstances I feel that I have an authority not to postpone the motion, until the views of her Majesty's Government have been more public.

In the House of Commons on the 6th instant—

Mr. W. E. Forster asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department whether it was not a criminal offence against the provisions of the foreign enlistment act for any subject of her Majesty to serve on board any privateer licensed by the person assuming, as President of the Southern Confederacy, to exercise power over a part of the United States, or for any person within her Majesty's dominions to assist in the equipment of such privateer; and, if so, whether he would take measures to prevent the infringement of the law either by her Majesty's subjects or by any agents of the President of the Southern Confederacy who are now in England; and also whether any such privateer, equipped in a part of her Majesty's dominions, would not be liable to forfeiture.

Sir G. C. Lewis. It is in the contemplation of her Majesty's Government to issue a proclamation for the purpose of cautioning all her Majesty's subjects against any interference in the hostilities between the Northern and Southern States of America. In that proclamation the general effect of the common and statute law on the matter will be stated. The general principle of our law is that no British subject shall enter into the service of any foreign Prince or Power, or engage in any hostilities that may be carried on between any two foreign States. With respect to the exercise effect of the foreign enlistment act in the case supposed, it would not be proper for me to undertake to lay it down, inasmuch as the construction of any statute is matter for judicial decision rather than for any opinion of my own. The general bearing of the law will, however, as I have said, be set forth in the proclamation.

From the London Times of May 6th.

Letters of Marque—A Review.

The common law of European nations as to prizes of war has been supposed to rest upon a very celebrated statement, drawn up by the law officers of his country in 1752, at a crisis when the King of Prussia was threatening reprisals for damage done to the property of Prussian subjects by British privateers. This statement was acted upon at the time, was forty years later repeated by Lord Stowell, and has been adopted by that great American authority, Judge Story, when treating on prize courts. It may be taken, therefore, as an enumeration of the public law relating to belligerent rights on the high seas, as that law was understood by England and America in years past.

According to this declaration the property of an enemy may be taken, although on board the ship of a friend; and, on the other hand, the property of a friend, although on board the ship of an enemy, ought to be restored.—This declaration also states it to be part of the law of nations that, where two parties are at war, all ships are liable to be stopped and examined as to whom they belong to, and and whether they are carrying contraband to the enemy. There, in default of specific treaties, were the three propositions ac