KNOXVILLE WHIG.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.:

SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1861.

Call of the Convention.

The Union Convention for East Tennessee, recently held in Knoxville, it will be remembered, adjourned to meet upon the election, at such time and place, as its President, Hon. T. A. R. NELSON might designate. He has called that meeting, and it is expected, and anxiously desired, that every delegate will make his appearance at this adjourned meeting. It is an adjourned meeting of the same body of men, and the same delegates are expected to attend, with others who were appointed, and failed to attend, or such as may be selected to fill any vacancy. The Convention meets on *Monday* next.

EAST TENNESSEE

CONVENTION.

Pursuant to a Resolution adopted on the 31st May, by which the Convention adjourned to meet at such time and place as the President, or Vice President, in his absence, may determine and publish, I hereby notify and request the members of the Convention to meet in GREENEVILLE, on MONDAY, 17TH DAY OF JUNE, 1861.

THOMAS A. R. NELSON, President.

Jonesborough, June 11, 1861.

Election Returns.

Below we give the returns of the Election in East Tennessee, as far as received up to going to press. From present indications the majority for No Separation will reach 10,000, in East Tennessee:

Counties.	No Sep.	Sep.	No Sep. maj.	Sep. maj.
Anderson	1278	97	1181	000
Blount	1773	403	1570	000
Bradley	1382	507	875	000
Campbell	1604	60	944	000
Carter	1343	86	1257	000
Cocke	1185	518	667	000
Grainger	1756	495	1261	000
Greene	2702	735	1967	000
Hamilton	1260	854	406	000
Johnson	788	111	677	000
Jefferson	1087	603	1074	000
Knox	3106	732	2444	000
Monroe	774	1096		322
Morgan	635	38	597	000
Marion	600	433	167	000
Rhea	202	360		158
Sevier	1527	60	1467	000
Sullivan	627	1586		959
Washington	1414	1016	398	000

We have reported majorities from all the counties of East Tennessee but four, and we now feel authorized to state our majority at NINETEEN THOUSAND, and have no doubt it will reach beyond that. We told our readers all the time that our majority would be 20,000 in this end of the State, and we feel proud of the result, and of our calculation.

The Result in Tennessee—The Editor's Position.

The election is over, and the fell spirit of Secession, and its accompanying outrageous tyranny in Middle and West Tennessee, have forced these portions of the State out of the Union. In the Secession of Tennessee, the wicked spirit of Secession seems to have reached its culminating point. The whole Secession movement on the part of the Legislature, was lawless, violent, and tumultuous; and all the proceedings by the leaders, in pursuance of this unconstitutional legislation, have been as gross outrages as ever were perpetrated by the most corrupt tyrants on earth. The pretence of submitting the question of Secession to the people at the ballot-box, after placing the whole military force of the State at the disposal of the Confederate States, without any authority from the people, is the most insolent mockery of popular rights ever heard of in a civilized country.

The election in Middle and West Tennessee has been a perfect *farce*. There was the show—an empty show—of a popular vote upon the ordinance of secession, when the military forces stationed at various important points, intimidated timid men, and, themselves voted, in and out of the State, in violation of the Constitution, and of every law enacted in pursuance thereof. The Union leaders of Middle and West Tennessee, from considerations of *cowardice*, bowed before the storm of anarchy, and either sealed their lips in disgrace, or with the polluting offer of spoils, derived from offices and contracts, gave in their adhesion to the heresy of Secession. The *Press*, as a general thing, knuckled under to the storm of jacobinism and anarchy, and for a consideration in hand paid, gave in their adhesion to the tyranny established over the souls of the people. We sincerely mourn for Tennessee. A majority of her citizens are opposed to Secession, but they have been ever-run by an insulting minority—they have been tricked, cheated, duped, swindled, lied, and betrayed out of their rights and liberties. They have looked in vain to the quiet and just arbitrament of the ballot-box, for their rights. A despotism has now been established over the people of *East* Tennessee by those of the *West*, and the former have now quietly to submit to the outrages perpetrated at Nashville, or rise up in their majestic strength and assert and uphold their rights in the face of earth and heaven.

We have made, as both parties will bear us witness, the best fight we, the most desperate fight, we could in favor of the Union, and of the constitutional means to perpetuate it inviolate. We have done this because we want no better Government, no better Constitution, no nigher political destiny, no more honorable civil position, no greater liberty, and no more privileges than are guaranteed, by the fundamental law, and which all sections have heretofore enjoyed in all their richest plenitude. It is folly for us to fight longer, and therefore we shall devote our columns to the publication of Literary, Agricultural, and Miscellaneous matter, including the current War news of the day. In doing this, we take back nothing we have said against Secession and a Southern Confederacy, and in favor of the Government of the United States. Nor do we abandon a single principle we have advocated, in connection with this great question. We are opposed to a Northern Republic, a Southern Confederacy, a Central Government, and a Northwestern Empire. We are not for thirty-four nations, but only one nation—one great, grand, and glorious, free and independent nation, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the Gulf to the Lakes. Hence, we shall die in opposition to Secession, and in favor of the Union, and even of a War intended to perpetuate it inviolate.

The hopes and purposes of the Union party in East Tennessee have been run over by a lawless mob. God, in his wisdom and justice, may be chastising us for our sins, or in His mercy, may be leading us, by a way we know not, to a higher and more enduring inheritance of political prosperity. All we have is in East Tennessee, and whatever may await us, our interests and those of the people of this end of the State are inseparably bound together. We are devoted to the Union men of East Tennessee, and we are willing to share the common casualties and dangers by which they are encompassed. We shall be with them—not to dictate what they ought to do—but to render any services in our power, either in council or in action, and to partake with them whatever fate may be in reserve for our patriotic citizens, mountains and valleys, rivers and streams, and fertile plains!

Here we might close this article, but we deem it proper to add a remark that will not be misunderstood. If the Legislature shall deem it proper to pass into a law, the infamous Act upon its table, defining and punishing "Treason," it will then become the duty of the Union men of East Tennessee to rebel, openly and notoriously, though such rebellion shall cost every man among us our lives!

Official Vote of Knox County.

Districts	Feb 1861 Sec.	Feb 1861 Union	June 8, 1861 Sec.	June 8, 1861 Union	Sec. maj.	Union maj.
1. Knoxville	752	315	877	416	475	39
2. Corner	79	5	145	141	4	4
3. Hogan	117	4	140	140	94	94
4. Mynatt's	144	8	171	171	159	16
5. Sims o's	123	4	128	128	11	11
6. Coke	140	3	186	186	3	3
7. J. Mynatt's	142	3	146	146	3	3
8. Bell's	119	8	191	191	3	18
9. Hunter's	84	19	91	91	44	44
10. Complevitertation	200	14	125	125	111	111
11. McClelland's	149	9	158	158	81	81
12. Grant	8	17	99	99	17	17
13. Dolzer	83	7	129	129	5	5
14. Parson	171	1	236	236	9	9
15. Sanderson's	14	1	111	111	10	10
16. Hardin	105	21	204	204	18	18
17. Ross Home	36	22	140	140	11	11
18. Noe's	100	26	85	85	69	69
19. Lyon's Store	17	4	120	120	14	14
20. Warnick's	140	1	150	150	9	9
Total vote	3154	501	4191	3787	1690	1722
	501		1704	1722		
Majority	2717		2487	2065		

Old Knox has gloriously breasted the storm, giving 3106 votes for the Union, against 732 for Secession, and leaving us the grand majority of 2444 votes! Thus it will be seen that our glorious old County, gave THIRTY-EIGHT votes more than she cast on the 9th of February, for the Union! The speeches of Western Missionaries—the parading of Troops—and the publication of innumerable falsehoods—all failed to revolutionize old Knox, always true to herself and loyal to our Government!

We have not named, in this calculation, the votes of 467 troops, at a special precinct, as we do not know where they hail from, and do not consider votes given by men from other counties legal, though authorized by our late mobocratic Legislature.

The vote for President in 1860, was 3456—the vote in February was 2940—and now, 3948—being the largest vote ever polled in Knox or an increase of 490 since the Presidential election!

Election Returns.

We have only partial returns from the election, and these are along the Railroads and Wires, where there has been a stream of Secession fire, for months. When the mountain counties come in, the returns will be more favorable to the Union ticket. The indications are, that Middle and West Tennessee have voted out, by a large majority, and that East Tennessee remains in the Union, by fifteen to twenty thousand of a majority.

WELL DONE CARTER.

Carter county gives 1400 for the Union, and 83, for secession—majority 1,317.

OTHER COUNTIES.

Sevier county will roll up 1,467 of a majority. Grainger gives 1,000. Claiborne 1,000 Roane gives over 1,000—Green from 1,500 to 2,000—while Anderson, Campbell, Scott, and Morgan, are almost a unit for the Union Ticket. Jefferson rolls up a heavy majority for the Union, not less than 1,500. Hawkins is reported to have given 600 of a majority for the Union—Washington 400—Hancock 400 Sullivan is reported to have given 1,000 of a majority for Secession.

UNION COUNTY.

This county gives *eleven hundred* for the Union, and 92 for Secession.

BLOUNT COUNTY.

The majority for the Union in Blount is 1380. Glorious old Blount!

Well Done Sevier!

As Sevier county is the locality where Gov. Foote made so many votes for the cause of Secession, we give the official vote—the largest ever polled in the county, and giving 1,467 of a majority for the Union. Hooray for little Sevier!

Dist.	No Sep.	No Rep.	Sep.	Rep.
1st.	119	119	00	00
2d.	75	75	00	00
3d.	203	203	01	01
4th.	91	91	01	01
5th.	235	235	29	29
6th.	119	119	00	00
7th.	111	111	17	17
8th.	119	119	10	10
9th.	163	163	2	2
10th.	129	129	03	03
11th.	93	93	00	00
12th.	85	85	00	00
Total.	1527	1527	60	60

Official Vote of Blount County.

Districts	No Sep.	No Rep.	Sep.	Rep.
1. Besses	149	149	6	6
2. Nuttings	103	103	40	40
3. York	85	85	8	8
4. Unitas	136	136	1	1
5. Friendsville	103	103	17	17
6. Clover Hill	89	89	3	3
7. Hammitt's	159	159	14	14
8. Anderson's	130	130	60	60
9. Maryville	109	109	113	113
10. Louisville	122	122	72	72
11. Rockford	72	72	51	51
12. Wheeler's	73	73	18	18
13. Hogle's	108	108	5	5
14. Little River	106	106	31	31
15. Tackaberry	104	104	60	60
16. Cade's Cove	31	31	18	18
17. Chilhowee	14	14	7	7
Total	1773	1773	403	403

A Word to Union Men.

The Union men of East Tennessee are largely in the majority, and have carried 23 out of the 29 counties, and the most of these by unprecedented majorities. Let these voters stand firm, adhering to their principles, and in no instance coming into the support of Secessionists for seats in the Legislature. Let us, gentlemen, one and all, stand by the candidates of the Union party, and vote for them, and for no other men. Let us remember the men who have resisted in this work of *forcing* Tennessee out of the Union, and whenever we can get a chance at them through the ballot-box, let us remember them, and reach them in that lawful but most effectual mode. They will seek, with honied words, to quiet all opposition, and urge that we are now all one, and must bury our differences. Remember them, in all the elections to come off, and visit their iniquities upon them, to the latest generation. Let no candidate deceive you—know where he stands—how he is—and what he intends to do. This is all that it off us, and let us use it, as our only lawful and constitutional remedy for evils.

Strength of East Tennessee.

The vote of East Tennessee, in 1859, was 40,723

The vote in 1859, for Governor, was 41,390.
The vote in 1860, for President, was 44,442.
The majority in 1859, was 1,036.
The majority in 1860, was 1,644.

The vote of East Tennessee now reaches FIFTY THOUSAND—the Union majority is NINETEEN THOUSAND. The Secessionists vote about FIFTEEN THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED, or 31 per cent of the vote. The Union vote of East Tennessee, therefore, is THIRTY-FOUR THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED! This is a glorious band of true men, loyal to the Constitution and Laws of the Government under which they live, and will desire to live.

We have given these figures and facts, for matter of reference. They will be found correct, in the general, though not the letter

Confederate Dispatches.

As a curiosity, we give a dispatch sent to this city by a citizen of our town, in Richmond. It looks so reasonable, on its face, that no one will doubt its statements, but on closing note Union man. Mr. Graves is himself an excitable and credulous man, and we have no doubt believes what he sends to his friends on the wires. We will not touch our readers by asking them to credit the special dispatch:

ROMNEY, June 11.

There was a battle yesterday at Bonne Cherch, near Yorktown, between fourteen hundred of our troops, and forty-five hundred Yankees. The enemy repulsed with a loss of two hundred killed. Our loss was one killed and three or four wounded.

W. H. GRAVES.

Falsehoods by D. S. Latham.

A young man, by the name given above, is acting as one of the teachers at Strawberry Plains, and has been there since February last. He volunteers a column of falsehoods in the *Register*, by way of explaining out of the assault of certain troops upon the Union Mass Meeting.

We will only enumerate a few of the palpable falsehoods over the signature of Mr. Latham. He says that there were 256 persons in the procession, and a crowd of less than one thousand at the meeting! These two falsehoods refute themselves. He next states that the train was "making twenty miles per hour" when it passed the meeting. This is an infamous lie, and is known to be such by every man, woman and child on the ground. The train ran so slow that all hands supposed they were going to halt. Their schedule is 12 miles per hour!

But the master falsehood by this new-comer, is his flat denial that the soldier filled his canteen with water, or that any soldier went to any house. Now, Mr. Meek says that he sent our the bucket to the spring—got fresh water and waited on the soldier. Maynard, Temple, and Fleming, were setting by, eye-witnesses, and attest the truth of what Mr. Meek says. The question is therefore narrowed down to this: Either Mr. Meek and these three gentlemen have lied, or this North Carolina school-teacher is a liar, and the public can fix it upon whom they choose.

If the teachers in the Strawberry Plains High School, have no other employment than that of promoting the cause of Secession, and of deliberate lying through the *Register*, the public ought to know it. There are no Union men in the country who want their sons instructed in the science of Secession, or in the grace and accomplishment of lying!

The way they Treat Tennesseans in Virginia.

We find in the Atlanta *Southern Confederacy* of the 7th inst. a letter dated Richmond, Va. June 2d., from which we take the following extract. It will be interesting to the Volunteers in Tennessee:

President Davis, in company with the Governor and Mayor, visited on Friday last, the "Camp of Instruction," situated on the border of the city, and whilst reviewing the troops there, a soldier who stood near him in the ranks, rushed frantically forward and throwing his arms about the neck of the warrior President, kissed him with tender earnestness.

After the incident, the President addressed some stirring remarks to the military, which elicited their warmest applause. On yesterday, however, an event occurred that seemed to cast a dark shade over the faces of our brave military. A large portion of a Tennessee Regiment of Volunteers refused to accept the guns, flint-lock muskets, tendered them by the State. Gov. Wise, in a speech made at the Spotswood Hotel last night, *declared such conduct to be cowardly and treasonable*, and said if no guns could be procured, they must fight with scythe blades, pitch-forks, or pikes like those prepared by John Brown for the first invasion of the blessed old Commonwealth.

The remarks were greeted with loud applause.

Mouse Ears and *Maynard Rifles* are the nomes given to the *High Blouse*—"THE FLOWER OF THE YOUTH"—of Georgia, Alabama &c., but *flint-lock muskets, scythe-blades and pock forks* are good enough for the "clap-perse-breeches boys" of Tennessee. It is "COWARDLY AND TREASONABLE" in them to ask for anything more.

Letter to a Baltimore House.

After writing the following letter, it was suggested that we publish it, and we have concluded to do so—not on account of its elegance or style, but because of the news it affords the public. It explains itself.

KNOXVILLE, June 8, 1861.

Messrs. Wilson & Brown, of Baltimore:

Instead you will find $3 00 in postage stamps, a balance I owe you on account.—Your letter to the box here *eighteen days on the road*, and the mail has been so all of the time. This I presume to have been done at Nashville, as the letter came that route, and as I think there is no enemy where North of that point holding an office under Lincoln, was in correspondence to intercept letters and break them open. Your letter to me, was alone on business, being written at my request, making out more than twelve months dealings. Finding nothing in regard to politics or the war, they permitted your letter to come forward. Should they open this, it will not be spit to reach your eye, as it contains about four dollars.

I presented a letter to-day, from Washington, which has been nine days out, and it has also been *opened*, but as it was on a small matter of business, and did not attend directly or indirectly to the war, or to the interest in Tennessee, they permitted it to come forward. I have written several letters to Washington, urging the payment of myself and others, of some money due us for services on the "Tennessee River Improvement," but I have had no answer to these, and think it likely the answers have been intercepted, and the contents, if any, stolen. That money, about one thousand dollars to each of a half dozen of us, has been due for several years. A special act was passed a year ago, authorizing the payment of these debts, but the payment was refused for two reasons—first, because some of us were politically and personally offensive to the corrupt Administration of James Buchanan, and next, because the thieves in the Cabinet had stolen all the available means in the Treasury. I was appointed a Commissioner by Mr. Fillmore, eight years ago, and President Pierce afterwards associated with me, Luttrell, Charlton, Swanson, and Blackwell. Myself and Luttrell were offensive to Democracy, and no doubt kept the other gentlemen out of their pay. So much on their part, for having been found in bad company.

I have said that I presumed this villainy to have been done at Nashville. They boast there of having intercepted letters addressed to Gov. Johnson, from the North, and therefore it is that I presume they would be bare enough to intercept other men's letters, of the "same faith and order" of politics. So far as I am concerned, I authorize them to publish all the letters of mine they may have intercepted, either written by me or to me. And I now authorize them to open, copy and publish any letters I may write to others, or any and all letters others may write to me, provided they will not detain them more than one day, in their passage, nor steal their contents, when they choose to circulate money which is always in small amounts.

I never write any thing worse, in my letters, than appears in my editorials. And neither in my letters or editorials, have I been more bold and daring than I was at Strawberry Plains, in a short speech delivered in the hearing of several thousand persons.

I am, Very truly, &c.,

W. G. BROWNLOW.

Election of Officers.

A Second Regiment of Volunteers was organized in this city, on Tuesday, and David H. Cummins was elected Colonel—F. M. Walker, Lieutenant Colonel—and A. Fleharty, Major. Those not acquainted with the parties, say they are good selections. Col. Cummins, is a gentleman, an honorable man, and a soldier, as brave as he is generous—and second to no man in the Confederate ranks, in all that makes a man.

Books! Books!! Books!!!

I have on hand a book of 305 pages, well bound, being a discussion of the Slavery question between myself and *Pryne*, as abolitionist, which I will send out by mail, *post paid*, to any one enclosing us one dollar.

I have my reply to Graves' Iron Wheel, with an Appendix, in all, 468 pages, bound in cheap paper covers, which I will send *post paid* for 50 cents, or two copies for one dollar.

I also have my "Americanism Contrasted with Rogue Democracy," containing six Engravings, which I will send *post paid* for 50 cents, or two copies for one dollar.

W. G. BROWNLOW.

Nov. 10 1859.

A Quiet Day.

We have never had a more quiet election day in Knoxville, than Saturday was. The Grocories were all closed by order of the civil authorities, and we had a perfect calm all the day long.

North Carolina Patriotism.

They have a Vigilance Committee in Buncombe, whose patriotism is *oozing out* in all directions, and upon all subjects, except that of a *particular sermon* taught the boys in a Western College, by one Anson W. Cunning, now at the head of the Asheville Female College! As the Committee have no paper circulating to any extent, through which to make known their *profound and patriotic deals*, we will volunteer to circulate the *last great act* of their *official lives*. It imparts information, which, if kept from the world, would prove ruinous to the Confederate States, in that the appointing power to office might not know that the town of Asheville contains within its corporate limits, five men at least qualified to serve in the Cabinet at Montgomery. Here is their manifesto:

To the Post Master at Asheville:

We, the undersigned, having been appointed a Committee of Vigilance, and honestly intending to guard and protect our country from all the harm which we think likely to result from the imperial influence of Black Republican persons and papers circulating among us, do hereby respectfully request and require that you hand out no more numbers of the *Knoxville Whig* which may come to your office to subscribers, but that you return the same to the Editor.

Respectfully,

J. W. WOODFIN,
J. M. ISRAEL,
B. J. SMITH,
E. CLAYTON,
J. F. E. HARDY,
Vigilance Committee.

May 21, 1861.

This "order in council," by no means causes the "Knoxville Whig" to suspend—the *Rice goes on*, and its business is as regular as if every member of the Committee had graduated at Anson's Western College, and were here teaching the new science which McAnally informed the Holston Conference that Anson taught to the highest perfection!

John W. Woodfin is excusable for his opposition to the "baneful influence of Black Republican persons and papers." He owns a lot of negroes that came to him by marriage, and he is a Trustee in Anson's school.

B. J. Smith is also one of Anson's Trustees, and the keeper of a Hotel for Southern Visitors. He has to be entirely Southern!

J. M. Israel is the brother-in-law of Anson, and literally belongs to him. "Happy art thou, O Israel!" who is equal to one fully instructed in the *new science* of that Illinois College!

E. Clayton is a House Carpenter, who has made some money out of the job jobs given him by Southern Planters, in the way of summer residences. He can't be otherwise than opposed to "Black Republican persons and papers," and our only astonishment is that he did not add a postscript drawn up by Anson, expressing more than their *official acts* set forth! He is an ignorant and illiterate man, and could be influenced by Anson to do right or wrong!

Dr. Hardy is a clever man, and we have known him for thirty years. He is cold and inflexible, and excitable. He had nothing to do with getting up this act, but signed it after others of the Vigilance Committee refused, so as to secure a majority.

We tender our regards to the whole Committee, with the assurance that we can never feel the loss of all the subscribers they can influence to quit us. And if they knew how little we care for such publications, and with what perfect contempt we frown down upon all such efforts at proscription, they would regret their action.

Bad Conduct by Troops.

A Regiment of Louisiana troops passed here on Monday, under the command of Col. Hunt, formerly a member of Congress. A portion of the troops came in town and seized upon one or two Groceries in the neighborhood of the Market House, and appropriated their liquor. The Colonel had them arrested, tied and placed upon the cars. The Colonel is a good officer, and acted the man in every respect.

Information Wanted.

A gentleman writes us from Sweetwater, and makes this enquiry:

"I see that Mr. Latham is out in the *Register*, upon the Strawberry Plains affair. I wish you would ask him if he is the same Latham that boarded at Dr Gregories, in this county, and was good for his board? If so, is the judgment paid yet?"

We are not able to give the desired information, further than to state that this Latham came from Monroe county in February.

Wilson County.

A gentleman writing us on business from Wilson County, says:

"Our unconstitutional election is over. I fear there has been a great deal of illegal voting. At Auburn, Cannon county, they gave over 150 Separation votes. They have a company of Cavalry there not mustered into service, and a number are under age. One of them remarked that he had voted, and that he will not be 18 until in October. The Judges, he says, informed him he had a right to vote, as all Volunteers in the State were entitled to vote. A great many Union men did not vote, on account of the Volunteers.

The 13th District gave 24 majority against Separation.

The 14th District gave 4 majority against Separation.

The 15th District gave 25 majority against Separation.

Liberty, Dekalb County, gave 182 majority against Separation.

Alexandria, Dekalb County, gave 18 majority against Separation.

A great many Disunion speeches have been made in this county by the Judges of the Supreme Court, Chancellors, and others. From what returns we have received here, the State is doubtless gone for Secession.

The Southern Mails.

It will be seen from the following official order published in the N. Y. Evening Post of Friday, May 31, that the announcement of the stoppage of mails to the seceded States was no premature nor unauthorized:

THE SOUTHERN MAILS TO BE STOPPED TO-DAY.

The postmaster of this city has issued the following order:

POST-OFFICE, NEW YORK, May 31, 1861.

I have received from the Postmaster-General the following order, which will be complied with: W. H. TAYLOR, Postmaster.

"WASHINGTON, May 30, 1861.

"The letters and other matter are to be sent to the Dead Letter Office. As you will see, the agents are instructed not to receive or send any more mail matter after the 31st inst.

"All postal service in the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Texas will be suspended from and after the 31st inst. Letters for offices temporarily closed by this order will be forwarded to the Dead Letter Office, except for Western Virginia, which will be sent to Wheeling.

"M. BLAIR, Postmaster-General."

Crevasses in the Mississippi—Damages.

The Memphis Avalanche learns by the steamer Victoria, which arrived on Thursday night from Vicksburg, the following particulars:

The first break occurred at Tullula, Lafourche county, Miss., and the water partially damaged about nine plantations so much as to prevent any cotton being raised upon them at all this season. A full crop of corn, however, will be made. The damage to the levee and to the planters will amount to several hundred dollars.

The break in the levee at Ford's, twenty-five miles below Columbia, in Chicot county, Ark., is by far the most serious. The water inundated a large section of country, the formation of which is such that the deposit in the river will not suffice to draw off the element. The damage to the levee and to planters is estimated at fully one million dollars.

Thursday night of last week, Bernard's levee, one mile above Grand Lake, was cut.—It was repaired before any material damage was sustained.

The river is now declining very rapidly, and all fears of any more crevasses be avoided.

The Border State Convention.

We call attention to the following address, lately adopted by the Border State Convention, held in Frankfort, Kentucky:

To the People of the United States.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: The delegates to a Convention of the Border State States assembled in the city of Frankfort, desire to address you in relation to the present condition of the country.

None of us have ever expected to live to see the spectacle now exhibited in our distracted land. The cry of arms resounds throughout our borders, and in a few short weeks we have seen all over the land the marshalling of troops ready for the conflict. The pursuits of peace are neglected and abandoned, and the fell spirit of war has seized almost every heart, until even gentle and tender woman yields to the fierce impulse, and encourages the strife, and the maternal eye scarce gathers a tear as the son seizes his arms, and rushes toward the field of carnage and death.

If this warlike spirit—this terrible energy—were displayed in preparing to meet the legions of an invading enemy, our hearts would exult in the exhibition of the martial spirit of our countrymen! but alas! the combatants are descendants of sires who stood side by side in the day of battle, to maintain the independence of our country, and in the approaching conflict brother is to fall by the hand of brother.

Can we hope, in this day of fierce passion, that our voice, crying for peace, will be heard? Will any portraiture of the horrors of civil war, that we can give, have any influence with those who are rushing madly on to destroy each other? We fear not. States which should have been with us, and whose voice would have increased the potency of our demands for peace, have been seized with the prevailing madness, and have rushed to arms. Still we feel bound to make our voice to be heard, with the hope that our words will have their influence at some day, when men shall behold the wasting and desolation that their madness has produced.

All the slave States except four are arrayed in hostility to the general government, and are demanding that the confederation which they have formed shall be recognized as a separate sovereign nation. The process by which they have attempted to form themselves into a distinct nation has been, for each state by itself to declare all connection with the general government terminated, and then unite in forming a confederation among themselves.

Our present purpose does not require us to discuss the propriety of the acts of these states, yet it may be proper for us to say, that they had no warrant in any known principle of our government, and no justification in the facts existing when they seceded.

When these states claim that their sovereignty as a nation shall be recognized, and have collected armies to make good their claim, the government of the United States insists that the ordinances of secession are utterly void, and that the constitution and laws of the United States are still in force within the seceded states just as they are within any of the other states, and to maintain this position armies are rapidly gathering on the borders of the seceded States.

If there could be any intervention by which the shedding of blood and the desolation of civil war could be avoided, the practical good sense of the American people might discover some mode of adjusting the difficulties, which would be alike honorable and beneficial to both the contending parties. But while one side demands the recognition of its sovereignty and the other insists that such recognition is a constitutional impossibility, it is manifest that there can be no arbiter but the sword, unless the people themselves, acting upon and through their representatives, state and national, shall interpose, arrest the strife, and enforce a settlement without bloodshed. If any terms of adjustment would be satisfactory to both parties, which would fall short of the recognition of the sovereignty of the seceded states, and still satisfy them, and short of the obedience of the seceded states to the constitution and laws of the United States, and still satisfy the people of the United States, it is the duty of each party to notify the other of such terms as would be satisfactory, so that an attempt at adjustment might be made.

But we repeat, if the recognition of the sovereignty of the seceded states, continues a *mere pun* son, and if a government continue to disclaim the constitutional power to make such recognition, there is no peaceful solution of the difficulty possible, other than such as the people themselves may, by their action produce.

It is proper for us to say that in our opinion the Constitution delegates to no one department of the Government, nor to all of them combined, the power to destroy the Government itself, as would be done by the division of the country into separate confederacies, and that the obligation exists to maintain the Constitution of the United States, and to preserve the Union unimpaired.

It has been suggested, in quarters, that the adhesion of the States which have seceded might be acknowledged by the National Convention, adopting an amendment to the Constitution for that purpose, as such an amendment would have the support and acquiescence of the seceded States. But we fear that for the decision of the people and their Representatives, when they shall feel the imperative necessity of such a settlement.

We now turn to the consideration of what ought to be done for the purpose of quieting apprehension within the few slave States which adhere to the Union established by their fathers.

We ask no concession of new or additional rights. We do not fear any immediate encroachment upon our rights as slave States. The amendment to the Constitution proposed by the last Congress gives assurance that at present there is no danger that our rights will be assailed. But we are few in number, and the preponderance of the free states is continually increasing. The security to our rights now afforded by the sense of justice in the free states may be lost by a change of popular feeling in the future. One great object in constitutions is to protect the rights of minorities.

In the constitution there are general grants of power to the Congress of the United States, which might be perverted to our injury contrary to the spirit of the instrument, and still the letter of the grant be claimed to authorize the injurious legislation. Such are, the power to "regulate commerce between the states," and the power of "exclusive legislation over the District of Columbia" and over forts, dock-yards and arsenals in the several states." It would not now be claimed by Congress that these grants authorized an interference in the sale of slaves between the people of different states, nor would it be claimed that they authorized the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, while Maryland and Virginia remained slave states, nor the like abolition in forts and other places within slave states. But what will be claimed in the future we cannot know. So, also, in relation to the territories belonging to the United States. While we are aware that all the territories, then unorganized, were organized by acts of the last Congress which contain no prohibition of slavery, and while we know that this was the action of a Congress in which the free states had the control at the time the acts was passed, still these are but acts of Congress subject to repeal or alteration as public feelings may change under temporary excitement.

It is not just that the rights of the slave states, now in a small minority of the whole states, should be guarded in the particular mentioned by such constitutional guarantees as shall render them secure against future legislation in times of excitement. Our distinguished fellow-citizen, the Hon. John J. Crittenden, for the purpose of securing by constitutional guarantees rights already possessed, presented to Congress certain propositions to amend the constitution, which met with general approval, and were satisfactory to us and to our people, and those propositions or any thing equivalent would be now satisfactory and would quiet apprehensions that exist to some extent in the minds of real friends of the union and which are industriously excited by those who are enemies of the union and of the people. Whether any such constitutional guarantees would note the effect of recondiling any of the seceded states to the government from which they have torn themselves away we cannot say, but we allow ourselves to hope that the messes in those states will, in time, learn that the dangers they were made to fear were greatly exaggerated, and that they will then be disposed to listen to the calls of interest and of patriotism, and return to the family from which they have gone out. One effect of giving such guarantees, certainly, will be to prove to be world by the frank recognition of the rights of the few slave states a feeling to the Union, that these states which have seceded have stonished the best government in the world, without any good or sufficient cause.

It may be urged that there are not now a sufficient number of states acting in the union to ratify any such constitutional amendments as will furnish the guarantees we require. But it is to be remembered that there is no time fixed by the constitution for such ratification, and if they should be ratified by the free states, then at the end of the present civil war terminate as it may, either in the restoration of the seceded states to the union or in the establishment of their separate national existence, there will be the number of states required for the ratification.

Fellow-citizens of the United States, you are about to be engaged in a war in which the horrors that ordinarily attend that state are likely to be aggravated by the fact that you are of the same family, and have long lived together in intimate intercourse and in friendly relations. The kind feelings that once existed have been changed to bitterness, soon to degenerate, it may be, into deadly animosity. We desire to remind you that you are contending about a question of principle upon which we would fain believe that you are on each side convinced that you are right. It is no longer a question of party politics, no longer a question about the right to hold slaves in territories, or to retake them when they escape; the question to be settled is, whether we shall live in the same union or formerly, or whether our fathers formed a government upon such principles that any one state may, at her own pleasure without the consent of the others, and without any responsibility to any human power, withdraw from her connection with the government and claim to be sovereign as a separate nation. It will be readily seen that this, as a question of principle, is not affected by the number of states that have withdrawn. It would have been well if this question could have been solved in some other mode than by a resort to war; but it may be that nothing but a divine interposition now can determine it by other means. A war upon such a question ought not to produce any higher exasperation or excite any greater degree of animosity than is incident to all wars. In the meantime let the spirit of humanity and of the high civilization of the age, strip this war of the horrors that generally attend such civil strife.

Our states desire, and have indicated a purpose to take no part in this war, and we believe that in this course we will ultimately best serve the interests of our common country. It is impossible that we should be indifferent spectators; we consider that our interests would be irretrievably ruined by taking part in the conflict on the side where the strongest sympathies of our people are, and that our sense of honor and of duty requires that we should not allow ourselves to be drawn or driven into a war in which other states, without consulting us, have deliberately chosen to involve themselves. Our safety and our dignity summon the most powerful of the slave states demand of us that we take this position.

If the time shall come when our friendly mediation may arrest the further progress of the strife, our most earnest and strenuous efforts shall not be wanting to bring about peace, and it is by such efforts that we hope to serve the interests of our country.

And now, in conclusion, we make our solemn appeal to the people of the United States. This is your government—its preservation is your preservation—its overthrow is your ruin, and you are the rightful arbiters of its fate.

We hope you will take the subject of this address into your own consideration. Act with the energy and decision of a free people. In you and you alone we have confidence. You have the intelligence and the power to rule this fearful crisis. Make known your will in some emphatic form, that shall give it authority with your representatives everywhere.

May we not earnestly hope that you, the people, the whole people, without regard to parties or sections, will be able to command a settlement of the national difficulties, and will see the propriety and necessity of having a cessation of present hostilities, so that the measure of pacification which your wisdom may devise, can be calmly considered by your constitutional authorities.

We venture to suggest for your consideration and action, two specific propositions as most likely to lead to pacification:

1st. That congress shall at once propose such constitutional amendments, as will secure to slave holders their legal rights, and allay their apprehensions in regard to possible encroachments in the future.

2nd. If this should fail to bring about the results so desirable to us and so essential to the best hopes of our country, then let a national convention be called, composed of delegates from the people of all the states, in which measures of peaceable adjustment may be devised and adopted, and the nation rescued from the continued horrors and calamities of civil war.

To our fellow-citizens of the north we desire to say, discard that sectional and unfriendly spirit, manifested by teaching and action which has contributed so much to influence the feelings of the southern people, and justly create apprehension on their part of injury to them.

To our fellow-citizens of the south we desire to say, though we have been greatly injured by your precipitate action, we would not now reproach you as the cause of the injury, but we entreat you to re-examine the question of the necessity for such action, and if you find that it has been taken without due consideration, as we verily believe, and the evils you apprehended from a continuance in the Union were neither so great nor so avoidable as you supposed, or that congress is willing to grant adequate securities, then we pray you to return promptly to your connection with us, that we may be, in the future, as we have been in the past, one great powerful, and prosperous nation.

Indications have already been afforded the a Divine power is ready to interpose and prevent brethren from slaughtering each other. While the bombardment at Fort Sumter continued, no life was lost. When a Providential interposition was no longer needed to prevent the effusion of blood in civil strife, seven lives were lost in the performance of a mere ceremony. We would invoke the presence and aid of that Power to preserve our fellow citizens, on both sides, from slaughter, and we would commit the interest of our distracted country to His hands who can bring forth peace and order out of strife and confusion when man's wisdom utterly fails.

J. J. CRITTENDEN, Pres't.
JAS. GUTHRIE,
H. R. GAMBLE, of Missouri,
WM. A. CALL, "
J. B. HENDERSON, "
WM. G. POMERO