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 JULY 6, 1861. VOLUME XXII.—NUMBER 49.

JOHN W. ODELL,
AGENT FOR THE SALE AND PUR-
chase of Negroes, day street, Knoxville, Tenn.
The highest prices given for slaves.
Oct 20, 1860

TEMPLE & RODGERS,
Attorneys at Law,
KNOXVILLE, TENN.

T. C. CHAMPE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
GAY STREET.
(Opposite the Tennessee House.)
HAS JUST RECEIVED HIS
Spring Stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings
Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Tailors' Trimmings, and
having Machine Silk and Cotton, and every thing usually
kept in an establishment of this kind.
All attention given to all work entrusted to his
care. (monthly)

DENTISTRY
DR. P. H. CARDWEL
LATE TRAVELING DENTIST
in the practice of East Tennessee, takes this
method of returning his grateful thanks for
the past favors, and of announcing that he has
fixed on his office, on Gay Street, opposite the Lamar
House, between the hours of 9 o'clock A.M., and 4 o'clock
P.M.
All operations performed in the best style. Teeth
inserted on 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 thinks he can honestly look to the citizens
of East Tennessee (the place of his activity) for a liberal
share of their patronage. His charges will be moderate.
(march 23)*

THOMAS J. BAGBY
AGENT & COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Sixes out Bagging, Rope and Bacon,
AND SELLS TOBACCO, WHEAT, CORN, FLOUR AND
Other Country Produce.
ALL BUSINESS ENTRUSTED TO MY
care attended to promptly and properly.
Office No. 4 Wall street, under St. Charles Hotel, Richmond, Va.
Refer to Messrs. Chas. T. Wortham & Co., Tinsley,
Pleasants & Williams, Hugh A. Brockenbrough & Sons,
and R. K. Rhyne, of Richmond. (march 23)

CHANGE.
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. 38 CHERRY STREET,
NASHVILLE TENNESSEE.

W. C. M'ADOO,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
WILL PRACTICE IN THE VARIOUS
Courts of Knox and adjoining counties. (march 9)

CAMP HOUSE,
CLEVELAND, TENNESSEE.
NEW HOTEL JUST OPENED, ON
the west side of Railroad and south end of the Depot,
where the proprietor is prepared with a good house
and good tables to accommodate the public with as good
fare as any House in East Tennessee.
W. A. CAMP,
may 4-tf Proprietor.

CLARK, GREGORY & CO.,
SALE PROPRIETORS OF
CLARK & FULLER'S
AMBROSIAL OIL,
To whom all orders must be addressed.
Agency of all the Shamrock Patent Medicines, Leidler' Mineral Soap Cream, London, Muller Brown Crosby
Depot, No. 12 College Street, opposite the Spottswood House,
Nashville, Tennessee. (July 13)

DENTISTRY.
DR. GEORGE BUCKWELL TENDERS
his professional services to the citizens of Knoxville
and vicinity. Thankful for past favors, would solicit a
share of patronage. Office, Gay street, a few doors above
the Post Office. (april 27)

CANCER CAN BE CURED
DR. R. W. JANEWAY
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., McMinnville, Tenn.; Dr. J. M. Fort,
M.D., Lexington, Ky.; Dr. Dillard, D.D., Lexington, Ky.;
Rev. Jos. Cook, Springfield, Pennsylvania; Rev. Elder W. D.
Buck, Columbus, Miss.; Rev. Paul Lacy, Mississippi; Dr.
J. F. Colwell, Helena, Ky.; Dr. J. M. King, M.D., Murfreesboro', Tenn.; Dr. Sandford, M.D., Fort Royal, Ky.; Dr.
Boyce, M.D., Rapley, Mo.; Dr. Dillard, M.D., Chicago, Ill.;
Professor Tuomey, Tuscaloosa, Ala.; Rev. J. B. Graves, Nashville, Tenn.; Col. John W. Mims, Dublin, Ga.; M. L. Berry,
Esq., Memphis, S. C.; Dr. Mosby, M.D., Tompkinsville, Ky.
Murfreesboro', Tenn., Jan. 1, 1860.

T. S. SUMMERS. JOS. C. TOWNSEND.
SUMMERS & TOWNSEND,
CONFECTIONERS AND FRUIT DEALERS,
261 Baltimore Street,
South Side, 2 doors below Howard St.,
BALTIMORE.

C. K. McTEER,
WITH
MASSIE BELL & GOODLOE,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps,
&c., &c.
No. 214 Baltimore Street,
BALTIMORE.

PRODUCE
Commission and Grocery House
LYNCHBURG, VA.
WILSON & SON,
IS PREPARED TO RECEIVE AND Sell
all kinds of Country Produce, and solicit consignments.
Sales open and proceeds remitted promptly. A good and
well selected
STOCK OF GROCERIES
always on hand and for sale low for cash, or in exchange
for produce at the highest Lynchburg Prices.
References—Cashiers of the several Banks of Lynchburg, Messrs. Lancaster & Aichison, Boston, Tenn.
Jno. A. Wills & Son, Jonesborough, Tenn. Lowry &
Bacon, Growersville, Tenn. (may 25-1y)

Wholesale Drug Store.
GAY STREET, KNOXVILLE, TENN.
JOHN JACKSON,
Successor to Hamilton & Jackson,
Manufacturing Chemist and Wholesale
and Retail Druggist,
SOLICITS THE ATTENTION OF PHY-
sicians, Merchants and Farmers to his large stock
of DRUGS, CHEMICALS, OILS, PAINTS, DYE-STUFFS,
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. (jan 1-tf)

MACHINERY.
THE SUBSCRIBERS, HAVING THE
Agency for the sale of Portable and Stationary Steam
Engines, French Burr Mill Stones, Smith's Bolting Cloths,
Tan & Flax Tools, Iron and Steel Machinery, Woodworth's
and Daniel's Planing Machines and Tyler's celebrated
WATER-WHEELS,
will furnish the above named Machinery at manufacturer's
prices, with freight and exchange added.
One of Tyler's Wheels may be seen in operation at the
Mill of W. S. Kennedy, in this city, and from the high
testimonials received in other parts of the Union,
wheels of a satisfactory kind. I would respectfully call the
attention of Mill owners in East Tennessee to the middle
RICHARDSON & SANFORD.
Knoxville, Tenn.

BARBER-ROOM.
DAVID SCAGGS would respectfully
inform the public that he has recently fitted up
the old stand, and is now occupying the room formerly occupied by the Bank of Knoxville. Being now better situated, he hopes by close attention to business, to be a share of the patronage of his friends and the public generally. Office on Gay street, one door south of the Post Office. (may 18)

GEORGE A. MILLS & CO.
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
Tin, Wooden and Willow Ware,
BRUSHES, CORDAGE &c.
No. 71 NORTH HOWARD STREET,
Two doors North of Howard House,
BALTIMORE.

F. W. MILES,
ARCHITECT AND BUILDER,
THE SUBSCRIBER RESPECTFULLY
informs the citizens of Knoxville and the vicinity that
he has permanently located himself in this city for the
purpose of contracting for the business of building to all its
branches, and in the most modern and improved style.
He is prepared to execute plans for Churches and private
residences. Also, will give especial attention to the repairing and renovating of old buildings. Office at the
Knoxville Store of S. W. Marsh. (mill-tf

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 Canadas, accessible by Railroad and Steamers, daily in charge of special messengers. Also, notes, drafts and accounts promptly collected. Notes taken in charge and forwarded through the South.
R. S. PLANT, Sup. S. W. Div.,
Augusta, Ga.
JAS. SHUTES, Act. Supt.,
Chattanooga, Tenn.
TOM MURRAH, Agent,
jan 19-tf Knoxville, Tenn.

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. N. Parham,
GAY STREET,
west side, one door above Cumberland, and next door to
Kayle'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)

CHANGE HOUSE. WALTER S. BROOKS. SIDNEY FAHNESTOCK.
WM. McTEER, late of Tennessee.
WITH
BROOKS, FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,
FANCY GOODS AND NOTIONS,
No. 345 Baltimore and 56 German Streets,
BALTIMORE.

W. H. KENDALL.
TUNER AND REPAIRER OF PIANO
Fortes, Organs, Melodeons, Harmoniums, 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 stand 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. Currey, Col. J. H. Crozier, F.
Palmer, L. C. Shepherd, Alvin Barton, J. C. Moses, Knoxville, Tenn. (jan19-1y)

WM. BOOND.
Grocer, Provision Dealer
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT.
GAY STREET, CORNER OF UNION,
NEAR 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, Bonds and Paper, buy
and sell public securities, and stocks, and make investments, and negotiate loans on commission.
Special attention given to the collection of commercial
paper, on which liberal advances will be made, whether
it comes in maturity or past due.
Interest will be paid on deposites made for a definite
time, or to be withdrawn after reasonable notice.
S. McKOWN, President.
PATE MASSON, Cor

400 SAFES
TESTED IN ACCIDENTAL FIRES
JAMES C. MOSES IS AGENT FOR
Farrell, Herring & Co.'s celebrated "Champion" Fire
and Burglar Proof SAFE, of Manufacturer's Prices.—
Nearly full hundred of these Safes have passed safely
through accidental fires, and they will stand for the acknowledged "Champion." (may 18)

SOUTHERN AGRICULTURAL
IMPLEMENT MANUFACTORY,
THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVING ERECTED
a NEW AND COMMODIOUS BUILDING, adjoining the Fleshman House, and the Phoenix 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 Planing Mill combined, and that the farmers would prefer to buy articles of Southern Manufactory, under a pity of guarantee.
R. H. SHEPHERD & CO.
Lynchburg, Va.
may 25-1y

1861. SPRING TRADE! 1861.
NEW FIRM!
REFER W. M. CLUNG.] [SAM'L S. WALLACE.
M'CLUNG & WALLACE.
(SUCCESSORS TO SAMUEL S. 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. (march-tf)

NEW BAKERY
AND
CONFECTIONARY ESTABLISHMENT.
G. MOREHOUSE,
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 Street, opposite the Lamar House,
BREAD, CAKES,
PIES, CRACKERS,
CONFECTIONARY,
CANDIES, &C.,
of the best quality, and in any quantity.
Having set up a splendid Cracker Machine, the trade can be furnished with any quantity of Crackers of every kind desired. (jan 12-tf)

Asheville Mutual Life Insurance Co.
THIS COMPANY GRANTS Insurances
on lives of white persons and negroes on more favorable terms than any other Company. The office is permanent with such authority, consistent with strict justice to all parties, to settle all claims promptly. Persons insuring for life are only required to pay 35 per cent of premium, and give their promissory note for the 65 per cent, bearing interest at 6 per cent per annum. After five years insurance, they participate in the profits.
Persons insuring for terms of years are only required to pay 35 per cent premium, and give their notes for the remainder 65 per cent.
When the premium on the insurance of slaves amounts to $100, upwards, 25 per cent only is required and the owner's note for the remaining 75 per cent, made payable as above.
Insurance against fire made on as reasonable and favorable terms as by any other Company in the State. Annuities granted on all kinds of Life Insurance made on as favorable terms as by any other Company, the security and benefit of the Insurer being made the first and of the first order.
Applications for Insurance to be made to the Secretary at Asheville, where every information will be immediately given. For Life Insurance, the Certificate of Family Physicians must accompany the printed application for insurance.
WM. MURDOCH, Secretary.
P. A.—The opportunity of providing or providing for the families of Clergymen in the event of their death at a very small expense, should not be neglected by any congregation where the circumstances of the Pastor could make it expedient.
Asheville, N. C., Nov. 8, 1860. (tf)

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

SPORTSMEN
A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF RI-
fles, Shot Guns, Pistols, and Fishing Tackle,
at the Sign of the Big Pulleck, corner Gay and
Cumberland streets. (march 9)

HOWARD ASSOCIATION.
PHILADELPHIA.
A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent 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 and Medical Aid free of charge.
VALUABLE REMEDIES in Apothecaries, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, sent 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.
ROBERT S. SHARPLESS, President.
Geo. Fitzpatrick, Secretary. (jan12-1y)

JUST RECEIVED,
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of COAL
Grates, with everything complete, at
JAS. C. MOSES'.

THE KNOXVILLE WHIG
IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY
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 Post-master is taken for the money forwarded.

Orders for cessation of subscription must give the Post Office, County and State to which the paper has been sent to be sent.

Rates of Advertising.

TWELVE LINES OF BREVIER MAKE ONE SQUARE.

No. of Squares	1 Time	2 Times	3 Weeks	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year
Half Square,	$1 00	$2 00	$2 50	$3 00	$4 50	$6 00	$8 00
One Square,	1 50	2 50	3 50	4 00	6 00	8 00	10 00
Two Squares,	2 50	4 00	5 00	7 00	10 00	14 00	18 00
Four "	4 00	7 00	8 00	12 00	20 00	30 00	40 00
Six "	6 00	11 00	12 00	20 00	30 00	40 00	60 00
Twelve "	12 00	20 00	25 00	40 00	60 00	80 00	100 00

Cards or 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 ordered out, and charged accordingly.

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

No advertisement 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, JULY 6, 1861.

To our Patrons.

Our readers will be aware that these are trying times on all branches of business, but we assure them that on newspaper establishments they are more trying than on any and all others. Our Southern subscribers, in half the cases we have, are cut off by the action of Infuriated Vigilance Committees, and self-constituted town authorities. Those living in States loyal to the Federal Government, are cut off by the stoppage of the mails, and by the high-handed villainy of committees of safety, who destroy all the papers they find going into the Federal States, but especially the packages of the KNOXVILLE WHIG. Thousands, we have no doubt, who are loyal to the Government in the South, if they live to the end of this war, will again welcome the WHIG in their families, but the irregularities of the mails in the Seceded States, and the pressure in money matters, now drive our journal from the field of newspaper competition. The most determined efforts have been used by Secession leaders, and corrupt Clergymen, to abridge the circulation of this paper, but all to little purpose, we are proud to say. These men, though vindictive, unkind, and even malicious, in their assaults, have not been striking somuch at us, as at the cause we represent. We console ourselves with this fact

Idle boasts are made by Secessionists, that in a few days we will be off to the North, following in the footsteps of Gov. Johnson. We can say of these foolish predictions, as was said by St. Paul: "None of these things move us"—here we are bound to remain, and like a free white man, owned by no one, we shall speak out our sentiments freely, and fearlessly. And if we fail, with God's grace, it shall be at our post in Knoxville, and with our face towards our enemies, the enemies of God and of this glorious Union.

But we set out to say, to many who owe us on subscriptions, in our own surroundings, that we need what is due us, and we need it now. Others owe us for advertising—Clerks, Sheriffs, Merchants, and others, and we will thank them to pay over their dues. All remittances from other States, North and South, have ceased to reach us, and even our letters intended for us, with orders and payments, do not come. We must, therefore, urge payment on the part of home folks, many of whom have studiously, persistently, and seemingly, wish "malice aforethought" withheld dues from us, whereby we alone could secure the favor of our paper-maker, and the hands who work in our office.

Slaves in Time of War.

Gen. BUTLER having put about sixty Virginia slaves to work, who escaped from their owners, and took refuge in the Federal Army, a distressing howl is kept up in Southern newspapers, and the cry of negro-stealing is raised against the Federal troops, and their commanding officers. This brings up the principles of International law, and the several precedents that Butler seems to be following. A synopsis of the doctrine was given by Gen. EDMUND P. GAINES, at New Orleans, in 1838. Gen. JESUP had captured many slaves and Indians in Florida, and had ordered them west of the Mississippi. At New Orleans, the slaves were claimed by the owners under legal process; but Gen. GAINES commanding that Military District, and a man who was never tainted with Abolitionism, refused to deliver them to the Sheriff, and appeared in Court, making his own defense, the following synopsis of which was given at the time in the newspapers. And among other papers it appeared in the Knoxville Register, and we leave the impartial reader to say whether or no Gen. GAINES does not support Gen. BUTLER's declaration that slaves are contraband of war:

"He declared that these people (men, women and children,) were captured in war, and held as "prisoners of war." That as commander of that military department or district, he held them subject only to the order of the National Executive; that he could recognize no other power in time of war, or by the laws of war, as authorized to take prisoners from his possession.

"He asserted that in time of war all slaves were belligerents, as much as their masters. The slave men, said he, cultivate earth and supply provisions. The women cook the food, nurse the wounded and sick, and contribute to the maintenance of the war, often more than the same number of males. The slave children equally contribute whatever they are able to the support of the war."

"Nor could he, as a military officer, know what the laws of Florida were while engaged in maintaining the Federal Government by force of arms. In such case he could only be guided by the laws of war, and, whatever may be the laws of any State, they must yield to the safety of the Federal Government."

This defense of Gen. GAINES, both able and conclusive, may be found in House Document, No. 225, of the 24 session of the 25th Congress. He sent the slaves west, where they became free, and was sustained by the then Democratic Administration. Among the men in Congress from Tennessee, who sustained the course of Gen. GAINES, were HUGH L. WHITE and FELIX GRUNDY, of the Senate, and JOHN BELL and JAMES K. POLK, of the House. These men were not Abolitionists, because the region of *Secession* had not set in! Lincoln was not then President, and his Massachusetts Genesis had not set a gang of Virginia negroes to work!

In 1838, Gen. TAYLOR captured a number of negroes, who turned out to be fugitive slaves. Citizens of Florida, who declared themselves to be the lawful owners of the slaves, rallied to the General's camp, and made their demands. Gen. TAYLOR replied that he had no prisoners but "prisoners of war." The alleged owners desired to examine them, but the veteran General told them that no man should examine his prisoners for any such purpose; and he ordered them to leave his camp.—Complaint was made to the President, VAN BUREN, and his Cabinet, and TAYLOR was sustained, while the slaves were sent west.

In 1836, Gen. JESUP wanted men to act as spies and guides, and he engaged some fugitive slaves, stipulating that if they served the Government faithfully, he would secure their freedom. They fulfilled their engagement—they were sent West and liberated—and VAN BUREN's *Democratic* Cabinet approved the contract. Not only so, but the same question came before JOHN TYLER's Administration, and Gen. JESUP's contract was again endorsed. The excuse for these several endorsements of more ultra measures than Gen. BUTLER has resorted to in Virginia, is that *Secession* had not then commenced its wicked work!

But here comes a knock-down argument. In December, 1814, Gen. ANDREW JACKSON seized upon a large number of slaves at and near to New Orleans, actually in the possession of their lawful owners, and kept them at hard labor, erecting defenses, behind which his troops won the victory of the 8th of January, 1815. The owners remonstrated—denounced JACKSON for a usurper and tyrant.—JACKSON disregarded their remonstrances—paid no sort of attention to their abuse—kept the negroes at work, until many of them were killed by the enemy's shots. The case went before MADISON and his able Cabinet, was approved by them, and by Congress, and when the owners applied for pay for their slaves, Congress refused pay, and that, too, by Southern votes. These slave owners were the friends of the Government, and were thus treated, because done in the exercise of the war power. And if BUTLER shall send back, as he will, the slaves of men in rebellion against the Government, he will prove to be much more liberal, and less of an Abolitionist than our great Southern generals have been.

We have called up these facts that our readers may have both sides of this great question of international law, and not because we advocate any interference with Southern slaves by the Federal army. Indeed we urge the army to see that in every instance the owners of these slaves get them back, or a just equivalent.

Major General Bishop Polk.

The Richmond *Whig* states that President Jeff Davis has conferred the commission of Major General upon Bishop POLK, of the Episcopal Diocese of Louisiana. The Right Reverend Bishop, will of course take the field at once. Laying aside his clerical gown, he will put on the soldier's uniform, and instead of offering his fellow-men "Christ the hope of glory," he will order a shower of bullets and a charge of bayonets, which, if successful, will send souls to hell!

The Bishop is quite a Military looking man—he is a graduate of West Point—and it may be, in preaching "Christ and him crucified," was mistaken, and is now on the right track. Every man to his calling. And who does not admire the Bishop's personal independence?

The Washington News.

The following item from Washington, will be perused with interest in this end of our State:

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—To-morrow there will be an extraordinary meeting of the Cabinet, when Gen. Scott and his Staff, the various Generals and Colonels of regiments now in and about Washington will be present. It is understood that Major Generals Butler, Banks, and Dix have all been summoned.

Scott will submit his programme for prosecuting the war. That the rebels have changed their's cannot be doubted. Hence it is believed that Gen. Scott has some new project to submit at this great council of war.

Andrew Johnson and Emerson Etheridge have been assured by the War Office that the Union men of East Tennessee and wherever else may need assistance, shall be obtained by the strong arm of the Government, and an order has been issued including Tennessee in the District under command of Gen. Anderson.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, June 22.—It is reported here that Maryland has passed an ordinance withdrawing herself from the Old Concern. We cannot vouch for the reliability of the report, as it is said the ordinance was passed in secret session.

Wheeling Convention.

WHEELING, June 24.—The Convention today transacted no business of importance, their work for the present being about finished.

Mr. Carlisle, from the Committee of Seventeen, reported that the Convention had concluded to adopt the present militia law of the State.

A resolution was reported and referred setting forth the oppression of the Richmond usurpers, and appealing to the General Government.

The Committee of Seventeen reported a lengthy addresses to the people of the State, explaining the action of the Convention in not taking immediate steps to divide the State.

A resolution was adopted that when the Convention adjourns tomorrow, it adjourns to the first Tuesday in August.

From Booneville.

BOONEVILLE, Mo., June 24.—The detachment of United States troops which were sent from this place to Syracuse on Wednesday last, returned this evening in good spirits.—The State force, numbering 500 men and four pieces of artillery, left Syracuse for the Southwest, several hours before the United States troops arrived. It is not known what the movement will be.

A Home Guard is being organized here, and 150 men have already enlisted. Everything is quiet and orderly here, notwithstanding the presence of so many troops.

Late by Telegraph.

We take the following from the Augusta *Chronicle*, a Secession paper:

State Troops concentrating at Lexington.

ST. LOUIS, June 24.—Totten's command has returned to Syracuse, after pursuing Jackson for sixteen miles.

McCulloch, a brother of Ben McCulloch, has been taken prisoner.

The State troops are concentrating at Lexington simultaneously with Lyons.

Missourians Evacuate Lexington---Reported Fighting at Camp Cole.

KANSAS CITY, June 24.—It is stated that Missourians have evacuated Lexington.

A fight is reported at Camp Cole. The Unionists under Cook, and the Missourians, [under whom?—Ed.] Twenty-three Unionists were killed, when Cook fled. The Unionists rallied and drove off the Missourians, killing 23.

Frank Blair en route to Washington 10,000 Federalists Reported at Jefferson City.

ST. LOUIS, June 23.—The steamer Swan has arrived from Jefferson City. Blair was on board en route to Washington. He reports 10,000 Federalists at Jefferson City.

Gen. Watkins Organizing Troops in South-eastern Missouri.

BOONVILLE, June 24.—A letter from South-East Missouri, says that Gen. Watkins is organizing troops in nearly all the counties in that section of the State, to co-operate with the Arkansas force at Pocahontas. Arms are being taken up White River.

A GOOD ANSWER.—A young lady in a Sabbath School, a few mornings since, asked her class, "How soon a child should give its heart to God?" One little girl said, "When thirteen years old," another "ten," and another "six." A length the last child in the class spoke: "Just as soon as we know who God is."

The population of London is three times as large as it was sixty years ago, and its population increases at the rate of one thousand a week, exclusive of immigration.

For the Knoxville Whig.

The Union, Constitution and Laws.

A BALLAD FOR THE TIMES.

Tune—*Dixie.*

The Union, Constitution and Laws,
Will be maintained, for just is the cause;
Wield away, fight away, fight away, for the Union
Old Winfield Scott is just the man,
To quell the traitors of this land;
Fight away, fight away, fight away, for the Union
Chorus.—I'm glad I am an American;
Hurrah! Hurrah!
By the Stars and Stripes I fight my stand,
To live and die for the Union.
Fight away, fight away, fight away, for the Union;
Fight away, fight away, fight away, for the Union.

The Southern rights shall be maintained,
By fighting under Scott's command.
Fight away, fight away, fight away, for the Union;
Poor Jeff Davis will have to die,
His destination is drawing nigh;
Fight away, fight away, fight away, for the Union.
Chorus.—I'm glad I am, &c.

The friends of the Union start forward,
To Northern and to Southern foes;
Fight away, fight away, fight away, for the Union;
They can not fight in a better cause,
Than to maintain their country's laws;
Fight away, fight away, fight away, for the Union.
Chorus.—I'm glad I am, &c.

This land of liberty was bought
By Washington which our Brothers fought;
Fight away, fight away, fight away, for the Union;
Then pledge your lives, and spill your blood,
And lift your trust to in your God
Fight away, fight away, fight away for the Union.
Chorus.—I'm glad I am, &c.

Secession brothers come to stand,
Be hostile to our fifteen land.
Come away, come away, come away, from Secession;
Your cause is long hath been condemned,
By Jackson, Clay, and other men;
Come away, come away, come away, from Secession.
Chorus.—Brothers you are an American;
Hurrah! Hurrah!
By the Stars and Stripes then take your stand,
And stand or die for the Union.
Come away, come away, come away, from Secession;
Come away, come away, come away, from Secession.

The Union you will have a hand,
To mingle with in our happy band;
Work away, talk away, sing away, for the Union;
Their better natures can prevail,
When all the souls of men have failed;
Work away, talk away, pray away, for the Union.
Chorus.—Then having done to show our cause;
Hurrah! Hurrah!
We'll hand our flag, unknown our laws,
And live and die for the Union.
Work away, talk away, sing away, for the Union;
Work away, talk away, sing away, for the Union.

KNOXVILLE, June, 1861.

The War Policy of Scott!

Webb, of the New York *Enquirer*, has recently been to Washington, and upon his return home, represents Mr. LINCOLN as having made the following statement to the Cabinet, a statement to which the Cabinet cordially assented:

"This rebellion must be put down, and that speedily, cost what it may. Time is money. The war must be brought to a close next Winter at any cost. Better employ four or even five hundred thousand men, and close the war in one Winter campaign, than carry it into another year by an economy of men and money. Say what force you must and, if it is at your service, only bear in mind that the rebellion must be crushed out, and the leading rebels hanged or driven from the country by next Spring.

GEN. WEBB represents GEN. SCOTT as having made the following statement to the President and his Cabinet:

"It is your duty to resist the outside pressure, and to preach patience to the people.—We have abundance of men and money, and in due time, we shall have abundance of the munitions of war. The only thing in which we are deficient is patience, and that, gentlemen, you must give the people. We want time to make soldiers of our volunteers; we want time to organize the commissariat and baggage trains; we want time to get ready to insure victory and success, and we want time so to arrange every department of the army, and to so organize our columns, that we can predict weeks and even months in advance, each day's work.

"With inexhaustible means and any desirable number of men, all of whom will be good soldiers by November, you have only to exercise patience, and on or before the 1st of May next, I pledge what little reputation I have acquired, that the rebellion shall be suppressed, the Constitution and the laws be vindicated and the union of the States be re-established. The people have so willed it; and, with ordinary patience, every good citizen may feel assured that peace and quiet will pervade the country, and business subside into its usual channels before the 1st day of May, 1862."

GEN. WEBB having been appointed Minister to Brazil, and being in the confidence of the Administration, we should think he has correctly reported both the President and the Lieutenant General. Scott's language is the language of wisdom, and we believe every word of the oracle.

Secessionism Constipated.

Tennessee State Bonds are selling in New York at 35 cents on the dollar, and Kentucky bonds at 80 cents. These are some of the fruits of Secession. Heretofore, Tennessee Bonds were second to none in that market—but the State has gone out, linked herself with the destinies of a bankrupt Government, and our only surprise is, that any one should give 35 cents on the dollar, for her promises to pay!

Asiatic Cholera.

We see it stated in the Richmond *Examiner*, that a fatal case of *Asiatic Cholera* occurred at Camp Lee, near that city, last week, and that the victim, one of the Texas troops, was buried with Military honors, in Shockoe Hill Cemetery. This weather is favorable to Cholera, and should it break out among the troops, great will be the mortality, with their habits of exposure to feed the disease.

Fire in Tullahoma.

A fire broke out in Tullahoma last week, from a Smith's Shop, which consumed thirteen houses, and among them four stores.—The loss was estimated at $18,000, with only one thousand of insurance.

Fatal Accident.

A small boy, about ten years of age, the son of a Mr. Dawson, whilst attempting to get upon a train in motion, at our depot, fell under the wheel, and had his legs cut off below the knees. He died in a few hours. Boys crowd the track too much, and expose themselves too frequently.

The Latest War News.

The latest war news we have from Virginia is, that large contending armies are within two or three miles of each other, and that a collision must and will take place soon. It will be a bloody battle, and result in heavy losses on both sides.

THE WEATHER.—For ten or fifteen days past, we have had most oppressive weather. The sun has poured his rays down from a burnished sky, and the breezes blowing upon us, most of the time, have felt as though they were blasts from a heated furnace. We have no ice this season—and the consequence is, that those of us who are not gasping for breath, are gasping for Whiskey. The Thermometer, in the shade, part of the time, has registered a heat of 90 to 98 degrees. We rarely realize such heat in this latitude, for so many days together. Corn suspended gardens are parched up by the heat. Though we have had showers, we are suffering greatly for rain, and if rain shall not fall within a few days, we are to be greatly damaged.

From the National Intelligencer.

Respect for Private Property.

It will be remembered that Gen. Beauregard in his proclamation denouncing the "invasion" of Virginia by the Federal troops, stigmatized their conduct by stating that they were "confiscating and destroying the property" of the State. In the movements and operations of all armies there necessarily follows more or less damage or danger to private property, whether that property be in the possession of a friend or an enemy, and it has been customary with some great military commanders, when in what is called the "enemy's country," to make "the war support the war."

Upon what authority the Federal troops are proceeding in Virginia may be learned from the following proclamations, issued by General commanding on the right bank of the Potomac:

Headquarters Department of N. E. Virginia.
"Arlington, June 3, 1861.

"Statements of the amount, kind, and value of all private property taken and used for Government purposes, and of the damage done in any way to private property, by reason of the occupation of this section of the country by the United States troops, will, as soon as practicable, be made out and transmitted to department headquarters by the commanders of brigades and officers in charge of the several fortifications. These statements will exhibit—

"First. The quantity of land taken possession of for the several field works, and the kind and value of the crops growing thereon, if any.

"The quantity of land used for the several encampments, and the kind and value of the growing crops thereon, if any.

"Third. The number, size, and character of the buildings appropriated to public purposes.

"Fourth. The quantity and value of trees cut down.

"Fifth. The kind and extent of fencing, &c., destroyed.

"These statements will, as far as possible, give the value of the property taken or of the damage sustained, and the name of names of the owners thereof.

"Citizens who have sustained any damage or loss as above will make their claims upon the commanding officers of the troops by whom it was done, or in cases where these troops have moved away upon the command nearest them. Those claims will accompany the statement above called for.

"The commanders of brigades will require the assistance of the commanders of regiments or detached companies, and will make this order known to the inhabitants in their vicinity, to the end that all loss or damage may as nearly as possible be ascertained while the troops are now here, and by whom or on whose account it has been occasioned, that justice may be done alike to the citizens and the Government. The name of the officer or officers, in case the brigade commanders shall institute a board to fix the amount of loss or damage, shall be given in each case.

"By order of Brig. Gen. McDowell."

"*Headquarters Department N. E. Virginia.*
"Arlington, June 14, 1861.

"Unless under the special orders in each case of a commander of brigade or superior authority, it is forbidden to any officer or soldier within this department to arrest, or to attempt to arrest, any citizen or citizens, under the plea of their being secessionists, or for any cause whatever, save that of being at the time in arms against the United States. Nor will any officer, or soldier, without the like authority, forcibly enter, search, or attempt to search, any house, or the premises of any peaceable resident, or other person not in arms against the United States. The military police force will arrest any one found trespassing even on the premises of any citizen within the department.

"By command of Brig. Gen. McDowell.
"JAS. B. FAY, Asst. Adjt. Gen."

"*Headquarters of the New Jersey Brigade.*
"Camp Princeton, June 16, 1861.

"A board to state, estimate, and report to these headquarters the amount, kind and value of all private property taken and used, and of the damage done in any way to private property by reason of the occupation of this section of this country by the New Jersey troops, or any of them, since their entry into the State of Virginia, is hereby constituted.

"The following officers will constitute the board: Major James S. Yard, 3d regiment; Capt. Robert Gilchrist,