KNOXVILLE WHIG.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.

SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1861.

Wanting Offices.

We can occasionally hear of such remarks as this, used in remote spots from honest Union men in the country: "Tho'mows why Brownlow and the Union leaders of Knoxville oppose Secession, they want offices from Lincoln." Men who make remarks of this kind evidently judge other men by themselves.—Being controlled in all they do, by the most selfish motives, they think every body else dishonest, and that they are governed by the same unpatriotic motives which govern them. The Union leaders here, are not office-seekers—a class of men who have aspired to office, under the State or Federal Government, but on the contrary, most of them have refused to become candidates for office, when urged to do so, and when their elections also depended upon their consent to serve.

So far as we are concerned, we never made application, directly or indirectly, to Lincoln, or any of his friends, for office. We never intend to do so. Nay, he has no office of honor or profit that he could give us, if he were so inclined. And whether the North or South shall triumph in this war, we will not hold an office under either party or its Government.—We are for sustaining our Government—for upholding the Federal Laws and Constitution—and we are for putting down treason—and these are the reasons why we oppose Secession.

Is it Right?

We are occasionally informed by letter, that this, that, and the other distinguished Union man has come out for Secession, and therefore it is folly to oppose Secession any longer. This is a wonderful argument! The question with us is this—Is Secession right? It had its origin in fraud, falsehood, and perjury. It was put through in the first States that seceded, by lying dispatches by refusing the people a chance at it through the ballot-box, and by unlawful seizure of public property, and the most glaring violation of the Constitution and Laws of the land. Its advocates admitted on the floor of their treasonable Convention, that they had been working to that point for thirty years—that it was not the nigger they were fighting over, but a settled purpose to break up the Government. Knowing these facts, as we do, the turning over of prominent Union men to Secession, does not make the thing right in our estimation, and never can. Should the best men in the country take it into their heads that counterfeiting and forgery are right, and engage largely in both, would that make either right? Should the leading Clergymen of all the Churches conclude to advocate drunkenness, profane cursing and adultery, would that make either practice right? These are the questions we wish settled, before we are appealed to to join in the most wicked, treasonable, and unauthorized war upon our Government, that ever was waged. It is enough for us to know that this whole thing is in violation of law, of the Constitution, and of every principle of right; that it was conceived in sin, and shapen in iniquity; that it is controlled, and urged forward by the very worst class of men South of Mason and Dixon's Line. There is no cause for this war—there never was any cause for breaking up the Government—and believing this, as we honestly do, it is idle to point us to distinguished men, who have gone over to Secession. We are willing to look into such cases as those, who have turned, and are of honor or profit. But for God's sake, don't point us to men who have changed and turned up with offices and large salaries, in the civil or military departments, of Secession. These explain themselves, and need no comments.

False Dispatches.

We find in Secession papers some of the most notoriously false dispatches ever published to the world. There appears frequently, under sensation heads, displayed in large capitals, and with exclamation points. We never copy them, and the reason is, that we are satisfied that they do not contain a word of truth. Therefore, they have turned out to be false, and as a general result, they have destroyed public confidence in those Secession sensation dispatches. Usually, they carry the lie upon their faces, representing a few hundred Southern troops as whipping several thousand Yankees, killing and wounding so many, while nobody is hurt on the Confederate side. To listen at the "loud swelling words" uttered by these men, one would suppose that a Regiment of Yankees will take to flight, upon seeing one Southern man in uniform! We never give these exciting dispatches to our readers, and for the reason, we repeat, that we do not believe one word they set forth, and do not wish to humbug our readers, many of whom take no journal but ours.

At their Old Tricks Again.

We see letters, and extracts from letters, in several Southern Secession papers, boasting of the cast members of Union men, in East Tennessee, who are coming out for Secession, since the late election. Now, one gifted writer in a Georgia paper, speaks of whole counties having turned over to Secession. This is a revival of their system of wholesale lying, carried on before the February election, and again before the late June election. In this late election, these lying leaders and dispatches published in the Nashville and Memphis papers, claimed that they would carry East Tennessee! And yet, when the votes were polled, they lacked some twenty thousand votes of carrying East Tennessee, whilst out of 31 counties, they carried five, four of them by small majorities.

As soon as one defeat is over, they prepare for another, and sell, write, and publish the most extravagant falsehoods as to changes that are going on. We notify them that the ballot-box, on the first Thursday in August, will again convict them of lying. If they have the recruits they boast of, let them elect members to Congress, and to the Legislature, from East Tennessee. We give them notice that the Union men intend to elect, and that they will do it fairly, by majorities, and through the ballot-box.

Bringing out Candidates.

The proceedings of the meeting in Greene County, suggests to us the importance of the Union men at once, agreeing on suitable, reliable, and true Union men to serve in the Legislature, no matter where they may be called upon to meet. We can elect all the Senators and Representatives in this end of State, but the two Representatives in Sullivan and Monroe, and it is our duty to do it. Let there be no conflicts among our friends. Select a good and reliable man for each position to be filled, and see that he is elected. We have but one month to go upon, and no time for settling disputes between aspirants of the Union party. Let us have harmony at all hazards, and at the same time put forth good and reliable men. We want no men of doubtful position, either as to Union, or the separate independence of East Tennessee. We have the men, and let us elect them.

The Fate of Gen. Scott.

We have reflected much upon the position of Gen. Scott, and his probable fate. The ability with which he plans this campaign, and the patience with which he executes his plans, we have never doubted would result in the success of the Federal arms. To prevent this victory, and to bring defeated confusion upon the Federal army, we believe that the Old Hero will be assassinated. We have been looking for such a result—we are now looking for it—and we shall not be in the least surprised to hear of it at any time!

No Rebel Authority Recognized.

The Boston Journal contains the following correspondence, which speaks for itself:

Consulate of H. B. M. Canada,
Boston, May 6, 1861.

Sir: The crew list of the American barque Windsor, of Bath, and Captain Graves, of Rockland, State, lately arrived at this port, purporting to have been issued from the Custom House, and bearing the signature of Thomas Shields, Deputy Collector at New Orleans, I am informed by the master of said vessel, was never sent clearly to deliver authority from the State of Louisiana, and a government seized to exist at Montgomery, Alabama; the signature of such, consequently, is the same authority, as if the shipping articles were signed "New Orleans, and bear the usual heading, 'United States of America.'"

Not recognizing the right of the State of Louisiana to deny the power belonging solely to the General Government at Washington, and looking upon the pretended government at Montgomery as illegitimate, rebellious and irresponsible, and not recognizing its existence, jurisdiction or authority in any way or manner whatsoever; and being anxious, so far as is my power lies, to resist to the utmost the authority so asserted, and any influence that I may possess in maintaining the union of the United States of America and the due enforcement of its laws, I take the liberty of laying the matter before you, in order that I may, at your earliest convenience, receive such instructions as the premises as the nature of the case requires.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,
THOS. FARRER, U. S. Consul.

Legation of the United States,
London, 4th June, 1861.

Sir: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th May last, making certain inquiries touching the irregularities in the papers of the American barque Windsor of Bath, and the Captain Starret of Rockland, Me., lately arrived at Belfast.

It may be as well to establish the rule once for all, that no papers whatever, issued from a power in the United States purporting to be a power to that known and established by the Constitution and the law of the United States, can be deemed worthy of recognition by the United States. The people of the State of Louisiana are now known to be in a state of open rebellion. Hence, no ship's papers issued from any source established by them whatever, within the Custom House or outside of it, is to be considered as of more worth than if issued by an equal number of irresponsible individuals. The same rule may be held to apply in any similar case.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

Latest News by Telegraph.

We give the following brief items from our Secession exchanges. We have but little faith in them, and give them only for what they are worth.

Washington, June 29.—It is intimated that Gen. Patterson will be transferred. The Cabinet is becoming impatient.

It is rumored here that the Cabinet council have voted requesting Scott to take Richmond if possible before the assembling of the Confederate Congress.

Baltimore, June 30.—Six regiments have passed through Baltimore within the last twenty-four hours.

Richmond, July 1.—Several of the works shops in the penitentiary were burned this afternoon.

This neighborhood has been favored with good reasonable rains for the past two days.

Gharton, Va., July 2.—Skirmishing continues; but the results are suppressed by the Federalists.

St. Louis, July 2.—Nine Missourians, with powder for the purpose of blowing up bridges, have been arrested at Chillicothe, Ohio, and judged in jail.

The Gubernatorial Canvass—Hon. W. H. Polk.

In view of the coming Gubernatorial election—the circumstances under which it will occur—it is obvious to the mind of all good men in Tennessee that unanimity in the State in the choice of Governor is a matter of prime importance. Not so in the past, when party lines were strictly drawn and party struggles warmly urged, an overwhelming majority of our people are standing to-day shoulder to shoulder in a common cause and prompted by an all-pervading notion—the cause of Southern Independence and the maintenance of Tennessee in her present, exalted attitude.—We would have no strife between our people now; we would rather do all within our power to heal effectually whatever differences may exist among them. Old political associations should be forgotten, nor should aught be countenanced, in this hour of common danger, calculated to inflame such a source of division. We are willing, and anxious even, to sacrifice whatever preferences of a personal or political character which the public weal would seem to demand; and we have satisfactory assurance that at least a large majority of those who occupy a like sphere of influence with ourselves will be controlled by the same commendable disposition.

We have placed at the head of our columns the name of Hon. Wm. H. Polk, as a candidate for Governor of Tennessee; and, in so doing, we have felt the most earnest desire for unanimity throughout the State in the approaching August election. We regard Col. Polk as eminently fit for the position. We are assured that this candidacy will especially tend to remove the unhappy estrangement existing now between the people of East Tennessee and the remaining divisions of the State—a consummation most devoutly to be wished.

It is with this conviction of the good to be achieved, and of the importance of presenting a man fresh from the masses, that Col. Polk, yielding to solicitations from leading men of the several old political parties in Tennessee, is thus presented to the people.—His capacity for the exalted post to which he is now an aspirant, is certainly unquestionable. His state energy, high intelligence, and quick appreciation of an emergency, will render him a thoroughly efficient Executive. He will guard the weal of our gallant State with a watchful and jealous eye, keeping unsullied her lofty and brilliant escutcheon. Cannot all unite upon him in the approaching election? Surely we can—at least we feel that neither the prejudices of the past, or the fancies of personal preference now, will influence the mind of any considerable number of voters in the State. Tennessee, on a split on the coming fourth of August, in choosing her Governor for the next two years, would present a spectacle truly sublime—in keeping with the devotion of her great heart to the cause of Southern Independence.—*Nashville Banner.*

Meeting in Greene County.

At a meeting of a portion of the Union men of Greene county, who met in the Court House, in Greenville, July 1st, 1861, Azer Rogers, Esq., was unanimously chosen as Chairman, and W. D. Culver and E. Davis were appointed Secretaries, after which the Chairman asked Col. Crawford to explain the object of the meeting, which he did in a short but appropriate manner.

On motion of R. A. Crawford, the Chairman appointed James Britton, jr., Samuel Bastin, Jacob Myers, Samuel Lane, R. A. Crawford, and John Maloney, a committee to appoint delegates to attend a Convention at Fair Garden, Sevier county, to nominate a candidate for this Senatorial District, also to appoint delegates to attend at Rogersville Junction to nominate a candidate for the Floating district; and also to appoint delegates to meet at Greeneville, to nominate a candidate for Representative.

The Committee made the following report through their Chairman, which was unanimously adopted by the meeting:

Your Committee having taken into consideration the matters submitted to them, beg leave to make the following report:

1st. They recommend that a Convention be held at Fair Garden, Sevier county, Tennessee, of the counties composing the Senatorial District, viz: Greene, Cocke, Sevier and Blount, on Thursday, 18th day of the present month, (July, 1861,) and recommend the following as suitable persons to be named as delegates to said Convention from Greene county, (viz: Ma). John Maloney, Samuel L. Stephens, Jacob Bible, Christian Bible, Allen Baker, Thomas J. Easterly, Ephraim Doris, A. W. Walker, Jacob Myers, B. McDaniel, P. M. Bowley, and James Britton, jr.

And said Committee further recommend that a Convention be held at the Rogersville Junction, Hawkins county, Tennessee, on Tuesday, the 16th day of the present month, (July, 1861,) for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Floater, in connection with Jefferson, Hawkins and Hancock counties, who are also requested to send delegates to said Convention; and your Committee recommend the following persons as suitable delegates to said Convention from Greene county, viz:—Wm. S. White, Samuel Lane, B. McDaniel, S. E. McCorkle, J. W. Harold, Alexander Lane, John Jones, jr., J. G. Reeves, Franklin Broyles, J. M. Walker, A. G. Lane, P. B. Rader, Oliver Smith, R. E. Rader, C. Rainey, R. M. Young, George Tedrowe, Bennett Phillips, Leland Davis, Wm. A. Rainey, R. Carter, [illegible] Rankin, Sam'l S. Rankin, A. W. Rankin, Sam'l Rankin, Jr., Sam'l Rankin, Jacob Myers, P. B. Bowley, and George Kinsey.

Your Committee further recommend that a Convention be held in the town of Greeneville, Greene county, Tennessee, on the 13th day of the present month, (July, 1861,) for the purpose of nominating a suitable candidate to represent Greene county in the next General Assembly of Tennessee, and they recommend the following persons as suitable delegates to said Convention, viz:—Jefferson Graves, A. G. Brazeal, Jonathan Brabner, Jonathan Easterly, Henry Brooks, jr., Lauderdale Hutchinson, John Pawnee, A. W. Walker, Wm. Shields, Leland Davis, W. O. Maloney, Alex. Baker, Phillip Bowley, James Shaw, Jacob Myers, E. M. Moses, James Murphy, Charles Gass, Marshall Hartman, James Gass, John Harmon, Dr. Gourmey, John Maloney, C. H. Vestal, Samuel McGaughey, W. A. Brown, John J. Kitchell, A. W. Howard, W. G. Miller, W. D. Culver, John P. Hottenger, George Rainey, John Kidwell, Peter Harmon, Azer Rogers, Solomon Goods, Thomas Johnson, Jerry McMillin, Sam. Keller, James Shanks, Wm. S. White, David Rush, Sam. Bowen, S. L. Stephens, George Trobaugh, J. G. Gass, Capt. John Lane, Jacob Harmon, S. Lane, Jno. Hawkins, W. K. Motley, G. Click, S. S. M. Dunk, Stephen Johnson, George Gillespie, and A. W. Howard.

On motion of R. A. Crawford, Esq., it was ordered that a copy of the proceedings be forwarded to the Editor of the Knoxville Whig, with a request that he publish the same.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

AZOR ROGERS, Chairman.

W. D. CULVER, E. DAVIS, } Secretaries.

For the Knoxville Whig.

Treason and Rebellion.

Mr. Editor: If in accordance with your views of fitness, permit me to direct the attention of a certain class of your readers to Webster's definition of the words *Treason* and *Rebellion*, as follows: *Treason* is the highest crime of which a man can be guilty. *In general*, it is the offence of attempting to overthrow the government of the State to which the offender owes allegiance, or of betraying the State into the hands of a foreign power. "*Rebellion*, an open and avowed renunciation of the authority of the Government, to which one owes allegiance, or the taking up of arms traitorously to resist the authority of lawful government."

Now, the leaders of the present rebellion, with characteristic duplicity, are engaged in a treasonable Rebellion, which fills the above definitions to the letter, under the soft and misleading name *Secession*, knowing that Treason and Rebellion, which are capital crimes, would startle the well-disposed, and cause them to shrink from a crime which is punishable with *Death*, in every government on earth. They first managed to have a sectional President elected, making that a pretext for Secession and hostility against the Federal Government. They raised troops and seized the Federal Government property, which belongs conjointly to the people of all the States; and made threats and movements indicating that they would, by force of arms, capture the city of *Washington*; and all this, if I mistake not, before the Federal Government took any prompt measures to check them in their nefarious career.

Their pretext for these proceedings is, sometimes the Northern agitation of the slavery question, sometimes the Tariff question, and sometimes they speak contemptuously of a Republican Government. Will any one say that those engaged in this Rebellion are not traitors, and that of the most infamous class, for never were the rights of the subject secured to them, as under the Government against which they have rebelled. Let the term *Secession* be dropped, and let them have the appellation Traitors, they so justly deserve.—The faithful historian will do them justice in this respect. And an enlightened world will hold the leaders thereof in detestation as having, while under an oath to support the Constitution, and while receiving pay as members of Congress, they were plotting and carrying out measures for the destruction of that Government, and for passing an order that the people of the seceding States should not pay the debts they owed to the people of the free States; but that such debts should be paid into the Treasury of the South ern Confederacy—an improvement on Jeff Davis' repudiation.

And now, in the Middle and Western portions of the State, those who are unwilling to form traitors to their country, and renounce the inestimable Government which Washington and his coadjutors won through bloody strife, and bestowed on the people of these States, have the choice of swearing allegiance to the Southern Confederacy, or in leaving the State in from three to ten days.

ONE OF THIRTY THOUSAND.

East Tennessee, July 2, 1861.

The Church and the War.

The Mobile *Tribune* publishes the following extracts from a letter written to Bishop Potter, of Pennsylvania, by an Alabamian. The letter was called forth by the circular to the clergy of the Diocese issued by Bishop Potter, some weeks ago:—

"I desire, most sincerely, to know how, or on what grounds, a Churchman—especially a Bishop of the Church—and, beyond all, a Bishop bearing the reputation for moderation and discretion which belongs to you—can denounce, as 'in error,' and 'in arms against the constituted authorities of the land,' those who are armed, in writing, in obedience to the only *de facto* and, as we firmly believe, the only *de jure* authorities of our land, for the purpose of defending ourselves against an atrocious invasion. * * * *

"Two Clergymen, from my own immediate vicinity, have sent out their sons as privates in the ranks of the volunteer companies that have already gone forth towards the Virginia borders, perhaps to meet in battle some of those who may be encouraged to level their muskets and lift their swords against them, by the very language that you have put forth. Sight reverend and dear sir, there is some terrible mistake here, on one side or the other. It is monstrous, horrible, that such things should be. I beg you to explain how it is possible that you could, under the circumstances, give so much sanction and encouragement to those who are engaged in this unholy, unprovoked, wanton attempt to destroy us and all that is dear to us.

"If you can say anything that will tend to a restoration of that charity and confidence so deeply wounded, if not entirely broken, by the language of the prayers attributed to yourself and other prominent ministers of the Church, I beg that you will do it."

These, says the Tribune, were the material portions of the letter. A prayer that was appended by the two clergymen mentioned above, respectfully uniting in the request for an answer to the question propounded, and an explanation of the Bishop's extraordinary prayer.

To this communication Bishop Potter replies in the following letter:

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 13, 1861.

My Dear Sir:—You "beg me to explain how it is possible that I could, under the circumstances, give so much sanction and encouragement to those engaged in this *unholy, unprovoked, wanton attempt to destroy us, and all that is dear to us.*"

Your misconception is so radical that I almost despair of correcting it. What you regard as an "attempt to destroy you and all that is dear to you," is considered by us as simply an attempt to defend ourselves and the capital of our country from threatened invasion, our Constitution from destruction, and even our South ern brethren from that which is the surest protection of themselves and their peculiar institutions. From the time of the secession of South Carolina, to the storming of Fort Sumter, the General Government remained all but passive. If this heroic indispensable that we should know whether it was a Government, and whether the whole system that Washington and his compeers inaugurated in 1789, was not a delusion and imposture. This, my dear sir, is the whole story. Your theory not only disregards your own obligations under the Constitution, but it leaves to us no Government, except in name—opening the door for perpetual discord, and for secession without end.

I do not believe that at the North one man in fifty desires an invasion of your soil, or the destruction of your social system. They simply desire that you should not break up the Union by your own act of leaving it, but refer all subjects of complaint to a convention of all the States, which will be competent either to redress all grievances, or to provide a way in which you can retire from the Union, without dissolving the whole fabric of our General Government.

Under the present exasperated state of the sections, it is impossible to say to what length this conflict may go. But I assure you that, in the few lines above, you have the whole opinion of the loyal States, and of the Union men everywhere. Only the smallest number of fanatics think or talk of slavery. The whole question is one of self-defence, and of *Government or no Government.*

Yours, sincerely,
ALONZO POTTER.

Election Returns.

EAST TENNESSEE.

Counties	For Gov.	Maj.	For Sec. Sta.	Maj.
Anderson	1178	97	1141	[illegible]
Blount	500	397	503	[illegible]
Bradley	1700	617	1347	[illegible]
Carter	1382	707	670	[illegible]
Campbell	1000	58	933	[illegible]
Cocke	1043	80	1151	[illegible]
Carroll	195	319	907	[illegible]
Claiborne	1312	250	999	[illegible]
Grainger	1427	500	900	[illegible]
Greene	1600	744	941	[illegible]
Hamilton	1000	924	406	[illegible]
Hawkins	1400	918	552	[illegible]
Jefferson	830	170	211	[illegible]
Johnson	787	111	679	[illegible]
Knox	1067	603	1384	[illegible]
Loudon	1198	1318	1082	[illegible]
Monroe	778	1006		322
Morgan	630	50	500	[illegible]
Marion	600	418	180	[illegible]
McMinn	1145	900	340	[illegible]
Meigs	387	481		214
Polk	819	730		471
Rhea	392	300		158
Roane	1309	455	1114	[illegible]
Scott	521	19	807	[illegible]
Sequatchie	160	153		52
Sevier	1320	68	1400	[illegible]
Sullivan	837	1505		559
Washington	1445	1022	433	[illegible]
	33022	14189		

MIDDLE TENNESSEE.

Bedford	127	1586		863
Cheatham	51	702		647
Dickson	803	1149		1022
Davidson	76	1876		1710
Robertson	407	3055		2353
DeKalb	642	833		191
Dickson	73	1141		4068
Fentress	651	128	523	
Franklin		1652		1652
Giles	11	2458		2447
Grundy	9	528		519
Hardin	1051	498	549	
Humphreys		1047		1047
Hickman	3	1400		1397
Jackson	714	1483		769
Lawrence	35	1184		1049
Lewis	14	323		309
Lincoln		2912		2912
Macon	607	447	456	
Marshall	101	1642		1541
Henry	68	2731		2663
Montgomery	53	2631		2578
Overton	364	1471		1107
Robertson	17	3830		3813
Rutherford	73	2392		2319
Stewart	69	1839		1746
Sumner	69	6465		6396
Smith	676	1249		573
Van Buren	13	308		295
Warren	11	1419		1408
Wilson	353	2329		1976
White	721	1379		1249
Wayne	905	409	496	
Williamson	28	1949		1921
	8198	58265		

WEST TENNESSEE.

Benton	228	798		570
Carroll	1349	967	382	
Dyer	116	811		695
Decatur	550	310	240	
Fayette	23	1364		1341
Gibson	208	1909		1713
Henderson	1043	801	212	
Hardeman	29	1528		1499
Haywood	139	930		791
Henry	315	1746		1429
Lauderdale	7	763		756
Madison	29	2754		2725
McNairy	586	1318		732
Obion	64	2966		2902
Perry	108	789		681
Shelby	5	7132		7127
Tipton	16	943		927
Weakly	1201	1189	12	
	6117	28127		

VOTE IN CAMPS.

Camp Davis		506	506
Camp Duncan		111	111
Harper's Ferry		575	575
Fort Pickens		737	737
Fort Harris		159	159
Camp DeSoto		15	15
Bermudez Cp		16	16
Camp Jackson		622	622
		2741	

Good Men in Wrong Places.

A despatch received here yesterday announces the appointment of Bishop Polk, of Louisiana, to the office of Major General of the Provisional Army in the department of Mississippi and Red River. Should the worthy Bishop accept, he will be doing credit to his patriotism at the expense of his wisdom. The appointment is a bad one, in the first place, because while the country abounds in men who have been educated to the profession of arms, it is anything but just to set them aside for the elevation of men who must necessarily be ignorant of the duties to which they are called. Nineteen-twentieths of the failures of life arise from putting men in places for which they are not qualified, and we have no cause to suppose there are reasons that should make the case of the Louisiana Bishop an exception to the rule.

And again: can he still justice to the heavenly cause to which he has consecrated his life, abandon his dioceses and go into the camp? Is the Devil less busy than he is wont to be, that the watchman on the tower of Zion can safely leave his vigilance and abandon his post?

In justice to men far better qualified than himself, as well as to the cause whose interests are too sacred to be jeopardized upon contingencies of ignorance and inexperience, we do hope that Bishop Polk will decline the office, if, indeed, it has really been tendered.—*Savannah Republican.*

The Way a Powder Magazine is Fitted on Board a Man of War.—The U. S. steamer *Colorado*, at Boston on Friday, took on board her powder. The *Traveler* says:

The *Colorado* has a red flag at her masthead to-day indicating that she is taking her powder on board. All fires and lights are put out in the ship at this time, and all hands must have a cold dinner. Nothing can be cooked, even for the officers. The custom is generally to cook enough the day before the magazine is opened.

The *Colorado* will take about fifty thousand pounds of powder. It is placed in copper tanks, and each tank has from one hundred and fifty to two thousand pounds in it, all made into cartridges. Each tank is marked with the size of the cartridges. Each gun has three or four different sized cartridges, the largest being for the first charge. As the gun gets warm a smaller one is used, and so on down to the smallest.—Near the entrance to the magazine is what is called a light house. A large lantern is here arranged with a set of bull's eye, which throws a light into the magazine.—While the powder is being carried in, a man is here stationed with a bucket of water prepared to use it in case anything should happen to the lantern. The utmost care is used to prevent accident.

Dr. Motley on Secession.

The London Times of the 23d and 24th ultimo contains an able and exhaustive review of the causes of the American crisis, written by J. L. Motley, the historian. It goes over the whole ground, and we do not see how the several topics could have been presented with more strength and force. The following passages will show the directness with which Mr. Motley takes his subject home to English minds:

"It is strange that Englishmen should find difficulty in understanding that the United States Government is a nation among the nations of the earth; a constituted authority, which may be overthrown by violence, as may be the fate of any State, whether Kingdom or Republic, but which is false to the people if it does not its best to preserve them from the horrors of anarchy, even at the cost of blood. The United States happens to be a plural title, but the Commonwealth thus designated is a unit, '*E Pluribus Unum.*' The Union alone is clothed with imperial attributes; the Union alone is known and recognized in the family of nations; the Union alone holds the purse and the sword, regulates foreign intercourse, imposes taxes on foreign commerce, makes war and concludes peace. The armies, the navies, the militia belongs to the Union alone, and the President is Commander-in-chief of all. No State can keep troops or fleets.—What man in the civilized world has not heard of the United States? What man in England can tell the names of all the individual States? And yet, with hardly a superficial examination of our history and our Constitution, can it be globly of a confederacy, a compact, a copartnership, and the right of a State to secede at pleasure, not knowing that, by admitting such loose phraseology and such imaginary rights, we should violate the first principles of our political organization, should lie in the face of our history, should trample under foot the teachings of Jay, Hamilton, Washington, Marshall, Madison, Kane, Kent, Story, and Webster, and, accepting only the dogmas of Mr. Calhoun as infallible, surrender forever our national laws and our national existence.

"Englishmen themselves live in a united empire; but if the kingdom of Scotland should secede, should seize all the national property, forts, arsenals, and public treasure on its soil, organize an army, send forth foreign ministers to Louis Napoleon, the Emperor of Austria, and other Powers, issue invitations to all the pirates of the world to prey upon English commerce, swearing their piracy from pointing by the tower of Scotland, and should evacuate international pleading that they quote Buckingham Palace, it is probable that a blow or two would be struck to defend the national honor and the national existence, without fear that the country would be denounced as wicked and treasonable. Yet it would be different to show that the State of Florida for example, a Spanish province purchased for national purposes much here cared upon by the United States Government, for several millions, and fortified and furnished with navy yards for national use at a national expense of many more millions, and numbering at this moment a population of only 80,000 white men, should be more entitled to resume its original sovereignty than the ancient kingdom of William the Lion and Robert Bruce.

"The terms of the treaty between England and Scotland were perpetual, and so is the Constitution of the United States. The United Empire may be destroyed by revolution and war, and so may the United States; but a peaceful and legal dismemberment, without the consent of a majority of the whole people, is an impossibility."

For the Knoxville Whig.

Touch Not the Tempting Cup, My Boy.

Touch not the tempting cup, my boy,
Touch not the sparkling wine,
Treat not the glasses of the boys,
The drinkers of the vine.
The time may come, the hour may come,
Shall tell to you the reason why.

You'll not the tempting cup, my boy,
Your hopes prime their fadeless days,
Wh'n make a mock of sin,
The broken drunk'n's wailing cry,
Shall tell to you the reason why.

Touch not the tempting cup, my boy,
Through fiend fiends, or fate;
Date when the tempter urges you,
Dare bravely say, no, No.
The joyous angels from on high,
Shall tell to you the reason why.

Touch not the tempting cup, my boy,
In doing right, be brave;
Take not the first, a single step
Toward the drunkard's grave.
The widow's grief, the orphan's sigh,
Shall tell to you the reason why.

E. C. K.

ALBANY, N. Y., June, 1861.

PROSPECTUS OF THE KNOXVILLE WHIG.

CLUB RATES OF THE PAPER!

Rare Inducements to Subscribers and Agents.

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

Club Rates of the Weekly.

One copy one year, (in advance)	$ 2	00
Three copies, one year "	5	00
Five copies one year, "	8	00
Seven copies one year, "	11	00
Ten copies one year, "	15	00
Twenty copies one year, "	28	00

Club Rates of the Tri-Weekly.

One copy, one year—in advance	$3	00
Two copies, one year, in the same office,	5	50
Three copies, one year, " " "	7	50
Five copies, one year, " " "	11	00

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

W. G. BROWNLOW,
Editor and Publisher.

March 12, 1861.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Legislature.

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

☞ We are authorized and requested to announce JOHN T. BAYNE as a candidate to represent the Floating District of Knox and Sevier, in the next General Assembly of Tennessee.

☞ We are authorized to announce GEN. JAMES McKEE, of Knox, as a candidate for the State Senate, in the next legislature of Tennessee. Subject, however, to the will of the Union men of the District.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

The great three Pills ADD TO OUR VITALITY: they confirm us to resist the ACTION OF DISEASE.

The way in which a cure is effected may be interesting to professional men, yet it is sufficient for most of mankind to know or woman to search of health.

THEY WANT TO KNOW
WHAT MEDICINES CURES,
AND HOW IT CURES.
CONTINENCE AND DISEASES CURED

New York, April 5th, 1861.

Dr. B. Brandreth—Dear Sir—In the spring of 1855 I felt the misfortune to break my thigh, in consequence of which my constitution became greatly debilitated, and I suffered with great continence, attended with diarrhoea and severe pain in the bowel and side and oppression of the heart. I was attended by several physicians of the city for three years without obtaining relief, but despaired of a cure till finally I was induced to try your Pills, which should instantly relieve me, and in a short time completely restored my health. I consider them the best medicine in the world.

Yours truly,
JAMES MURPHY, 5th Ward.

Price 25 cents per box. Sold by Dr. JOHN JACKSON, Knoxville, Tenn., and by all respectable dealers in medicine. (June15-1y)

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

The undersigned will address the people of Knox County, in each Civil District, on the following days viz: At Justice's, Knoxville, Saturday, July 13.

2nd "	Kerns, Tuesday	2nd
9th "	Flint's, Wednesday	3rd
10th "	Maynes, Thursday	4th
11th "	M. L. Stephens, Friday,	5th
12th "	Rimmer, Saturday,	6th
16th "	Owen, Monday,	8th
17th "	J. Mynatt's, Tuesday,	9th
18th "	Hall's, Wednesday,	10th
19th "	Toney's, Thursday,	11th
20th "	Hughes', Friday,	12th
23rd "	Lowry, Tuesday	16th
24th "	Hodge's, Wednesday	17th
25th "	Baker, Thursday,	18th
26th "	Dougherty's, Friday,	19th
27th "	Carter's, Saturday,	20th
29th "	Baird, Monday,	22nd

JAMES BUCKEY.

JUST THE THING.—The attention was called this morning to a friend of ours, who, a few months ago, was sickly, feeble and debilitated, now he is healthy, strong and robust. This great change was produced by taking Nelson's Celebrated Strengthening Cordial. It is a real Elixir of Life.

We advise every reader who may be healthy and debilitated and all who are well and wish to keep so, to try it.—*Evening Herald.* (June15-1y)

TWO VERDICTS

from two very important sources, in relation to

CHRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE.

The fact of these testimonies is from citizens of Dr. Chilton, who has so equal in this locality as his complete chemists, and declares the dye to be absolutely free from deleterious ingredients. This may be called

THE SCIENTIFIC VERDICT.

The second testimony is a popular one. The thousands who use the dye are unanimous in recommending it above all others, for the exquisite natural shades of the blacks and browns it imparts, and the rapidity of its effect. This is

THE PUBLIC VERDICT.

The documents which constitute these verdicts may be seen at the establishment of Christadoro, No. 6 Astor House, New York.

Sold everywhere, and applied by all Hair Dressers. Christadoro, No. 6 Astor House, New York. (June15-1y)

To Consumptives.—The Advertiser having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affect, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure Cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he considers to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may be a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburgh, Kings county, New York. (June15-1y)

THE FOLLOWING is a sample of the numerous letters constantly receiving for Hostetter's Stomach Bitters:—

CARANDAHA, July 18th, 1859.

Messrs. Reid Cole & Smith, Pittsburgh, Pa.: Gentlemen: As my wife was so much benefited by your Stomach Bitters last year, I think it my duty to write you that she has not been troubled with her complaint since she commenced using your Bitters. Her health is now good. I have purchased several dozen bottles of Bitters this summer, but the sale is so far superior to other bitters that I think it needless to trouble you. I may trouble you to try your Bitters in my proposition, for medical purposes, and convinced such material as I think I have recommended it to others and have sold about two dozen per week for some time. I have all kinds of spirituous liquors in my store, but there is none that I can honestly and truthfully recommend as your Bitters. So I ask, if they have helped so beneficially my acquaintance, I do so. Yours respectfully,

PHILO WILSON.

HIGHLAND BITTERS ON SCOTCH

Having the proper tonic and stomachic properties of the life of mankind, commendatory to the health of the human body. This unrivalled medicine expels the hidden poison of the Scurvy, and renders all the Bowels and secretions perfect and healthy. Sold by the Sole Proprietors, R. MANSFIELD & CO., Wholesale Druggists, New York, and sold also by JOHN JACKSON, Knoxville, Tenn. (June15-1y)

MARRIED.

SUTHERLAND—CARY.—At the residence of Charleston