KNOXVILLE WHIG

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

East Tennessee—Its Position and Duty.

The memorial in behalf of the people of East Tennessee to the Legislature, heretofore published in our columns, was refused by that body, to a Joint Committee of Secessionists. As might have been expected, it met with no very favorable reception. Not venturing to meet the question boldly themselves, they turn it over to their successors. The reason they assign for this course is that "the Committee are not satisfied that the citizens seeking by their memorial to have East Tennessee erected into a new State, represent the people of East Tennessee!" We will not stop to consult how far they consulted the gentlemen who hurried to Nashville with intelligence that the Greeneville Convention had broken up in a row, and that Messrs. Netherland, Temple, Baxter, Fleming and Thornburg had withdrawn from it in disgust; or our voluminous letters not to there by their Brother Secessionists of East Tennessee, before they arrived at this conclusion. Further on in their report they say, "If, however, there exists in the hearts of a majority of the citizens of East Tennessee, a desire to form themselves into a separate State, and we are mistaken in our conclusions, we submit that the question can be better disposed of by our successors, who will assemble in a few months fresh from the people."

The adoption of this report by the Secession Legislature means, if it mean anything at all, to commit themselves and the party they represent to the policy of allowing East Tennessee to depart in peace, provided "a majority of the hearts of the people" so desire. It is in fact a solemn pledge to that effect. As such, we joyfully accept it, and will act upon it up to the letter in good faith. It so happens, that within one short month, the people of East Tennessee will have abundant opportunity to make known the desire of their hearts, by unmistakable demonstration. By the Constitution of Tennessee, Thursday, the first day of August next, is designated for a general election, when the following questions will be submitted to the people, each involving the issue made by the Legislature, with the memorialists of East Tennessee:

1. The Legislature, by an act of June 28th, submitted to the people to vote for or against the Permanent Constitution of the Confederate States. The act says, those in favor of the adoption of said Constitution, shall have written or printed on their tickets, the words "FOR THE PERMANENT CONSTITUTION;" those opposed to its adoption, shall have written or printed on their tickets, the words "AGAINST THE PERMANENT CONSTITUTION." The Secessionists will, of course, vote "FOR THE PERMANENT CONSTITUTION;" and the Union men "AGAINST THE PERMANENT CONSTITUTION."—While we utterly deny the constitutionality of this act, it still affords the people of East Tennessee an opportunity to express, at the ballot-box, their abhorrence and detestation of the so-called Southern Confederacy, and their determination not to be dragged into it.

2. By the law of Tennessee in full force, unrepealed, (Code, section 525,) the people on this day are to choose Representatives to the *Congress of the United States*. By the Proclamation of Isham G. Harris, the Governor, they are at the same time to choose *Representatives to the Congress of the Confederate States*. Between the two, Tennessee will be well represented! Of course the Secessionists will vote for candidates to represent them in the *Confederate Congress*; and the Union men will vote for candidates to represent them in *the Congress of the United States*. This, too, will test their devotion to the Union, and their secession to being represented any where by men who, as a condition of their taking their seats, would have to swear *to support the Constitution of the Southern Confederacy*.

3. On the same day, the people will elect members to the General Assembly. The formation of a separate State will enter into this contest. The Secessionists will, unquestionably, where they have any hope of success, endeavor to elect Secession candidates; the Union men will vote for unequivocal and devoted Union men, pledged to their policy.

4. We have no doubt that Mr. NELSON, the President of the East Tennessee Convention, will, in obedience to the 6th and 8th Resolutions adopted at Greeneville, fix the same day for the election of Delegates to the Convention to be held at Kingston. This will give the Union men an additional opportunity to manifest the "desire of their hearts."

5. Lastly, the election of Governor, on the same day, affords still another issue to test the sentiments of our people. How they will vote it, we cannot say, and we assume to speak for ourselves alone. As a separate State, we shall need a Governor, and we suggest to the Union men of East Tennessee, that they adopt a candidate of their own, with a view to his occupying that position. Let the people in the other portions of the State, select the man of their choice, without interference from us. Those whom we were accustomed to regard as our friends, those whom we have followed through evil report and good report, deserted us in the very hour of trial, and brought us to shame before our common enemies, by rushing into Secession; and now, if they shall get either more or less than they have bargained for, they need feel under no obligations to us, who, being "so far remote from the sources of information," have chosen to remain true to our principles, and faithful to the Government to which we have owed and they professed allegiance.

Such is the five-fold attestation, which, in scarcely more than three weeks, the people of East Tennessee will give of their wishes and sentiments. It remains to be seen how far the Secessionists will adhere to their pledges, and abide by the result. Twice already have we been heard. Let us speak the third time in tones of thunder!

But mean time, what is Secession doing in East Tennessee? More than two weeks ago, a resident of Knoxville, who claims to be a native of Washington county, went to Nashville and urged Gov. Harris to send six Regiments of troops into East Tennessee, to hold the Unionists in check. The Governor consulted with two distinguished Middle Tennesseans about the propriety of such a move, and one of them swore that if it were done, he would follow the other Regiments and come to the defence of the East Tennesseans! Other prominent Secessionists, whose names we have, went to Nashville on the same errand. Others, as the Governor admits, wrote him numerous strong letters, to the same effect. It is now about two weeks since troops began to move for different points, in the strong Union counties of East Tennessee—Claiborne, Campbell, Roane and Morgan counties. Already, as we have been informed, and as the Secession note admits, have hundreds of troops poured upon them, against their consent, and in hostility to their known and expressed wishes. A leading Secessionist in Knoxville, has declared to more than one person, within the last few days, that the purpose of these troops was to force the Union men in subjection, or, in his own language, "to make them believe themselves free," and that they intended to station them all over East Tennessee. Another prominent Secessionist, in Roane county, has given out that it is their purpose to station some hundreds of troops in the quiet and peaceful town of Kingston. This direction was made, we are assured, because it was determined to have the next Union Convention at that place. The following, taken from the Georgia Secession papers, speaks for itself:

PACIFICATION IN TENNESSEE.—A dispatch to [illegible]

A few days ago, two pieces of Artillery were received here, as we are told, from Charleston, with a promise of five more, six in all.—Our citizens were apprised of the presence by repeated discharges on the 4th. We have reason to believe that the trains passing have been watched for Artillery officers, with a view to engage one or more to call a halting enough to place their guns in batteries, so as to command the town. These, we need not say, are acts of war, and are manifestly intended to repress here, as has been done elsewhere, the free expression of opinions and sentiments, by Union men. It may be that the young men who have volunteered, did so to be quartered upon their brethren, Tennesseans, and to keep them in subjection, or in the language of one of their leaders, "to shoot the traitors at home," meaning their neighbors. Some few may have volunteered for this purpose, but we do not believe the most of them did. They have been invigled into a service which they never dreamed of.

One of the most prominent arguments used by Secessionists against the formation of a separate State by East Tennessee, have been thus: *We would then bring the war right among ourselves.* As we understand it, the argument amounts to this: "We intend you shall submit to us, and go with us into the Southern Confederacy, and we had rather you do so humbly and without resistance; but if you do not, we will make war upon you and force you to do it." In other words, it is willing submission or forcible submission, that is offered us. For our part—and we believe we speak the sentiments of an immense majority of the people of East Tennessee, we never mean to go into the Southern Confederacy by either of these processes. Nor yet do we wish for war. We desire to remain in the Union, but to be at peace with our neighbors. We have offered no objection to their volunteering; we have interposed no obstacle to the passage of troops along our Railroads. We have interfered with no one either in the search of the right he thought he had lost, nor in the enjoyment of any right which he thought he possessed. The Union men suffered their flags to float unmolested; they took theirs down to avoid further annoyance. They have desired neither to molest nor to be molested—simply to be permitted to attend to their own affairs, and to be let alone. This the Secessionists have refused, and have committed various and repeated acts of war upon us. They have now commenced hostilities anew. We must meet them as best we can. We have petitioned, entreated, implored; we have humbled ourselves at the feet of power. We have been neglected, disregarded, spurned. But we would make one more attempt. We would send to the Governor and his Military Board a commission of our best men, to urge them to withdraw their troops, and no longer to quarter them upon our people, as a measure at once wise and pacific. If at the eleventh hour, they still listen to reason, it will be far better than the dread alternative of arms.

But should every pacific effort fail, it is gratifying to know that we shall not be left to struggle for our independence alone. We have from the *National Intelligencer*, an authentic source, assurances that our constitutional and legal rights *will be sustained and protected*, against the aggressions of our unconstitutional rulers; and from ROBERT J. BRECKINRIDGE, D. D, the encouraging declaration, that thousands of brave and loyal Kentuckians, are ready to rally under the flag of ROBERT ANDERSON, the gallant defender of Fort Sumter, for the defense of their compatriots in East Tennessee. The path of duty is clearly before us, and is therefore the path of safety, and in the end will be the path of peace. Let the thousands of Union men in East Tennessee, who belong to "Home Guards," drill regularly, keep up their organizations, and hold themselves in readiness to strike for their independence, and to defend their right whenever called upon, and driven to that dread alternative!

East Tennessee Peace Measures.

The Secession papers in Middle and West Tennessee, have a great deal to say about the propriety of East Tennessee coming to terms, and her citizens acquiescing in the will of the majority. At Nashville, assurances of a kindly disposition were given, by the leading men towards East Tennessee, and with such apparent sincerity, as to induce candid, and sensible men in this end of the State to believe they were acting in good faith. But upon the heels of all this, the Military Board are throwing company after company, into our out counties—some of Cavalry, and others of Infantry, and taking charge of the strong Union counties, preparatory to subjugating the whole Union force of East Tennessee. Dispatches have gone from Knoxville, to the Governor of South Carolina, to send Cannon here, to aid in crushing out rebellion in East Tennessee. Letters have gone from here to Gov. HARRIS, urging the sending of a strong force here, to put down the Union rebellion. The pretense for all this crowding troops into the out counties, is to prevent Andrew Johnson from coming out of Kentucky with a large Federal Army. No one really believes so ridiculous a story as this, but it serves as a pretext for filling up all the counties with troops, and surrounding the quiet citizens while at work, and *compelling* them to declare for the Southern Confederacy! That this is the object of these movements, some of the more indiscreet leaders of Secession admit. And if further proof were wanting of the truth of these statements, it is to be found in Secession papers, coming to us from other States. These are the *Peace Measures* proposed for East Tennessee. We shall see how they operate. They are in keeping with the hollying and invalling course of these Knoxville Secession leaders, ever since the storm was raised. The difference is, then they have had troops to kiss upon the town leaders; now they are hissing them upon the masses in the country, and in the mountain gorges!

A Clerical Sabbath Breaker.

The *Reverend* Mr. E. R. Carswell, of Jefferson county, Georgia, delivered a low-down, abusive stump speech, and a blackguard harangue, on Sunday the 2d of June, at Way's Meeting House, which is published in the Macon *Christian Index*, for the 20th of June, and labelly styled "A Sermon on the state of the Country." We give the following extract, as a specimen of the style of this old black-[illegible]:

"By the Electrics of heaven, we have but one heart for the South. We fear the traitors among us more than we do our foe abroad.—After Rome had stood for twelve hundred years the admiration of the world, she lost her liberties and her empire through the treachery of her own sons. Alaric the Visigoth, Genseric, Attila and Odoacer made an easy conquest of Rome not simply by pouring their hordes of Northern vandals into her bosom, but simply because they found, in the heart of Rome villainous traitors, ready to become the dirty tools of her foreign enemy. We believe there are but few if any traitors in the South, compared with the number of her loyal men, yet they are some. There is that arch traitor *Cassius M. Clay*, of Kentucky, there is base old *Andy Johnson*, and there is that prince of liars and high priest of hypocrites, *Reverend W. G. Brownlow*. There are a few in Missouri, a few in Virginia, and a number in Maryland, with old *Hicks*, the basest of the base, at their head."

Our reply to this is, that a few years ago, a Preacher by the name of *Carswell*, in that section of Georgia, was charged with being *the fool of one of the sisters in his Church*.—Whether if this is not the man! If so, he is also said to be a good Judge of liquor!

The Race for Governor.

Gov. HARRIS and the Hon. WM. H. POLK are candidates for Governor of this West, and the papers that support them have their chosen with some spirit. If the Union party of East Tennessee, with their 30,000 of a majority, were disposed to take part in this fight, Gov. HARRIS is so very odious to them, that they will never support him as against any other man who might be named. His arbitrary war policy—his violations of the Constitution and Secession and partiality, in appointing men to office—his putting of the class of men, and influences who have governed him in East Tennessee, and through him, put the control of the Banks, have driven all Union men from him in this end of the State. Say, his mixing up, either by "accident or design, with the worst men in East Tennessee, who seek to gratify their personal revenge, and cowardly purposes against Union leaders here, has actually *conquered* the Union men of East Tennessee against him. There never has been a man in the State, in thirty years, who was so unacceptable to the Union party of East Tennessee as Gov. HARRIS is.

On the other hand, WM. H. POLK has rather been a favorite of the Union men of East Tennessee. As one of the original Union men, and a Douglas Democrat, he made a very favorable impression in this end of the State, and but for a late *authoritative* publication in the Nashville *Banner*, he would have been able to beat Gov. HARRIS 25,000. But the publication in the *Banner*, we incline to think, has destroyed Col. POLK's prospects here. We regret to have met with it, worded most explicitly, as it is. These are the words and these the sentiments attributed to Col. POLK by the *Banner*, a paper which advocates him with much zeal:

POSITION OF COL. POLK.—We are somewhat surprised to learn that many persons are in doubt as to Col. Polk's position. We can state it, *authoritatively*, in a few words. Col. Polk was an original Union man, and acted with that party until it disbanded upon the proclamation of Lincoln calling out seventy-five thousand troops to subjugate the South. He voted on the 8th of June for *Separation and Representation*. He is in favor of the adoption of the Permanent Constitution of the Confederate States by the people of Tennessee on the 1st Thursday in August next. He is for the most vigorous and effective prosecution of the war for Southern Independence, and opposed to any compromise or settlement short of the acknowledgment of our independence.

When Will the Struggle Terminate!

There is much anxiety in the public mind, as to when this war will end, and to what extent it will be carried. The cause for solicitude, at the North, in regard to this great effort to put down an infamous Rebellion, is a fear that the Northern mind may become distrustful and unsteady. The cause for solicitude at the South, is that the bogus Government of the Cotton States, is out of money and credit, and can't help being otherwise as long as the miserable Confederacy is not recognized as a Government, either at home or abroad. Sinister influence of various kinds, we know, are working among even the friends of the Union, to close out the war. Timid men express fears that all this expenditure of blood and treasure, will accomplish nothing in the end, and question whether after all, it is not better to take up with some compromise, or even let the South go altogether. Impetuous men vent their impatience that events do not march with greater speed, and cast doubts upon the ability and fidelity of the Government and its military leaders. Selfish men, disappointed in some selfish, personal or political object, hoping to better themselves by a change of affairs, of at least to gratify their resentments, loose no opportunity to make trouble. The great popular Union heart, has thus far admirably withstood all such unfavorable influences, and is still stoutly braced for the conflict before it. The President calls for an Army of 400,000 men, and for *four hundred millions of dollars* to put this war through, and to crush out this wicked, treasonable, hell-born and hell-bound Rebellion. Congress will grant all three men, and all this money, and we predict, with perfect confidence, that the Government forces will be victorious; that the Constitution and Laws will be upheld; that the wicked and corrupt men who inaugurated Secession, will be overthrown, and that their names will go down to posterity, associated only with the idea of *infamy*.

An Unanswerable Argument.

Some of the more shrewd, and more statesman-like leaders of Secession in this city, have discovered, what every reading man in East Tennessee has known for 22 years, the length of time we have been editing a paper—that is to say, that on all occasions, under all circumstances, and in every race in which Gov. Johnson was concerned, we opposed him, and uttered against him the bitterest things we were capable of uttering! The point is this: Brownlow having fought Johnson for almost a quarter of a century, and said many very hard things against him, therefore the leaders of Secession in Knoxville, were justified in *forging* letters in his name, and attempting to *steal* five or ten thousand dollars from Amos A. Lawrence, of Boston, in New England Bank Bills!

Let us extend the line of argument. We have said certain desperate hard things about, and kept up a war of great severity, for ten years past, upon certain unprincipled men, who are leaders of Secession in Knoxville, and elsewhere, and on this account, certain other leaders of that party would be justified in *forging* the name of Gov. Harris, or some other prominent man, and *stealing* large amounts of money from some other person! And because of this, too, the Post Office, here, or in some other town should, through some influence or other, lend itself to carry on this mode of warfare, and of slandering, and no community but any right to enquire who is guilty, or why the parties went into such speculations. This may be Secession logic, and Secession morality, but it will not strike the distant reader, as in accordance with creeds of honest men, or men entitled to the confidence of gentlemen, of any political party.

Copy of a Confederate Pass.

The following is a copy of a pass signed by "G. T. Beauregard, Brigadier General Commanding," and dated "Headquarters' Department of Alexandria, June 12, 1861:

"By authority of the Governor of Virginia J—— D——, mother, and sisters have permission from these headquarters to leave the State of Virginia. They will be permitted to take with them such moveables as cannot be of assistance to the army. The commanders of all guards, pickets, videttes, or mounting parties whom they meet will be careful in ascertaining that they do not carry beyond our lines either horses, wagons, fire-arms, or anything else that may be used by the enemy."

This is reducing the condition of the free white man below that of a free negro, in any Abolition State in the Union. The bearer of the pass, as we have his statement in the Baltimore *American*, says that all the young men in Virginia are being forced into the army. The magnificent crop of grain now ripening will not be half taken care of. The men are in the army, and the negroes are roaming at will. Cattle run at large. Horses and wagons are seized by Beauregard, and no compensation made."

Poor old Virginia! She is now beginning, and only beginning to reap the fruits of inviting the trampling of the Cotton States to transfer the war to her soil, to war run her territory, sot up her substance, and destroy her agricultural prosperity. But worse times are coming upon her. Her citizens will see sights before this unholy war is terminated. Let them be surfeited with horrors of war, as they have contributed largely to bring it on!

The Attraction of our Office.

Two of the officers of a volunteer Company stationed here, made their appearance in our office, and on with it, to the gun of the *Bazoo*, on Tuesday evening, in the hearing of a very respectable gentleman. In consequence of this threat, there was some little stir upon our streets on Wednesday, though no demonstration was made. There are two or three men in Knoxville, smarting under old exposures of their villainies, dishonesty and cowardice, who would like to prompt traitors to do what they lack the nerve to undertake. The following sentence from MACAULAY suggests a lesson that some men in Knoxville should deeply ponder:

"In revolutions men live fast; the experience of years is crowded into hours; old habits of thought and action, are violently broken; novelties, which at first sight inspire dread and disgust, become in a few days, familiar, endurable, attractive."

We are in the midst of a fearful revolution, and we have a few bad men here, who seek to make it subservient to their own selfish purposes, and vindictive feelings. They coolly calculate the chances of making this occasion of the concentration of troops here, promote their private aims of gain, and their malevolence. Let them mature well their hellish schemes, and execute them promptly, and above all, let them prepare for what may *follow*. Disturb our office, if you dare—molest our person, if you dare! We are here, and we intend to write and publish just what we please, and take the consequences. And we tell you again, you *unprincipled forgers of the Johnson letters*, that there are but two ways by which you can stop the publication of our paper—one is to destroy the office, the other is to stop our wind-pipe!

The Varnell's Station Post Master.

That most miserable, and contemptible of all the *puppies* who are acting as Post Masters, North or South, the official at Varnell's Station, on the Railroad between Cleveland and Dalton, has said that he did not want any Vigilance Committee, to tell him not to hand out "Brownlow's Whig"—he knows it to be incendiary—he knows what is for the interest of the South—and upon his own hook, he boasts that he refused to hand out our paper! Not only so, but when one of our subscribers desired to mail a letter to us, he refused to mail it, unless it were sent unsealed, and subjected to his inspection. Wonderful man! His father raised him to work, but being the most lazy devil in the family, he was placed in the *Mill*, and by *some act in milling*, he raised the wind so as to get up a small stock of goods, and after this had the sublime degree of Post Master for Varnell's Station conferred upon him. This made him a fool, and added to the fact that he was previously a *knave*, he was at once qualified for the dirty work in which he has engaged.

When appointed Post Master, he took this oath: "I, B. K. do *solemnly swear*, that I will faithfully perform all the duties required of me, and *abstain from everything forbidden by the laws*, in relation to Post Offices and Post roads, &c. Who does not see that in refusing to hand out our Whig, and to mail letters to our address, this base, contemptible, and corrupt scoundrel has perjured himself? But why dwell upon such a dirty theme? If any man making any sort of pretensions to a knowledge of mankind, will look this poor devil in the face, inspect his countenance—see his eyes, mouth, and general expression of countenance, and mistake him, either for an honest man, or a gentleman, we will forthwith retract all we have said.

Morality of Volunteers

We suppose that among volunteers in camp, it is as we find it in all communities—some men have a high sense of honor, due respect for the feelings and rights of others, and a decent regard for morality; while others have have no pride of character, no sense of honor, and no appreciation of the conduct of a gentleman. Since the Southern troops have been stationed here, both some of the officers and privates have visited us. Others have passed and re-passed daily, conducting themselves like men of honor, who have been well-raised, and respect the feelings and rights of others. Others, we regret to say, have behaved very badly, and *some few* continue to do so. Men who will pass our dwelling, swear and blackguard, about for Jeff Davis, and groan for Brownlow, can excite no feelings in our bosom but those of scorn and contempt. We conclude that their raising has been bad, their education worse, and their instincts those of vagabonds. No *gentleman* will curse, blackguard, or otherwise insult a private family, in passing along the street or public highway; and those who do so are not worthy of notice from any decent man.

The Boot on the Other Leg

The Secession papers have been boasting, telegraphic wires have been lying, as to a great victory achieved over Gen. Patterson, at Williamsport, by the Southern forces, who repulsed them three times. As usual, when the facts have come to light, the victory appears to have been won on the other side; and we place the boot on the other leg by giving the naked truth, from the head of the army:

Hagerstown, July 3.—Geo. Drake of Milwaukie, was killed in the fight at Williamsport.

The following dispatch was received here at ½ past 4 o'clock this morning.

BLACK RIVER, NEAR MARTINSBURG.

Col. E. D. Townsend, Ass't. Adj. Gen.—I left Williamsport at 6 o'clock this morning for this place, and drove and routed the rebels, who were about 10,000 strong, and who had four guns.

I now occupy their camp with the loss I regret to say, of three killed and ten wounded.

Signed, R. PATTERSON,
Maj. Gen. Commanding.

It is said that Gen. Scott was much gratified with this news.

Well done Ladies!

PHILADELPHIA, MONROE CO., TENN., July, 1861.

Dr. W. G. Brownlow, Ed Knoxville Whig:—Dear Sir:—The ladies of this place say that your paper, which so zealously and nobly maintains the principles fought for by our fathers, and which has so fearlessly fought the heresy of Secession ever since it was inaugurated in South Carolina, *must* and *shall* be sustained. In testimony whereof please find enclosed Twenty-One Dollars, and the accompanying list of subscribers:

FOR THE TRI-WEEKLY WHIG.

Mrs. Arabella Zigler,	$1 00
" Sarah Swanner,	1 00
" S. E. Phifer,	1 00
" M. J. Franklin,	1 00
" S. F. Porter,	1 00
" E. Temple,	1 00
Miss Nancy Hope,	1 00
" S. Porter,	1 00
" Margaret Byrum,	1 00
" R. J. Brown,	1 00
" Malinda Murray,	1 00
" N. J. Kennedy	1 00
" Carrie Cleveland,	1 00
" Sophy Laughlin,	1 00
" Carrie Jones,	1 00
" Elizabeth Parsley,	1 00
" Carrie Hutchison,	1 00

FOR THE WEEKLY WHIG:

Miss Susan Carter,	1 00
Mrs. Kate Johnson,	1 00
Mr. J. B. Jones,	2 00

"Confederate Loan Meetings"

Under this caption the Southern papers are advertising for meetings in counties, towns, and civil districts, to procure loans of *Produce* to the Confederate Government. They can't get their money loans taken, and they are now striking for *Produce*, such as Cotton, Corn, Wheat, and whatever they can use or turn into money, at a sacrifice or otherwise. And yet, without money or credit, we find this bogus Government threatening to exterminate the Government of the United States!

Troops South of Here.

We are permitted to make the following extracts from referred private letters written by a lady. All they relate to the quartering of troops upon the peaceful inhabitants of a neighboring county, they will be read with interest:

JAMESTOWN, June 29, 1861.

Dear Mrs. ——, I only write now to give exaggerated accounts of our "difficulties" that may reach you. It is true, we had quite a demonstration here yesterday, with speeches, resolutions, &c., which frightened some of our "secession" friends quite out of their wits. Of course, we are all very indignant, and very much outraged, that the "sacred soil" of Campbell county should be desecrated by the tread of an "invading foe," and of course the "cubs" will have to look pretty sharply to their departure out of this *stormy* *our Republican*. I incline to the opinion that they are quite as willing to depart themselves decently, as we are that they should do so—but in any case, I am safe to say their stay among us will not depend so much on their number of troops as on their good behavior. The people are not at all inclined to tolerate it, but leading Unionists incline to more moderate counsels. We are all quite amused at what they give out as their design in coming here—viz: to prevent the passage of arms to East Tennessee. If arms are to be had, we shall doubtless find a mode of getting them, even though Jeff should bring his whole army to *blockade* the way. They know mighty little of these mountain men, for nobody is scared and "nobody hurt."

Some of our "braves," as a set off to the entertainment of yesterday, took a little too much of the "glory get over," and had Mr. —— take his flag down. We all regretted it very much, particularly as they had quite a scene over it—*James*, his little son, holding Mr. —— to keep him from shooting—but he says nothing could have prevented his killing *two* of them, (there were only *three* engaged in the outrage,) but nothing could have prevented his killing two, but that his children were weeping around him. The boys, who went over to mediate, say he cried profusely himself. What makes the point is, that both he and his wife had taken every opportunity of saying that they would have the heart's blood of any one who attempted to remove the flag. Neither of them is very sanguinary, and I suppose they only talked for effect. Our people tried to prevent it, but were unable, and several went over and apologized, and I believe offered to put it up again. Afterwards they concluded to take ours down, as they were mutually a source of irritation, so that no banner, of any kind, floats in the breeze. There was opposition enough to taking ours down, and it was only done after the village had become perfectly quiet, and no person was here who would have offered resistance. * * * * * *

July 3d.—I do not believe that you are half as belligerent as I am. The troops are not quartered at "Wheeler's Gap," but at "Big Creek Gap," and will be starved out in a week longer.

I supposed the disturbances here would be greatly exaggerated, as their custom is, but I confess that the *Register's* account, as far exceeded my expectations as—but where's the use of words!

Very truly yours, ——

The Whiskey Blockade.

The blockade by the Federal Government, of all the Southern ports, and the cutting off of trade, of all kinds, has damaged the business of both North and South, and subjected us to many inconveniences. It has, however, greatly benefitted the South in one important particular, though the parties benefitted, will be the last to acknowledge the fact. Whiskey has become contraband of war, and Cincinnati, which has for years, kept the South flooded with Pike's rectified red-eye, bluerain, and rot-gut—Dexter's tangle-foot burstbread, and double-refined essence of damnation, have all been pried out of our markets, by the blockade.

The Congressional Candidates.

From the Card of Mr. NELSON, it will be seen that he is a candidate for Congress, election the first Thursday in August. Mr. MAYNARD is the candidate of the Union party in this District. Geo. W. BAUGUS, we understand, is the candidate for the third District. Let them be voted for by every Union man in their bounds, and elected, as they can be, ought to be, and will be.

"Home Guards."

At Bull's Gap, in Greene county, the Union men have formed a company of "Home Guards," as we are told, numbering about 200 men, and have had two several meetings to drill them. We are pleased to find that these "Home Guards" are being organized in all parts of East Tennessee, and are drilling once in each week. Let the companies everywhere be increased, and let them practice military tactics. It can do no harm, as they are for peace, and if circumstances make it necessary for them to defend their rights, they will only be the better prepared.

☞ The Richmond *Enquirer* readily yields to a despotic censorship over the press, and all newspaper correspondents, by the tyrannical authorities of the Southern Confederacy. Will they stop at this *surveillance*? No, they will, when they get through this war, attempt to inaugurate the Alien and Sedition laws. Better drop, at once, all pretensions to Republicanism, and give up all political and personal rights, for this is what the *Democrats* of the Confederacy aim at!

☞ Gov. ELLIS, of North Carolina, died at Red Sulphur Springs, in Monroe county, Virginia, Monday was a week ago, of pulmonary affection. He will be quite a loss to the Secessionists of that State, as he done more than every man in the State to force the State into Secession.

Kentucky Neutrality

Some of the Secessionists tell us, whether truly or not we can't say, that the Federal Government contemplates sending arms through the Eastern part of Kentucky into East Tennessee, and they charge that this must be regarded as a gross violation of Kentucky neutrality. A writer in the Louisville Courier discusses the subject in this fashion:

LEXINGTON, KY., June 22, 1861.

The good people of Kentucky may, perhaps, learn with surprise, that their boasted neutrality, so deliberately determined upon, and to which they are so solemnly pledged, is at this very moment disregarded and contemptuously violated by the Black Republican Government, in the transportation of arms and munitions of war, to a large amount, through their territory to carry out their settled wicked, unconstitutional, and bloody purpose of subjugating the South.

It is known that these arms and munitions are sent by the Lincoln Government to its friends in East Tennessee, to effect by the cartridge-box what they had failed to do by the ballot-box; and yet, it is contended by the sympathizers here with the Abolition Government that the mere transportation through Kentucky of arms and munitions of war, unaccompanied by men to use them, is no violation of neutrality or sovereignty, since arms of themselves in transportation should be regarded in the light of articles of commerce. What an idea is that of a neutrality! What is neutrality? It is the settled determination of a third power so to act as to wholly disconnect itself from the belligerents; it must do nothing which can directly or indirectly give aid or comfort to either; its territory must not be used to the advantage or disadvantage of either party by the other, and whenever that is permitted neutrality ends, and this neutrality itself becomes the belligerent if the party offended against elects to make it a cause of war.

What constitutes an army? Not a collection of men unprovided with arms and munitions of war, else Lexington on each succeeding court day would present an army. No; it is a collection of men armed with all the appurtenances of war, the latter being always considered as much a part of the army as the men themselves. This is, beyond question, the proper view of the subject, and in this view, it is not Kentucky's neutrality involved in the transportation of all these arms and munitions of war through her territory?

There is no reason in any of these secessionists. There is not the slightest semblance of it. If the mere carrying of arms across the territory of Kentucky by persons who have no thought of using them is a violation of Kentucky neutrality, the cry of violated neutrality might have been raised some time ago. Or if the carrying of arms across the territory of Kentucky by persons intending to use them in the war is a violation of Kentucky neutrality, the cry might have been raised very loudly and very frequently. The Courier says its friends know that Dan. Dunican and Captain Jack Allen and Capt. Burbridge and others raising about the thousand men here and elsewhere in Kentucky and armed and organized them and took them, thus armed and organized, through Kentucky to fight against the Government of the United States. The Courier and its friends know that a company of secessionists was lately organized and armed in Southern Illinois, and that it marched into Kentucky and was in Mayfield during the session of the disunion convention in that place, and, that it went there, with its banners flying, into the Southern Confederacy to fight against the United States. The Courier and its friends know, that, only a very few days ago, a disunion company was armed and organized in Daviess county, and, that it departed with great parade and to the sound of bugles and kettle-drums for the Southern Confederacy to make battle against the United States. The Courier and its friends know—we presume they do—that ten or twelve boxes of arms have within the last few days been sent by Dr. Blackburn through Kentucky to the Southern Confederacy, and that one of the proprietors of the Courier has gone to Nashville to take command of a Kentucky company, the company to be furnished with some of those identical arms accepted by the Courier man as a free tribute to his disunionism and his chivalry. The Courier and its friends know, or at any rate we do, that at least a score of disunion companies, within the last few weeks, have gone organized and armed through and from Kentucky to join in the war against the United States, and there is not a disunionist among us who would acknowledge this to be a violation of Kentucky neutrality. And yet now, upon the simple strength of the fact or the belief or the suspicion that arms, not armed men, are to be shipped through Kentucky into what is claimed as one of the Confederate States, a furious cry of a contemplated violation of Kentucky neutrality is raised, and, if some shrewd conjectures are not at fault, the disunionists mean to inaugurate a war upon our soil by arresting the arms in their transit and taking forcible possession of them.

Outrageous will be our from these things how insincere, how unscrupulous, how utterly reckless the disunion leaders are in their efforts to get up trouble and war upon the pretext of violations of Kentucky neutrality. They are vile hypocrites. They are merciless self-seekers. They want to promote their own selfish purposes by getting up a war, and we are tempted to think that some of them wouldn't care much if, in the accomplishment of their object, every house in Kentucky were burned, every man killed, and every woman violated.

How to form a New Government—And how to Dispose of old Materials.

The formation of a new government is a grave question, full of difficulty, and requiring far-seeing and conscientious management. Especially is this the case with our own new confederacy. Of the evils of mismanagement and precipitancy, in the formation of governments, we have a familiar example in the sad experience of the South American States. When they broke loose from Spain, and stood arrayed against her in arms, their difficulties and adversities were numerous; yet they finally succeeded in establishing their independence. But, in doing this, they only accomplish half the work, and remained partially enslaved—subject to revolution after revolution—a prey to anarchy, misery, and disorder. And what was and is the cause of all this? Why, simply that they retained in power, as the recipients of favor and emolument, and as the dispensers of place and patronage, the broken-down political hacks and cormorants of the old system—men who were educated in a school of political morals odious and abhorrent to the great mass of the people. They had succeeded in winning their independence only in name—they had cast off the yoke only in form, but retained the substance—for while Spain was no more the ruling power, the old laws, usages and corrupt routine of government remained; secretly administered by the docile and pliant leaches who were once its creatures and disciples, and now in reality its administrators.

Is not this a lesson whereby wise men might profit?—Ought not the example of unfortunate and degraded South America, to raise up continually before the eyes of the distinguished men who have been called to the head of our affairs? Should they not be more than careful in selecting as objects of favor, honor and emolument, the servile officers of the most abasedly corrupt of modern Governments—that of the United States? Ought their first chosen be taken from among the office and worthless pensioners of that system—from among men who cling with a dead man's grasp to office, so long as it could be retained—men who never deserted the old ship so long as she seemed to prove seaworthy—men who were indolent, inefficient, time-serving, and grovelling—and, who only turned away from the old trough because they saw the "sword of Lincoln and Seward suspended by a hair" above their heads, and ready to drop. Then they made a virtue of necessity. They had the same instinct for place that the turkey buzzard has for carrion and they turned their face South, to bleed this bleeding section once more. Of course—and God forbid that we should—we do not include with this crew the few eminently meritorious, able and patriotic men, who half-redeemed the old Government and adorn our own, and who have always been retained in place by official solicitation rather than by any craven desire of their's. But, it can neither be concealed nor denied, that a great multitude of the lazy drones, worthless cormorants, and pensioned vagabonds of the Buchanan Administration, are now under pay with us. The "red tape" philosophy—the brokerage, favoritism, and lobbyism of Washington, would seem to have been transferred from there to Montgomery and Richmond; much to the chagrin, sorrow, and disgust of the patriotic people who will have to bear the expense, and fight the battles, necessary to roll back the bloody invasion of Lincoln.

Now, this matter must be met at the threshold—must be nipt in the bud—lest in time our fate may be found similar to that of Mexico and the South American States, which have undergone a bloody commotion of forty years, resulting from the influence of corrupt civil, naval and military office-holders and satellites. We have the men and the means to secure our independence, and to foster here true Americanism. Let us not give up such precious legacies upon the altar of the office-seeker. We do not need the aid of such hungry and graceless drones; let us have none of them, we can manage our own young Republic without the assistance of would-be-Generals, Colonels, Majors, Captains, Lieutenants, Sergeants, and Corporals—broken down Politicians, Ex-Members of Congress, Lobbyists, &c., &c., of the Washington office-holding Mutual Admiration Society.

If these place hunters are sincere, why do they not enter the service in our defence upon a par with the gentlemen of the South? Let it not be forgotten that the oppressor's heel is upon the throats of some of our sister States—that around their necks is yet the tyrant's yoke. Let it not be forgotten by us (as it has been by the Confederate Congress) that soon they will be united with the Sunny South, both in heart and soul, and unity of purpose. They will come with their gallant officers, *not of the Federal Government*, but of their own navy and army. Shall it be expected of these States to sacrifice such officers to their exclusion. No; never. This unjust rule or law, now in force, must be repealed and remodeled, and new provisions made for all the young and meritorious officers, properly recommended by military or naval exploits. To give universal satisfaction—to do common justice—to build the foundation of our system upon a rock, this, and nothing less than this, must be done.—*Richmond Whig.* SOUTHRN.

To the Voters in the First Congressional District.

In my speech at Elizabethton, some days ago, I stated to the people that, in view of the bill before our Legislature making it felony for any person to represent the State in the Congress of the United States, and its probable enactment by that body, I would not announce myself a candidate for Congress, but that if a majority of the people saw proper to vote for me, I would take that as the wish of my constituents that they should be represented in that body, and would endeavor to serve them, even if such a law should be enacted. Understanding that such law has been passed, and believing that the whole process by which Tennessee has been annexed to the Confederate States is illegal and unconstitutional, and having been voted for by the counties of Carter and Johnson on the 8th of June, and otherwise solicited, I announce myself as a candidate for the Congress of the United States.

Having recently canvassed the entire District, I hope my friends will excuse me from again traversing the District, as my opinions are well known. THOS. A. R. NELSON.

July 13th, 1861.

Declaration of Grievances

We the People, by the East Tennessee Convention, held at Greeneville.

We the people of East Tennessee again assembled in a Convention of our Delegates, make the following declaration in addition to that heretofore promulgated by us at Greeneville, on the 20th and 21st days of May last.

So far as we can learn, the election held in this State on the 4th day of the present month, was free, with but few exceptions, in no part of the State, other than East Tennessee. In the larger parts of Middle and West Tennessee, no speeches or discussion in favor of the Union were permitted. Union papers were not allowed to circulate. Measures were taken in some