[illegible] shown page [illegible] what its own [illegible] into notice. The writ[illegible] give his name, shows hi[illegible] of the first water. The first sentence [illegible] the only truth it contains, shall be preserved. It is as follows: "Rebellion is the most abhorrent and wicked scheme ever devised by bad and desperate men." True, O King! And never was a more "absurd and wicked" Rebellion devised than the one raging under the name of Secession, against our excellent and happy Government, "for the benefit of a few men who cannot obtain office under the Government," and who would rather "reign in Hell than serve in Heaven."

It is against this "wicked and absurd" Rebellion that the people of East Tennessee voted. On the 8th of February—again on the 8th of June, by overwhelming majorities, they at least entitled to respect, whatever a mercenary writer, and new-born office-seeker may think of them, they condemned it. They consigned it to a fathom of ignominy deeper than plummet ever sounded. The other portions of the State, however, by large votes, "inaugurated this absurd and wicked act!" In the opinion of this reckless and interested writer we should, from this, conclude that the several hundred men who composed the Greeneville Convention may possibly survive his murderous attack upon their "Declaration of Grievances," we will pass over that and consider some of his reasons why East Tennessee should join in this "absurd and wicked" rebellion, in the interest of which, from behind a masked battery, he wields his champion pen.

First his Geographical reason. He says: "Our new State would be hung on to the Slave Government by a narrow strip of rocky mountains, so mountainous as to be scarcely passable, despite boring through at the two places, *Cumberland and Wheeler's Gaps*" [illegible] Shades of Rollin and Kendall forgive our ignorance of such remarkable facts! And ye dwellers in the [illegible] lest the subjects of Secession [illegible] Georgia on the one hand, or of Virginia on the other—in his long page "we are [illegible] dependent on them for a market." [illegible] this learned topographer know that there are already three Railroads projected and two of them under construction, expressly to connect this mountain region with the Slave Government?" The Knoxville and Kentucky Railroad; that leading from the North Carolina line by way of Morristown and Cumberland Gap, that passing through Morgan county, either at Kinzer's Gap, or some still further west? Is he not aware that the people of Knoxville, and of Knox and Anderson counties, are largely taxed to build one of these Roads; and the people of Grainger and Hamblen to build another? It is possible that Secession has had no interests in these counties to secure large salaries as officers, contractors, &c., very heavy pay for little work. The writer of the hand-bill, who [illegible] from the Morristown crossing, will appreciate this touch? The people, who, under the influence of their instructions, and rail-road speakers, have been induced to shoulder their heavy burdens, will now draw their [illegible] commission, and judge how much faith [illegible] is prudent to trust such men! When these gentlemen next make a visit to Cincinnati to court favor and beg money from the [illegible] of that miserable Yankee city, they will do well to hunt up this intelligent [illegible] and take him along. The fact is, [illegible] since the present system of Railroad communication, the route through Kentucky [illegible] the world outside, is quicker in time, [illegible] in distance than any other, as any [illegible] will say who has travelled on the road [illegible] Nashville to Louisville. So much for [illegible]

Now for the argument from Commerce. [illegible] this—all our money comes from the North. Unfortunately we are just now testing the falsehood of it. We are particularly [illegible] and free communication with that portion of the South which has fallen into the [illegible] embrace of Secession, and cut off from the rest of the country. Where is the money? Confederate bonds are said to be [illegible] among the pets and favorites of Secession. But Gold commands a premium of [illegible] per cent in the paper currency of the glorious South, requiring six dollars to purchase a five dollar gold piece, and it is hard to get at that rate. If ever money all comes to the South, and we have quiet dealing [illegible] North and paying them what we [illegible] manner ought to be abundant. The *Cincinnati Express*, of July 19th, a Secession paper, says: "Specie is about as scarce in our parts as bear's teeth. Ask a man to [illegible] you a silver for a fifty or twenty per cent note, [illegible] he will be apt to look at you as though [illegible] thought you were crazy;" and the experience of every man will confirm this statement. Our currency is worthless outside of the Confederacy. Over the line in Kentucky [illegible] Tennessee Bank note will not pay for a [illegible]. The truth is, the South is bankrupt [illegible] times over, owing ten times [illegible] she ever be able to pay. Her Secession has been from the first [illegible] "absurd and wicked." Secession rebellion [illegible] they will refuse to trade with us [illegible] a matter of little consequence to us. They [illegible] concerned to know whether [illegible] to trade with them, and especially [illegible] as we have been doing. Another [illegible] on the commercial argument is, that [illegible] East Tennessee are too poor to govern themselves, and must seek for aid from the richer portions. Wealthy portions of the State. As [illegible] boasted credit of the State, we do well [illegible] modest, when her bonds, under Secession [illegible] have fallen in value until they are peddled in the market at less than [illegible] cents on the dollar—not equal to the bonds of Knox or Jefferson counties.

But now about our extreme poverty? Poor [illegible] undoubtedly are, if Secession prevails, [illegible] still be more so. But let us not de[illegible] by the census of 1860, we number [illegible] people. In 1790, the whole [illegible] had 37,512 white persons; in 1800, 105,726; in 1810, 215,875. And then, be remembered, the population lived principally in East Tennessee, Knoxville being the [illegible] Interior in size, in number, and great[illegible] in wealth, our "illustrious predecessors" managed somehow to carry on a free Government, quite successfully, at the time to fight the Indians and to lend the National Government a helping hand in carrying on the war of 1812. Have we, their wealthier and more numerous descendants and [illegible], so far degenerated that we cannot [illegible] ourselves, and if need be fight Secession, to say nothing of aiding the Government in putting down this "absurd and wicked" rebellion? The statement of this accurate Statistician that "we have uniformly drawn [illegible] largely from the Treasury of the State, [illegible] we have paid into it," won'd be worthy of his dashing pen, had it been original with him. But it is not. It is a stale subject of [illegible]

without resistance [illegible] and despotic power. [illegible] your enemy, and he must be [illegible] war afterwards. But what is [illegible] Peace! Ignoble, slavish peace, the fear of the lion in his cage. Says this sage philosopher, "There can be no such thing as a peaceful revolution here—history does not name such a transaction. England fought for her colonies—Mexico for Texas! And pray tell us with what success? Secession may well take a lesson from the example of Mexico and Texas. The former, with a territory and population larger than the Southern Confederacy—for more wealthy, and at peace with the rest of the world, sent her troops, led by one of the ablest and most skilful Generals of modern warfare, to subdue a people not half unanimous as ours, and sparsely settled over a wide region of country, making it exceedingly difficult for them to unite and act in concert. What was the result? Lost San Jacinto! tell the tale. The same result that will follow an attempt by the Southern Confederacy, to invade our lovely valleys, even it sided in their bloody foray by "the well armed *Separatists* of East Tennessee."

But the truth is, that unless they who control the affairs of the Southern Confederacy, and lead on this "absurd and wicked scheme," are fiends incarnate, there is no pretext whatever for anarchy of civil war among ourselves. The Union men will interfere with nobody—They do not propose to do so. All they ask is to enjoy their sacred rights and free opinions, and not to be disturbed. Does Secession intend to molest Union men? So this knowing writer thinks, and he draws frightful pictures of our condition when Davis and his deluded followers get hold of us. The Union men of East Tennessee seem to hold him and his men in very great dread, since their great victory at Harper's Ferry, where they certainly were gloriously beaten, and driven [illegible] at Hurricanebury they achieved another glorious victory, terminating before Patterson's [illegible] [illegible] and at Bull Run [illegible] quicker than they marched up—again at Laurel Hill, where Gen. Garnett lost his life, and his army put to utter route with loss of everything! At Manassas, where, according to the most reliable Secession accounts, the famous Beauregard was driven back nearly six miles, with a loss of three of his Generals, several of his Colonels, and from twelve to fourteen thousand of his men, saved from utter route only by the timely arrival of Gen. Johnston, thus bringing their whole force to resist a single column of Union troops under McDowell. Since these brilliant exploits, Secession has very few men to bring into East Tennessee to act our "well armed Separatists" in making war upon their peaceable Union-loving neighbors.

What the Government might feel inclined to do, or be able to do, it is not necessary to enquire. If it were, we might perhaps find an answer by pointing to Maryland, Western Virginia, and Missouri. Those States and Kentucky furnish the most satisfactory reply to the question "Shall we have War or Peace?" Virginia, and these other States are war—Kentucky is peace, tranquil, prosperous peace. Virginia is Secession, Kentucky is Union—Secession is War, Union is Peace. The question, then, is shall we have Secession or Union?

The statement so confidently put forth that there are not in East Tennessee more than ten thousand men opposed at all hazards to going into Secession, deserves no other reply than is found in the Book of Proverbs, 27th chap., 22d verse.

The idea that our connection with the United States was dissolved by the action of the Legislature, and the vote on the 8th of June, is destruction to all constitutional government. A Constitution is a compact agreed to by the people and binding upon them. It can be changed only by the mode pointed out on its face. It is the great peculiarity of the form of Government established by our fathers, that it is based upon a written constitution, which protects the rights of minorities, majorities being able to take care of themselves without a Constitution. If the recent action of our Legislature is to be drawn into a precedent, then, whenever any party in the State had received majorities, both among the people and in the Legislature, it could alter the Constitution once a month, by proposing the change through the Legislature, or, as was done in this instance, ratifying the next month by the party majority at the ballot-box. What protection would the minority have in such a Government as that? Simply none at all. To take the present case, if Middle and West Tennessee can take us out of the American Union, and against the Government, by force, as has been done, and in the mode adopted, then the next Legislature, should it be Secession, might propose to the people of the State, to attach themselves to the British Crown, and submit the question to the ballot-box on a month's notice. It is not necessary to enquire how many Secessionists would vote against it—doubtless all that they would, at this time; just as they all thought twelve months ago, they would shoulder their muskets to prevent a dissolution of the Union. But let Jeff Davis and Gov. Harris speak to them, and then take care! The Union men do not so follow their leaders. Once after another has failed, yet the great follower has originated in a solid phalanx, and true to their Government, and determined to maintain it. We speak of East Tennessee. They know full well that they still legally and constitutionally belong to it, and any attempt to drive them from it, is rebellion and usurpation, of the most "absurd and wicked" character.

As for Henry, Nelson and Maynard, against whom this stupid production is aimed, they need no bolstering before the people of East Tennessee. They are known and their principles are known. Their respective Congressional Districts have twice endorsed them and their principles, since the first of February, by majorities of *eight and ten thousand votes*. By the Constitution of Tennessee, the first Thursday of August next, is fixed for the election of members of Congress, the Congress of the United States. How many votes they will receive, the disunion writer will see by waiting. Whoever shall go to the Richmond Congress from either District, will represent in that *august* body, a miserable minority, by several thousand votes. But what does Secession care for this? They claim to be in the midst of a Rebellion, and though it is "absurd and wicked, it leads to the recovery of Southern Rights!

But Nelson, Maynard and Barnes, are the three Congressional candidates against Rebellion. If they receive a large vote, it is to be regarded as a *third* indication in the space of six months, that the people of East Tennessee are against Rebellion. This is the question to be decided at the ballot-box. If the people of East Tennessee are for peace at their own doors, let them vote for these three men—if for war, let them vote against them, or not vote at all.

Judge Campbell, late of the Supreme Court, writes that the chance of the South is as Hibernian lost to have that the battle goes against the Confederacy.

The *Herald* says it is believed that Johnston has been reinforced from Richmond or by Johnston, though Gen. Scott does not believe Johnston has left Winchester. Gen. Scott is reported to have said that the Union forces are sufficient.

The Secession dispatches state that Maj. Wister was badly wounded, and his Regiment cut up. The Major made a speech in Greenville, on the morning of the convention, and denounced "Brownlow" as an abolitionist and his "Tigers" made some shoe shops and candy depots, stand about! All the reply we made was, that they would get the rights on the waters of the Potomac, if they would go on there and enter the army!

The dispatches are so numerous, and contradictory, in the same paper, and in the same issue, that no reliance can be placed in them. We instance the case of Gov. Wise, who, with 200 men fought 3,000 Ohio and Indiana troops, near Charleston, routing them and killing a number of officers and privates, and taking 40 prisoners! Can any sane man believe this?

A dispatch from Baltimore, published in the Atlanta *Confederacy*, of the 23d, states that the reverse of fortune at Manassas, on the part of the Federal troops, was owing, to a great measure, to Gen. Patterson, who was officially ordered a dozen times to engage Johnson, but who remained inactive, and refused to do as ordered! This we expected of Patterson.

The latest item we have, before going to press, is the following from the Richmond *Whig* of the 24th inst.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The Rhode Island Battery was captured at Bull's Bridge, where the Federal retreat took place. All the horses attached to the battery were killed.

The lowest estimate of the Federal loss in killed and wounded is from four to five thousand. The Southern loss at 1500.

Vague rumors are in circulation that Gen. Patterson arrived in the neighborhood of Manassas this morning, and commenced an attack on the Confederates. The exhausted condition of his men prevented him from coming to the aid of McDowell during the battle.

It is reported that 4,000 Federal troops have been sent to Fairfax C. H.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Gen. McClellan has been ordered to the command of the Potomac, and will be succeeded by Gen. Rosecrantz.

The Federal army will be instantly reorganized and increased.

Gen. McDowell's headquarters is at Arlington Heights. The division will remove its present position.

A large amount of provisions, arms, &c., were captured by the Confederates who pursued the Federals. As the Federal troops passed through Centreville, Confederate were after our rear-guard, who kept the woods to avoid their charges.

Two Fugitives from Justice!

Gov. JACKSON and Ex-Senator ATCHISON, passed here on Thursday, and made speeches at the depot. They professed to be on their way to Richmond to procure arms, but the truth is, they were fleeing from the wrath to come! It was the more mortifying to see them past here, as the Secessionists were all the time swearing that Jackson was taking every thing in Missouri, by storm. Atchison railed upon the crowd to repudiate Brownlow, Johnson & Co. Misery loves company, and this old *Whiskey Barrel* wants others repudiated, as he has been!

Letter from John Caldwell.

We publish very cheerfully, the letter of JOHN CALDWELL. He is an old man—more than seventy years of age, and whether he writes or speaks, he always edifies us. He is a sensible man, a true patriot, and withal a Christian gentleman.

SAVANNAH COURSE, *July 22, 1861.*

Dr. Brownlow:—Dear Sir—When the tocsin of this unnatural and unnecessary war was sounded, my heart revolted at the thought. And now, when the results I anticipated are being realized, and brother is imbruing his hand in the blood of brother, the fell spirit of murder and desolation, is but increasing to phrensy. Each of the antagonistic sections have ignored the propositions for a national Convention, and the American heart-strings no utterance above the din of secession. The counsels of the wise are tripped to foolishness, and a perverse spirit seems to pervade the whole land! Sage statesmen tell us that the thing is upon us and that we must not look back. Saying in effect, that causes and consequences have no connection. I have felt for twenty-five years that the "Higher Law" hypothesis, embraced by the North, was revolutionary in its tendency and would probably lead to war and bloodshed. That perversion of the national schools—the engendering of sectional animosity, and finally, the birth and development of the heresy of Secession, are the legitimate offspring of the "Higher Law" delusion.

And verily by the combined operation of the above causes, we are involved in a desolating war, without exhausting the constitutional remedies for maintaining the peace of the nation, which leaves those who inaugurated, and are prosecuting the fraternal conflict, amenable at the bar of divine justice, and their garments stained with innocent blood. It seems improbable that argument or reason will avail to check this raging revolution. But shall the implements of death be used, and no voice be raised to remonstrate? Why all this destruction of life and property amongst brethren! The Government so far as its action could be effective, did at the last session of Congress, so amend the Constitution as to foreclose any Congressional interference with slavery in the States. It passed several Territorial bills, without any slavery restriction, and so far as I could see, removed all just cause of apprehension for the safety of the institution of the South. So anxious was Mr Corwin, the mover of the amendment, for the final settlement of the question, that he told the Southern men present, that if they did not approve of his amendment, to take the paper and write themselves and he would sign it; now, when we remember that this was spoken by the oracle of the party in power, we are justified in crediting them for an effort to stop the revolution. And who can doubt that the adoption of the amendment by the States might have carried, or might yet carry, the peace, and prosperity of a century to its bosom! I am aware that Separation is a *sine qua non* with those who inaugurated this revolution; and I am as well aware that separation carries in its bosom the ruin of all their hopes. Nothing is clearer to my mind, than that the Cotton States have not appreciated the value of the Constitution, and its guaranties to their "peculiar institution." What can they expect to get in exchange for the Constitution and the Fugitive Law? They are the "*Magna Charta*," under which their property is secure, and the idea of dissolving the Union and disrupting the Government to perpetuate slavery is unpardonable folly, if there were no treason in the thought. The Union of these States is the hope of the world, and I have strong confidence that God will control the fanaticism and madness of our people North and South, so as to restore peace and preserve the Union; that it may stand as the light house of the world, to coming generations. It is in the Divine purpose, that the Black man shall be a *free* man, God will, in due time, put it into the hearts of the master to let him go free, when he is prepared for self government. Thus verifying the assumption that his people shall be "a willing people in the day of his power." In conclusion, I would say to Northern men, that whilst it seems problematical whether the Anglo Saxon race is capable of self-government, the pressing of the question of African Freedom, is premature. I would, therefore beg, that an armistice be proclaimed, and a Convention be called for consultation.

Yours, truly,

JOHN CALDWELL.

Prompt Legislation by Congress.

The following dispatch shows where the venerable Crittenden stands, and what Congress is resolved on:

WASHINGTON, July 22.—House.—Crittenden's resolutions, charging the civil war upon the South, passed; yeas 122, nays 2—Barnett and Reed voting in the negative.

Senate.—The bill providing for the confiscation of the property of rebels found in arms against the United States, was taken up—Trumbull offered an amendment that slaves employed to aid the rebellion be forfeited by their masters. The bill passed, yeas 32, nays 6—Breckinridge, Johnson, of Mo., Kennedy, [illegible]

[illegible] when it became [illegible] to their fullest capacity.

It continued to rage with undiminished vigor until seven o'clock when the Yankee forces retreated to Alexandria, leaving the Confederate Army in possession of the field.

All accounts agree that the battle was one of the most terrible of the present century. The slaughter on both sides has been immense, but it is impossible to give details tonight. P.

The Richmond *Whig*, of 22nd inst., the day after the battle was fought, gives the following account, and we copy entire the article, first under its editorial head:

A GREAT BATTLE AND GLORIOUS VICTORY.

The greatest battle since that of Waterloo was fought yesterday, in the neighborhood of Manassas, between 50 or 60,000 Southerners on one side and 95 or 100,000 Yankees and Hessians on the other.

THE WAR HAS WON A DEAR BOUGHT BUT SIGNAL VICTORY. NIGHT CLOSES ON THE ENEMY IN FULL RETREAT, AND WE IN FULL PURSUIT.

This dispatch was read aloud from the Spotswood House to an immense crowd in the street last night, and elicited the wildest and most tumultuous joy. *Through tickets for Washington, Philadelphia and New York, were at high demand.*

The only particulars we have of this great and glorious triumph are, that Gen. Beauregard commanded our right, President Davis our centre, Gen. Johnston our left. The enemy were supposed to be commanded by Gens. Scott, McDowell and Patterson. Our men opened the attack early in the morning.

The fight became general about noon, and increased in violence all night. *The loss is not known, we suppose it will be very heavy.* The Fire Eaters, Regiment, the Regiment suffering heavy loss.

Among the distinguished officers reported to have been killed on our side, are Gen. Bee, of South Carolina, General Kirby Smith, of Florida, and Col. Johnson, of the Hampton Legion.

Of the killed of the enemy, *we know nothing; but it is immense.*

Thus, it will be seen, that at the Capitol of the Confederate Government, sixty odd miles from the battle-ground, with Telegraphic and Railroad facilities, the next day after the battle, the loss of the Federal troops was not known, nor was it known who commanded them. It was known that the Southerners captured Sherman's Battery, consisting of several field pieces of cannon. Davis' dispatch to Richmond, sent off under the excitement of the moment, and in that spirit of boasting which declares that one Southerner can whip five Yankees, says that the enemy, meaning the Federal troops, retreated when night came, and that the forces achieved a "dear-bought" victory! Let us await the other side of the story, and we predict it will turn out to be a "dear-bought" victory indeed!

NORTHERN ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE.

We take the following from the Nashville *Union*, as the Northern account of the fight:

Correspondence of the N. Y. Associated Press

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The following bulletins were read in official quarters during the progress of the battle from the telegraph station, about four miles from Bull Run.

FAIRFAX, 11 A. M.—Rapid firing from heavy guns, and frequent discharges of musketry.

11 40 A. M.—Fighting very heavy and apparently more on our left wing.

11.50 A. M.—There is evidently a battle towards our left in the direction of Bull Run and little North. The firing is very rapid and heavy.

1:45 P. M.—Heavy guns again, and apparently musketry, heavy and nearer.

2 P. M.—The musketry is very heavy and drawing much nearer. There is evidently a movement more to our left.

2:45 P. M.—The firing is a little further off, and apparently in the direction of the Junction. There are less heavy guns, and more light artillery, as far as I can judge.

3 P. M.—The firing ceased ten minutes since.

3:35 P. M.—The firing has almost entirely ceased, and can only be heard with difficulty.

I shall telegraph no more unless there should be a renewal of the battle, which has been so gloriously fought for the old Stars and Stripes, and from all indications here our troops have, at least, stood their ground.

3:50 P. M.—Our courier has not yet returned. Quartermaster Barton, of the second Michigan regiment, has just passed, and says that the officers, men, and citizens at Centreville, report that a general engagement of the whole line has taken place 24 miles this side of Manassas, and that our troops had driven and forced the secessionists back to Manassas. We expect a courier now every moment.

4:45 P. M.—Two couriers have returned, but were unable to communicate in person with Gen. McDowell. One of the couriers was on the field of battle. He says our troops have taken three marked batteries and forced the Rebels to fall back and retire. He says the battle was general on Bull Run for some distance. One of the batteries taken was in a wheat field, and another at some distance from it, and a third still further off.

The *Tribune's* dispatch says that a deserter reports the Rebels nearly 80,000 strong, and that Johnson, with 17,000 men, marched in last night. They have 21 companies of cavalry. He says that the first shell from our batteries burst near Lee and Beauregard, killing a number of officers.

5:50 P. M.—The Federal troops have won the day. The loss on both sides is heavy, but the rout of the rebels is complete. The batteries at Bull's Run are silenced, and two or three others taken.

6:40 P. M.—The firing has ceased. We shall send another courier there in a few minutes. The colonel went at 4 o'clock, and will be back soon.

SIXTH LATER.—A report, not official, but from an apparently reliable source, says that the column under Heintzelman has followed the rebels to Manassas Junction, and has opened fire on their entrenchments and camps, and was then shelling them. The encouraging sun occasionally be heard in Washington and from Georgetown Heights. The head-quarters of the army are inaccessible tonight, the President and Cabinet being privately with Gen. Scott and staff and other distinguished gentlemen.

Intense excitement exists in the city. The smoke from the battle could be seen from eminences in Washington.

It is reported that Col. Hunter is seriously—perhaps mortally wounded—also Col. Cameron, brother of the Secretary of War is reported killed at Bull's Run.

The battle lasted nine hours. The first range gun was fired by Sherman's Battery at 10 minutes of 7. The rebels didn't return the fire for an hour, and as soon as Col. Hunter's division came up the engagement became general. The rebels rapidly received reinforcements from Manassas, and so fast as masked batteries were silenced, more sprang up, our infantry charging on and silencing them gallantly.

The most brilliant charge was made by the New York 60th, 79, and 17th regiments at the point of the bayonet, capturing a battery, but with severe loss. The Zouaves greatly distinguished themselves.

A Mississippian taken prisoner by the Wisconsin 2d turns out to be Q. M. Pryor, a cousin of Roger Pryor. He acknowledged our cavalry made great havoc among the Rebels, who were nearly 42,000 strong in the field, commanded by Beauregard, with a reserve of 10,000 at Manassas. He also says Jeff Davis was in the fight mounted on a white horse, and confirms the report of a regiment of negroes in the rebel army.

AT P. M. guns were still heard at intervals.

To the Voters of Anderson and Campbell Counties:

I take this method of informing you that owing to the bad health in my family, I have concluded to withdraw my name as a Candidate to represent you in the next Legislature of Tennessee. July 2nd, 1861.

ALEXR KEYSER.

East Tennessee Convention Election.

At the Greeneville Convention, on the 20th day of June last, the following Resolutions, among others, were adopted:

"We do further resolve that an election be held in all the counties of East Tennessee, and in such other counties in Middle Tennessee, adjacent thereto, as may desire to co operate with us, for the choice of Delegates to represent them in a General Convention, to be held in the town of Kingston at such time by the President of this Convention, or, in case of his absence or inability, any one of the Vice Presidents, or in like case with them, the Secretary of this Convention may designate; and the officer so designating the day for the assembling of said Convention, shall also fix the time for holding said election herein provided for, and give reasonable notice thereof.

"5th. In order to carry out the foregoing resolution, the Sheriffs of the different counties are hereby requested to open and hold said election, or cause the same to be so held, in the usual manner and at the usual places of voting as prescribed by law; and in the event the Sheriff of any county should fail or refuse to open and hold said election, or cause the same to be done, the Coroner of such county is requested to do so; and should such Coroner fail or refuse, then any constable of such county is hereby authorized to open and hold such election, or cause the same to be done. And if in any county none of the above named officers will hold said election, then any Justice of the Peace, or freeholder in such county is authorized to hold the same or cause it to be done. The officer or other person holding said election shall certify the result to the President of this Convention or to such officer as may have directed the same to be holden, at as early a day thereafter as practicable; and the officer to whom said returns may be made, shall open and compare the polls and issue certificates to the Delegates elected.

"6th. That in said Convention, the several counties shall be represented as follows:—The county of Knox shall elect three Delegates, the counties of Greene, Washington, and Jefferson two delegates each, and the remaining counties shall each elect one Delegate."

In obedience to said Resolutions, I do hereby designate Saturday, the 31st day of August, 1861, as the time of holding an election for delegates to a Convention to be held at Kingston, and request that the election be held by the persons and in the mode prescribed in said Resolutions. Notice will hereafter be given of the time for assembling of said Convention. In the meantime, should anything occur to render more speedy action necessary, it will be remembered that the Greeneville Convention [illegible] Committee of Ten [illegible] to act, and they can be convened at the call of their Chairman.

THOS. A. R. NELSON,

President of the Greeneville Convention.

Knoxville, 10th July, 1861.

Picking a Brace of Bladders.

Some days ago a blatant sonorous sheet appeared in the *Knoxville Daily Dispatch*, to which was appended the names of twenty-two persons, challenging the administration of Governor Harris and mankind in general for their persecution, inasmuch as they were the peaceable individuals who had voted to break up "Uncle Sam"—in other words, the document set forth that they wished the world to know that they were the men who had voted the Secession ticket in the town of Louisville, county of Blount, on the 4th day of June, 1861. This list was certified to by a brace of worthies, whose lips were still puckered by the oaths they had sworn to support the very Constitution they rebelled against. This thing was intended by the conspirators to create in the mind of Gov. Harris and other officials at the State Capital, an impression that they, the forenamed certificers, were of the stuff of which *men* and great men are made, and that they are ready to fight, bleed, and die for Southern rights and Southern honor, and that they, in the immortal heroes of seventy-six, were only to lay down their blood and substance on the reeking altars of their glorious land. But what thrills of joy that soul-like Governor must have felt when he read this Revelation! Big Reed rushed headlong into the arena, and doubtless dash their brazen gauntlets into the face of the terrible giant of the North. No doubt at Harris thinks these patriots are running out the dangers they have invoked. No doubt he thinks they have laid down to home and kindred—to wives and little ones, and are rushing, maddened and wasted, gloated and crushed, to meet the advancing banners of our king, to fur, and to redeem their country from the bloody fate on which they so willingly helped to hurl her. But, oh! deluded governor. Not a bit of it. Your call for volunteers has not drawn one of these blazing patriots from the peace and quiet of their homes—your gathering slogan has rang in vain on the hill tops of the 10th Civil District. The wail that echoes over hills, valleys for help that comes on every breeze from cove here struggling in front of an overpowering foe is unanswered. The almost despairing call for pecuniary aid is unheeded. Where, oh where are those true and tried men who so modestly advertised their patriotism in the "Union and American?" Well, Gov. Harris, none of them are squeaking all the dimes they can out of every poor devil they can find imbued on the sharp point of necessity. One of them is engaged writing letters to the "Union and American, detailing his success in ringing over Lincolnites by a certain operation he performs on their pocket nerves—occasionally quoting his thirst for literary notoriety by writing pathetic appeals to Governors for troops to be sent to Louisville to protect him—imagining that he sees the ears of some of his wrongers and ruined victims erect menacingly upon him. One of them is engaged teaching the young idea how to shoot, in the capacity of a "free school teacher," having under his charge some eight or ten students, diligently pouring over A B C and Ketcheville's First Reader, rather than signalize himself by drawing in defence of his country a sword of conchoidable asperity presented him by Gen. Jackson.

Others are probably waiting for the "propitious moment," as they have expressed themselves, to be killed out of the country, while some of them are engaged taking care of the property they *doubtless left them*, and trying to keep from getting crippled as their *better halves would not have it*, if they should come back *hopping*, and others are patriotically employed doing the "wind work" of cheating up tories and getting shoddyfied. Many of them are suffering with chronic diseases, suddenly developed by the call for troops. So the roll is called, Governor—all their burning zeal, all their gay-forlorn patriotism, all their aspirations for notoriety, as yet has not induced one solitary man of the heroic seventy-two to shoulder arms. Though they are deeply penetrated with a sense of lasting gratitude to the two worthies, who have taken such pains to run their heads into the Federal halter, by convicting them of an act which the General Government declares to be treason, and threatens to punish whenever she has the power. PETER.

N. B.—Our pocket nerve Doctor is said to be growing shaky, but whether it arises from weakness of the liver or from his excessive practice on the Lincolnites is hard to tell.

Knox County School Fund for 1861.

Scholastic Population and Appropriation to Knox County, for the year 1861, at 65 cents per Scholar, subject to a deduction of one per cent.

District.	Scholars.	Amount.
No. 1	680	$442 00
" 2	538	349 45
" 3	793	190 45
" 4	190	123 50
" 5	269	174 85
" 6	316	205 40
" 7	250	162 50
" 8	291	189 15
" 9	223	144 95
" 10	447	290 55
" 11	308	200 20
" 12	346	224 90
" 13	215	139 75
" 14	355	230 75
" 15	354	230 10
" 16	557	362 05
" 17	311	215 15
" 18	210	136 50
" 19	304	197 60
	6,155	$4,000 75

R. RANEY, Trustee.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Legislature.

[illegible] JOHNSON, Governor of this Commonwealth, [illegible] Legislature of Tennessee, [illegible] to the next Legislature of Tennessee, [illegible] between the 1st day of June and the 1st day of December next, for the pardon of Jesse Dunn, convicted at the last December Term of the Circuit Court of Knox County, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for three years, for the same holding being returned before me, levied on the following property, to wit: [illegible] Dunn, [illegible] one sorrel horse, one sorrel mare, one bay horse, one sorrel colt, one [illegible] and one [illegible] all of which I have taken into my possession, and will offer for sale, on the first day of August next, at the Court House door in Knoxville, Knox County, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., on credit of twelve months, the purchaser giving bond and approved security, and the property to remain in my possession until the same is sold, when it will be delivered to the purchaser. Given under my hand this 15th day of July, 1861. J. H. ROGERS, Sheriff.

July 16—4t. Justice of Peace, Knox County.

☞ We are authorized to announce GEN. JAMES HOBSON, of Blount, as a candidate for the State Senate, on the Union ticket, and to say that he will attend the Tax collections in this county.

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 disease, 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 a benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he considers to be valuable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will alter them nothing, and prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburgh, Kings county, New York.

oct15-1y

APPEAL TO SCIENCE.

If you wish to be sure of obtaining a perfect hair dye without an obnoxious element, Christadoro's Excelsior Dye is the only one now submitted to the ordeal. It has been

ANALYZED BY CHILTON,

the first chemist in the country, and his certificate setting forth its harmlessness is within the reach of every buyer.

THE REQUISITE BEAUTY

of the hair, a black and lustrous tint, which is produced with equally celerity in the minutest, low fairy tint, for it is the application of the most never hair dye ever invented.

Sold everywhere, and applied by all Hair Dressers. Christadoro, No. 1 Astor House, New York. July13-1m

KYDRY SUMMER the demand for Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters increases. It is found to be the only medicine powerful enough to counteract the debility of bodily strength, during a period when the atmosphere is calculated to induce a feeling of lassitude and indigestion. The worst cases of Diarrhoea and Dysentery give way before its potent influence. Invaluable physicians are now alive and well, most thank the discovery of this preparation that they have withstood every foe in the season of death. The Bitters is recommended by the best physicians in the land. This is the long endorsement of its value, because, as a general thing, they will not speak a word in favor of advertised preparations. They have been compelled to acknowledge the efficacy of the Bitters upon the testimonials, as they all designate. [July13 1m

ADVICE.—As the hot season is approaching, every person should prepare themselves for the ordeal. And there is scarcely an exception as "St. Louis's Strengthening Cordial and Blood Purifier." It will clarify the blood thoroughly, and at the same time strengthen and invigorate the whole system. The humane counsel of it that is to be done, is a great effort in thoroughly renovating all to pure matters from the blood. Wrong to all, try it. It is delightful to take. See the advertisement in another column. [July13-2t

FACTS FOR CONSIDERATION.

Brandreth's Pills have been before the world for nearly one hundred and fifty years. They have an established character for safety and efficacy, which places them in the first rank of all the medicines of the day. They are purely vegetable, harmless to the tenderest age or most feeble, yet of sufficient efficacy to thoroughly cleanse and purify the blood, through the organs of the stomach and bowels. Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Nervous Complaints, Fever and Ague, and Liver Complaints, yield to their gentle influence. They have stood the test of time, and their sale increases with every year. Prepared only by the Proprietor, BENJAMIN BRANDRETH, Jr., Brandreth Building, Corner of Pearl and Columbia streets, Rochester, N. Y. Price 25 cents per box. Sold by Dr JOHN JACKSON, Knoxville, Tenn., and by all responsible dealers in medicine. [July13 1m

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

A. G. WELCKER, a candidate to represent the 3d Congressional District of Tennessee, in the Provisional Congress of the Confederate States, will address his fellow citizens of the County and places following:

Mountville	Saturday, July	20
Allens	Friday, "	26
Rogers	Saturday, "	27
Campbell	Monday, "	29
Gooseberry	Tuesday, "	30
Harrison	Wednesday, "	31

GOOD SHOEMAKERS

CAN FIND

EMPLOYMENT

AT

J. S. VAN GILDER & CO'S.,

BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

KNOXVILLE, TENN.

EAST TENNESSEE

FEMALE INSTITUTE,

KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE,

THE FALL SESSION OF THE Institute will begin on Thursday the 5th day of September, 1861, under the following Board of Instruction:

R. L. KIRKPATRICK, A. M., Principal

Mrs. M. A. RICHARDSON, Assistant Department.

Miss KATE WHITE, Primary Department.

Miss E. STERCHI, Ornamental Department and Modern Languages.

Mrs. V. A. WICKS, Department of Instrumental and Vocal Music.

In again presenting the claims of the Institute to the kind regard and patronage of our citizens, it may be proper to be particular in announcing that the last session of the Female Department, a corps of Teachers unsurpassed any where for thoroughness and efficiency in the work of instruction and discipline. They have all been tested and approved by ample experience.

Miss Kate White will have charge of the Primary Department—and will make it a School of very superior interest and advantages for small girls. In addition to this elementary department, ample teaching in each department. Miss White will also give to the pupils of this department, without charge, about two hours a week, in Sewing, Knitting, teaching them the names and pronunciation of fashionable objects, &c. We are thus authorized to promise young friends of the primary department a very pleasant and profitable hour.

The Ornamental Department will continue to be under the care of Mrs. Richardson, whose efforts have given a much and justly deserved degree of satisfaction since her connection with the Institute. The Academic studies include reading, writing, English Grammar, written Arithmetic, elementary Geography, History, Webster's Dictionary, &c.

The Principal having under his general supervision the all the departments of the Institute, will give his special attention to the Collegiate Course. There are four or number embracing the study of Languages, Mathematics, the Natural Sciences and Intellectual and Moral Philosophy.

Miss E. Sterchi will continue in charge of the department of Modern Languages and ornamental branches comprising French, German, Drawing and Painting in Water Colors and the different varieties of embroidery and other ornamental work.

The Department of Music, Instrumental and vocal, will be under the care of Mrs. V. A. Wicks, formerly of Athens, Tenn. Mrs. Wicks is an experienced and successful teacher. Her course of instruction will include lessons on the Piano and Guitar and in Vocal Music.

DISCIPLINE.

The system of discipline required through all the several departments of the Institution, will be uniformly mild and gentle, yet firm and salutary. Young ladies and pupils will at all times be under the kind and watchful supervision of the teachers, one of whom will always be at the Institute from the opening to the closing hours of school, and the several teachers will at all times during school hours, be ready to visit from our patrons, who are hereby earnestly solicited to visit the new institution frequently