

# Brownlow's Whig.

W. G. BROWNLOW, Editor & Proprietor.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.

Saturday Morning, August 2, 1862.

## Suspension of our Tri-Weekly.

The undersigned is reluctantly constrained to suspend the publication of the Tri-Weekly Whig for a time, and will send the Weekly paper to those who have subscribed for the former, until its publication is again resumed. The Tri-Weekly is not paying the expenses of publication, and I am sure that my friends will not require me to publish at a loss, which must prove ruinous in the end. At the same time, the size of the Weekly will be reduced, so as to save expense in the article of paper; but owing to the falling off in advertisements, the amount of reading matter will not be diminished in an equal ratio. This necessity arises from the diminished income of the office, growing out of the stagnation of business generally, the blockade, cutting off Northern advertising, the discontinuance of the mails, and the wholesale robbery of my letters, while the expenses of my business are increased. Advertising, ordinarily so large a portion of newspaper revenue, North and South, but especially South, and it coming from the North, is wholly suspended, and will continue so during the war. Most Southern papers are increasing the prices of subscriptions, and many choose to issue only *leaflets*. I choose not to resort to either of these extremes.

It is not to be expected that the Publisher of a paper, who is notoriously a poor man, can continue his publication at a loss, varying at from twenty to forty dollars per week, when the immediate prospect is that times are growing worse. My object is, to weather this storm, and to keep my paper under way, and this I have resolved to do, though I may have to suspend both for a time. I have too much reliance upon the sense of justice of my subscribers to apprehend that they will complain at my course. On the other hand, I hope for, and need a generous support from them, and cheerful efforts on their part to increase my subscription list. My terms of subscription will be seen in my Prospectus. At this most critical period in the affairs of the country, let us keep under way a Union paper, that will dare to publish other than Secession accounts of what is transpiring.

I only ask that the expenses of publication be met, and that I get my meat and bread. I am willing to labor in the cause without one dollar in the way of profits. I ask no favor of Secession—I expect none—they may continue their proscription course towards me—and I shall alike scorn it and their vile principles.

W. G. Brownlow,  
Editor and Publisher, &c.

## The Result at Manassas.

We are deprived of our exchange papers, to a great extent, and only see an occasional straggling sheet from the North, furnished to us by others. The accounts of the late battle, are as contradictory and conflicting as they can be, and we therefore do not pretend to give the result, with any sort of certainty, nor can any one else do it accurately, with the information we have here.

We can say, however, that we have come to this conclusion, from comparing all the accounts we have received. The loss in killed and wounded, on the part of the South, we set down at three to four thousand. The loss in killed and wounded on the part of the North, we set down at four to five thousand.

We further infer, that the Federal troops, at one time had the Confederates whipped, but the arrival of Gen. Johnson's large command on the left, changed the result, and the victory was won by the Confederates. The Federals claim never to have had more than 15,000 men engaged at any one time, and alleged that the Confederates doubled them in numbers engaged. Some of the Southern papers admit this to be so, or publish the admission from their correspondents.

## Rather Contradictory.

We are at a loss to know how to reconcile the conflicting statements of the Secessionists, in our own case, or who to believe, when they are so far apart. Men high in position write as long argumentative, and kind letters to convince us that we ought to take sides with the Southern Confederacy. They tell us of the close approach of Civil War in East Tennessee, and assure us that it is altogether in our power to stop it, by taking the Southern side. Other gentlemen of high position, call upon us in person, and use the same arguments, giving us the same assurances. But a second class swear that we have no influence—that we are a d-d abolitionist and traitor—and that we publish a lying sheet. We don't believe either party. The real people of East Tennessee are for the Union, and utterly opposed to the vile heresy of Secession; and if all the leaders of the Union party, including the Knoxville Whig, were to tell them to shift their ground, they would scorn their dictation, promptly and indignantly.

So far as we are concerned, we can never endorse Secession, countenance its authors, or approve of the wicked, uncalled-for, and villainous war brought upon the country by Southern traitors. If we did not know that Secession had its origin in falsehood, perjury, and corruption; if we did not know that the Southern Confederacy is in the hands of, and

under the control of a worse set of men, a more base, designing, selfish, and unprincipled band of villains than ever gathered unprincipled Secession, we might be at least induced to take the subject of change into consideration!

If we have Civil War in this end of the State, the Secessionists will have to inaugurate it. And if they intend to subjugate and degrade, the Union men of East Tennessee, they will have civil war. If they stop them from speaking out their sentiments, and from voting them, as they propose doing, they must do it at the point of the bayonet!

## Notice to Subscribers.

Some persons long accustomed to read the Whig, either as subscribers or borrowers, now find fault of it, complain of it not going for Secession, and abuse both it and its editor. When a paper does not suit the taste of a gentleman, or a lady either, and when its principles are not such as they can tolerate, they are at liberty, under the Statutes of Tennessee, to refuse to take the paper, or even read its contents. We announce this fact, because many persons, who greatly suffer in mind, upon this very subject, do not seem to know that they are among their inalienable rights, even in this age when all hands are in search of their rights!

## Twelve Months Ago.

On Saturday morning, July 28, 1860, or a year ago, the following leading editorial appeared in our Tri-Weekly Whig, and again, on the following Saturday in the Weekly Whig. We copy it by way of vindicating our claims to consistency, and invite attention to it, as an article having more interest about it than it had when it was first published. It was then prophetic—it is now prophecy fulfilled:

"THE UNION AND ITS FUTURE."  
We had occasion, while at the White Sulphur Springs, to answer a long letter addressed to us by a gentleman in New York, who was raised in the South, on the subject of National politics. In reply to that letter he says:

"I have perused your letter with as much interest as I read your paper. In most of your positions I agree with you, in some I do not. Give us in your next issue, your honest views as to this Union and its future. I ask this because I hear it said you are a Democrat, and by others that you are opposed to the Secession. Your editorial surely tells me that you are holding on to the Union."

We are now as we have always been, a Union man. We say let the Union stand; let the principles and compromises of the Constitution be observed; let the spirit of our forefathers, who framed out of discordant materials, this noble fabric of Government, prevail; let the work of the clear heads of Adams, Hancock, Jefferson, Carroll, Harrison, and a host of others, equally true and patriotic, be perpetual; let sectionalism, as held by the Republicans of the North, and the Democrats of the South, and the evil passions of vile demagogues, who seek their own not their country's good, sink to the lowest level; and let unity of opinion, tolerance of differences, and patriotic sentiment alone be heard in our national councils.

The foregoing, are briefly our sentiments, and have never been otherwise during the twenty-one years of our active editorial and political life. But will these opinions prevail in this country? We think not. There is at the North a powerful party called the Republican party, whose leading principle is opposition to the spread of slavery over territory now free; into this party, purely sectional, are going all the shades of opinion opposed to the institution of negro slavery. There is also at the North, a party calling itself Democratic, by a misnomer, and a host of others, equally true and patriotic, who are leaning to the Union. The Southern Democracy is, in all respects, consistent with itself. A portion of them hold on to the Government from disunion; another portion cling to the organization expressly to overthrow the Union.

A large demand of the leaders of Southern Democracy, their violence and ultramarian, are thinning the ranks of the Northern Democracy, and driving them over to the Northern anti-slavery party. Some go directly, others indirectly, by supporting Douglas, whose principal end is Republicanism. It is clear to our mind that the Democratic party has become sectional, and that the contest before the Charleston Convention is to turn alone on the slavery question. All interests, State and National, are discarded; all feelings are absorbed in the one question, and that a sectional issue that never ought to have been agitated in Congress. The state of things cannot last many years longer. It has but one issue—that of disunion. The waters of the Mississippi lead not more certainly to the Gulf of Mexico than do these sectional issues, in the hands of those parties, carry our Government to certain destruction. In other words, we think the Union will be dissolved. We are sorry to say, and sorry that we have been led to say, that the Union is unable to resist the evidence driving us to this melancholy conclusion.

## Home Patriotism.

There is a great deal of patriotism oozing out of our people, in this age of "wars and rumors of wars," and in the article of patriotism, as might be expected, there is an unusual variety. There are fighting patriots, peace patriots, talking patriots, speaking patriots, money-making patriots, home-staying patriots, army-going patriots, Secession patriots, Union, and every other conceivable variety of patriots. But the Home patriots are greatly in the majority. There are gentlemen who make speeches encouraging others to go into the army, but utterly refuse to go themselves; men who are astonished that all parties are not in arms, but manage to keep their own sons out of the war, or get them into positions where they will never be within the range of an enemy's gun; men, who want to see the cause of the South sustained, and feel for the poor soldiers in camp, but refuse to contribute one dime in the cause; men, who advocate Secession, because they have property in the Cotton States which they do not want to see confiscated, or owe debts at the North, which they seek an excuse to repudiate; men, who, having lost all hopes of getting into office in the old Union, seek positions in the new Confederacy; men, who, having no nerve to stand up for the right, clamor for a Government they believe to have originated in fraud, and every thing belonging thereto, they despise in their very hearts!

And for home patriots, we will venture to say Knoxville is the banner town in Tennessee. Two to one of all who have gone into the army, have come from the Union ranks; while fewer Secessionists have gone out of this town, in proportion to numbers, than any other town in the State. There are lots of them here, and they are burning with zeal for the cause of the South, but they have no idea of going into the service. Not them! They will talk Secession—they will cheer on the volunteers—they will denounce all who are not for the cause—but as to going to fight they have no idea of such folly as that!

## Bishop Andrew on Preachers.

The venerable Bishop Andrew, of the Methodist Church, South, is down upon his preachers, in the Charleston Christian Advocate of the 25th ult., after a style that becomes an "overseer of the flock of Christ." His subject is that of Preachers having the charge of circuits, stations, and districts, leaving their work and going into the army. He tells them that "the practice is working injury to the cause of God in our land," and exhorts them to consider well what they are doing, before they "determine to abandon their proper spiritual work to do the habiliments of the soldier." The Bishop then adds:—

Come, my young brother, let us talk a little together. Do you believe that the Holy Ghost hath called you specially to the work of the ministry? Do you have professed in your public confession before the church, that God has called you to this work, and that you have been called, does that call still remain in force, and does God still hold you responsible for the performance of the sacred duties involved in your pastorate?—or, has He given you a furrow from the great work to which He has called you, to give you the opportunity of displaying your talents in the field where men are to be slain? You have felt and professed great confidence in God's having called you to the ministry of grace and peace. Are you equally sure, that He has called you to quit your proper work to go to the battle field and mingle with scenes of blood and carnage?

We also think there may be cases in which it is proper for ministers to go into the army. When they are chosen as chaplains of regiments, it may be well for them to go; as their position in the army gives them the opportunity of doing great good, if faithful in the work assigned them. But even in that case, I think a preacher has no right to leave his spiritual work, till a proper shepherd be provided for his people; and, in default of finding such a successor, let him abide with his flock and serve his country, by diligently preaching Christ in the work assigned them. We also think that there are cases in which it is proper for ministers to go into the army. When they are chosen as chaplains of regiments, it may be well for them to go; as their position in the army gives them the opportunity of doing great good, if faithful in the work assigned them. But even in that case, I think a preacher has no right to leave his spiritual work, till a proper shepherd be provided for his people; and, in default of finding such a successor, let him abide with his flock and serve his country, by diligently preaching Christ in the work assigned them.

It may, indeed, be sometimes the case, that a local preacher, who has no pastoral oversight, feels called to go to the war. In that case, I would urge no objection. Let him go, if he is so disposed; but let him carry God with him, and there let him serve the cause of Christ with him so that he may prosper.

A preceding elder on an important District, wrote me not long since, that some four preachers on his District talked of going into the army, thus leaving some four important circuits without pastors. Cught these things so to trouble you? Would you rather serve the interest of Church and country, by remaining at the post of duty to which God's providence has assigned them, watching over the souls, redeemed by the blood of the Lord Jesus, and committed to their care by the Holy Ghost?—And let me ask: is there no danger that, in many instances, a local preacher, with these impressions of call to the field of battle, a good deal of self and pride—unconsciously, no doubt, at not less dangerously? There is to all and especially to the young and ardent, a charm in the attentions of public flattery. We who to be publicly chronicled as patriotic and great, and to be many times honored, and to have not some danger that this feeling has often a good deal to do in influencing the decisions of some of our patriotic preachers.

REMARKS.—The Bishop has administered a just, and well-timed rebuke to that class of his preachers who have unceremoniously abandoned their ministerial work "to do the habiliments of the soldier." We can conceive of a state of things that may come, when preachers, and all other citizens who endorse Secession, may be called upon to shoulder arms, and meet the opposing army with fierce defiance. That would be when the enemy is at their doors. But now, there are thousands more volunteering than are wanted—company after company is rejected, for the want of arms—and therefore preachers should stay where they say God has placed them.—God never called a preacher of any denomination, to leave his congregation, and go into this war, on either side of the question, or to remain even at home, and desecrate his pulpit with infamously harangues, and insulting, demagogue-like appeals in behalf of Southern Rights or Northern Aggressions.

The truth is, the Churches in the country, as a general thing, are demoralized; many of the Ministers appointed to "watch over them" have back-slidden, have been for a time, giving forth from their trumpets, an uncertain sound and as sentinels, they have long wanted an excuse to desert the walls of Zion. This is true, of the Methodist Church, to our knowledge, in many parts. Her spirituality and power is gone, and *Ichabod* is written upon too many of her altars. Many of her preachers seek position in the army, from a vain desire to make a show of patriotism; others go because they have no stomach for the work in which they are engaged, and because, in all probability, they had mistaken their calling. Others, no doubt, see charms in the pay of a Chaplain, in the proportion of one hundred dollars, to one thousand per annum.

The Methodist Church needs purging and re-modeling. There are too many old clerical *Rips*, engaged in worldly pursuits, who hang on to the various charges in the itinerancy, and prevent men from filling them who would work efficiently, and be much more acceptable to the people at large. Then, again, there are too many local traveling preachers, to promote the interests of Zion. Men who undertake to travel ought to do that work, and no other, and if they find they can't give their time to the work, they ought to retire, and give place to others who can.

There is no doubt in the world, but that the clamor among preachers, to be made Chaplains, and the running of one against another for the office, lowers them and their calling among the officers and men. The demagogues who lead in this revolution, will flatter the Ministry, and make loud professions of their reliance upon God, with a view to get a religious fanaticism throughout the South, but in their hearts they will despise the clamor among the preachers, and settle down in their minds, that it is the \$85 per month, that is moving upon the great deep of their hearts! Whilst some are sincere in their desire to administer spiritual comfort to the soldiers, others are no doubt influenced by the *perverse motive*, as Judas was in the betrayal of Christ. None of our Clergy entertain or display any *malice* towards the poor soldiers, either in staying out of, or going into the service. Nor did Judas entertain a particle of malice against the Saviour, but his affections were set upon the "thirty pieces of silver," and in order to obtain them, he entered into a murderous conspiracy.

## The Real Traitors.

Much is said of late about the traitors who have brought existing troubles upon the country, and a good deal is said, by way of dispute, as to who they are. Portions of them live on both sides of Mason and Dixon's Line. But the real traitors who are responsible for the disruption of the American Union, and the present Civil War, threatening such fearful consequences, are Yancey, Rhetts, Toombs, Pryor, Davis, Kell, Iverson, Wise, Mason, Wigfall, and Breckinridge and Lane, who lent themselves to their miserable purposes. If there are any men in this country who deserve the doom of traitors, they are these authors of our national calamities. And if this war continue three to five years, as we believe it will, they will be obliged to flee their country to avoid receiving a traitor's reward. They have misled and deceived the Southern people to the ruin of the country. And when the reaction takes place, as it surely will, popular vengeance will seek them for punishment. When disaster and suffering pervade the South, as it surely will; when the innocent people cry out under the burden of taxes and debt which this war will force upon them, then will come the day of reckoning for the real traitors—the political demagogues—who are the authors of the nation's calamity. To avoid this doom, these men will make superhuman efforts to carry the day on the field of battle, and thus prevent the reaction which promises their ruin. But they cannot evade the accountability to God, and to an outraged people. And if the war continue three to five years—as we sincerely believe it will, the men we have named, and other smaller lights, will be fugitives in foreign countries!

## Democracy Triumphant!

The Savannah Republican, a Secession paper, but an old Whig journal, thus protests against the Democratizing of the Confederacy, in a leading editorial of the 27th July:

"Whether designed or not, it is a remarkable fact that every man of the Confederate Cabinet, with the President and Vice President, have been taken from the ranks of the old Democratic party. This should not be so. It creates distinctions without a cause, and special pains should have been taken to avoid it. It is very certain that we have as good administrative officers who never belonged to the Democratic party as those who did, and men who are giving as much intellectual and material support to the new Government as any other citizens of the Republic; and while this is so, we cannot understand why they should be overlooked in the distribution of honors and trusts."

The Republican seems not to know what must be apparent to every reading and thinking man, to-wit: that the organization of this Southern Confederacy is intended to revive and re-animate the old defunct, and corrupt Democratic party, under the cloak of Southern Rights. They want Whigs and Union Democrats to aid them in fighting and tax-paying, but when the war is over, Secession Democrats alone will share in "the distribution of honors and trusts."

Fight dog, fight bear,  
There is no dog of mine there."

## Bank of East Tennessee.

By way of answering all enquiries as to the issues of this Bank deposited in suit, we will state, that not one dollar has yet been collected, to distribute among depositors, because the Real Estate of the Bank has not been cashed, and the delay has been occasioned by the troubles upon the country, causing it so difficult to sell property for anything like its value. The whole matter has been turned over to the Clerk and Master in Chancery, DAVID A. DEADWICK, who is an honest and correct man, and will conduct the whole matter properly, in all respects, paying out when the money comes into his hands. We have his receipt for \$52,500, deposited, in which, we represent five hundred persons. We repeat, that not one dollar has been received yet, either by us, or by the Chancery Clerk. Once for all, let this be satisfactory, and let gentlemen having these issues in suit, exercise the patience necessary.

## "Brownlow Can't Get Away!"

Certain Secessionists are boasting that we can't get out of East Tennessee—that the Confederate forces have us surrounded—and don't intend we shall leave the country! Such will be rather astonished when we tell them that we don't want to leave—that we don't intend to leave—that we can neither be coerced or driven out of the country—and that we are just where of all other places, we desire to be, at home. The difference between us and some of our citizens, who are uttering these "loud swelling words," is, we stand by our principles, and dare to defend them, while they, through a truckling spirit of cowardice, from base mercenary motives, and from a most disgraceful anxiety to be with the party in power in the State, hypocritically pretending to be what they are not, and cry out for *that*, which, in their very hearts, they despise, loathe, and condemn. God deliver us from such a dog-like spirit of submission to tyranny, and its tools!

## Look out For Thieves.

Several houses, and offices, have been entered in this City, within the last ten or fifteen days, by thieves of one description or another, and robbed of valuable articles. There are too many persons here—some white and some colored, who have no visible employment—who do nothing, and drink liquor. They must either starve, beg, or steal, and they are most apt to resort to the latter. Let all families keep a vigilant watch over their houses, and let them keep arms in their houses, so as to meet the cases of thieves who may break in upon them, at the dead hour of night!

## Dr. Breckinridge on Secession.

Dr. B. J. BRECKINRIDGE, D. D., of Kentucky, has been the ecclesiastical War-horse of the Old School Presbyterian Church, for about forty years past. We heard him preach in Baltimore at least a quarter of a Century past, and heard him with interest, for he is a man of talents. His preaching, like his writings, is oracular and mandatory, a characteristic man. He is out in the June number of his Quarterly, in a long article, upon the subject of the present war. After noticing the condition of the Western portion of Virginia, he says:

"Not the least important of the consequences attending the state of affairs we have been describing, is the perfectly untenable military position in which we are placed through the action of the most populous of the whole South, into the very heart of the Federal country, whereby the General Government may be enabled for the protection of loyal citizens in the back part of Georgia and both the Carolinas on the left bank of the Kentucky would follow Robert Anderson in front, and in West Tennessee on the right. The mountain region which covers Western Virginia and Eastern Kentucky and Tennessee, penetrates into Georgia, Alabama, and North and South Carolina. Two hundred miles wide from east to west, and double as long from north to south, the long valleys of this remarkable region, flanked every where by mountain ranges, run parallel to the direction of the Federal movement invited by the conduct of Virginia, and indicated by the highest military and political considerations, would be immediate and decisive, if sustained by an adequate force, under an able commander. And our Forty thousand Robert Andersons, in such an expedition, for such an object, and it may be credibly added, ten thousand more from Western Virginia, and ten thousand would join them in East Tennessee."

## Sewell's Point once More.

We noticed the fact, some days ago, that the Confederate troops had evacuated Sewell's Point, on account of that big "Union Gun" being brought to bear upon them, with her ball weighing five to six hundred pounds. The Secessionists have met it with a lie—not a word of truth in it—a fabrication, &c. We repeat that it is so, and that the facts rest upon the authority of two brothers, respectable Georgians, in the Confederate army, and stationed at Sewell's Point.

These letters are in East Tennessee, stating the fact to a sister of theirs. The Confederate forces fell back more than one mile, leaving their breast works and heavy guns, but calling their new stand Sewell's Point. These are simply the facts in the case, and we had them well authenticated before we announced them. The Confederate army, has forbid the publication of such facts as these, and this is the reason why they have not appeared in print!

## Valor.

In certain races of men, valor descends from father to son through many ages, and many generations; as in certain races, likewise, cowardice, lying propensities, and partiality curdle down along the veins of long dynasties of villains and cowards. If we know how the ancestors of such and such people deported themselves on memorable occasions—whether their sinews stiffened or relaxed; whether they gave and took the strokes of battle like men and warriors; or whether they submitted to be choked down, and kicked and cuffed around generally, we may predict the behavior of their descendants under similar circumstances.

The iron-handed Dane, who "smote the slotted Polack on the ice" was a man of valor. The curly-pated cavaliers of Prince Rupert were men of valor. And while we assert that this sturdy valor does not belong to all men by right of descent, *Sperry, Sperry*, we say unto you, reader, we intend nothing personal.

## Those Hand-Cuffs.

Among other things captured at Manassas, by the Southern army, were some hand-cuffs. A great noise is made over these, as though the Federal army intended them for Southern use! All large armies are troubled more or less with mutinous soldiers, and carry with them the means of subduing such in their own ranks. These hand-cuffs were for this and no other purpose. Xerxes forced his barbarians to fight by the application of the lash. Scott, in Mexico, carried hand-cuffs with his army, and when certain men deserted, and were caught again, put irons on them, and Catholic Chaplains called in to instruct them to stand firm, and do their duty.

## The Weather and the Crops.

The weather is warm, and at times, rather sultry and close, with fine rains in every direction. The corn crop was never more promising. All kinds of vegetables promise an abundant yield. The wheat harvest is over, and nearly all accounts agree that the yield is good and the quality excellent. Some wheat was injured by the rains, after being cut and shocked in the field. The breadth of wheat sown was very great. Cattle are fine, quite abundant, and have been well saved in harvesting. Hay was never better, and never more abundant. All classes of our citizens have great reason to be thankful for our abundant supplies.

## Our Knox County Subscribers.

As a matter of accommodation all round, we will take wheat from subscribers in this county, delivered at McClanahan's Mill, and to us, and we will allow one dollar per bushel, for a good article. Others who may prefer it, can pay in fire wood, especially those who live convenient to town. We desire to accommodate ourselves to the times, and to live and let live.