BROWNLOW'S KNOXVILLE WHIG.

WM. G. BROWNLOW, Editor and Proprietor.

"PUT NONE ON GUARD BUT AMERICANS."

TERMS:—TWO DOLLARS, INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE

ESTABLISHED, APRIL 1838. KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE, SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 20, 1861. VOLUME XXII.—NUMBER 38

JOHN W. ODELL.

AGENT FOR THE SALE AND PURchase of Negroes, Gay Street, Knoxville, Tenn. The highest prices given for slaves. [illegible]

MRS. STEPHEN W. MARSH,

Teacher of Piano Forte and Singing.

RESIDENCE AT THE [illegible] HOUSE, CUMBERLAND STREET,

TERMS PER SESSION, $20 00

KNOXVILLE, TENN.

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Attorneys at Law,

KNOXVILLE, TENN.

M. & E. F. CHEATHAM,

[Successors to E. S. Cheatham & Co.]

Wholesale Grocers and Importers

OF PURE BRANDIES, WINES, AND TOBACCO, CIGARS, NAILS, DOMESTIC LIQUORS, &c.

[illegible] Nashville, Tenn.

T. C. CHAMPE,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

GAY STREET,

(Opposite the Lamar House)

HAS JUST RECEIVED HIS Spring Stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, [illegible]

DENTISTRY

DR. P. H. CARDWEL

LATE TRAVELING DENTIST in the State of East Tennessee, [illegible]

THOMAS J. BAGBY,

AGENT & COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Will rent out Negroes, Rents out Houses, AND SELLS TOBACCO, WHEAT, CORN, FLOUR AND Other Country Produce.

ALL BUSINESS ENTRUSTED TO MY [illegible]

CHANGE.

R. M. M'PHERSON & CO.

GROCERS AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

MAIN STREET,

Knoxville, Tennessee.

R. M. McPHERSON TENDERS HIS thanks to his numerous friends and customers for their liberal patronage for many years past, and solicits a continuation of the same for the new firm.

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Attorneys at Law,

OFFICE NO. [illegible] CHERRY STREET,

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE.

W. C. M'ADOO,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL PRACTICE IN THE VARIOUS Courts of Knox and adjoining counties.

CAMP HOUSE,

CLEVELAND, TENNESSEE.

NEW HOTEL, JUST OPENED, ON [illegible]

FRENCH'S HOTEL

On the European Plan,

CITY OF NEW YORK.

Single Rooms 50 Cents per Day.

City Hall Square, Corner of Frankfort Street,

(Opposite City Hall.)

Beware of Runners and Hackmen [illegible]

R. FRENCH, Proprietor.

CLARK, GREGORY & CO.,

AMBROSIAL OIL,

Nashville, Tennessee.

DENTISTRY.

DR. GEORGE BUCKWELL TENDERS [illegible]

CANCER CAN BE CURED

DR. J. W. JANUARY

TENDERS HIS SERVICES FOR THE [illegible]

DIRECT IMPORTATION.

JUST RECEIVED—A Large Assortment of [illegible]

T. G. RAWLINS.

MELODEONS.

JUST RECEIVED, FROM S. D. & H. W. Smith, Boston, a fine assortment [illegible]

NEW MUSIC

SUMMERS & TOWNSEND,

CONFECTIONERS AND FRUIT DEALERS,

344 Baltimore Street,

BALTIMORE.

C. E. MATEER,

WITH

MASSIE BELL & GOODLOE,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps,

&c., &c.

No. 324 BALTIMORE STREET,

BALTIMORE.

PRODUCE

Commission and Grocery House

LYNCHBURG, VA.

WILSON & SON.,

IS PREPARED TO RECEIVE AND Sell [illegible]

STOCK OF GROCERIES.

[illegible]

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.

Eastern, Western, Southern and Northern Express Forwarders.

HEAVY AND LIGHT FREIGHTS, small parcels, Fish and Fruits, in their season, specie, Bank Notes, Bonds, Jewelry, and all kinds of valuables, forwarded to and from all points of the United States and Canadas, in [illegible] Railroad and Steamers, daily in charge of special messengers. Also, notes, drafts and accounts promptly collected. [illegible]

H. B. PLANT, Sup. S. W. Div., Augusta, Ga.

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UNION CLOTHING HALL,

H. MANN,

HAS REMOVED HIS ENTIRE Stock of CLOTHING, BOOTS and SHOES, HATS, CAPS and FURNISHING GOODS,

to the room formerly occupied by E. N. Fulton,

GAY STREET,

[illegible]

FOR THE E. & K. R. CONTRACTORS.

JUST RECEIVED, PICKS, CROWBARS [illegible]

T. G. RAWLINS.

THE EXCHANGE AND DEPOSITE BANK OF KNOXVILLE.

JUST ORGANIZED, WILL COMMENCE business on the 1st of June, and will deal in Coin, Exchange, Uncurrent Bank Notes, Discount Paper, [illegible]

S. MORROW, President.

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TESTED IN ACCIDENTAL FIRES

JAMES C. MOSES IS AGENT FOR [illegible]

SOUTHERN AGRICULTURAL

IMPLEMENT MANUFACTORY,

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVING ERECTed a NEW AND COMMODIOUS BUILDING, [illegible]

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

TOOLS AND MACHINERY.

[illegible]

R. H. SHEPHERD & CO., Lynchburg, Va.

FALL. 1860. WINTER.

THE MOST ELEGANT STOCK OF

DRESS & FANCY GOODS

EVER exhibited in Knoxville, can now be seen at

COWAN, DICKINSON & CO'S.

MACHINERY.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, HAVING THE Agency for Selling Portable and Stationary Steam Engines, [illegible]

WATER-WHEELS,

[illegible]

NICHOLSON & SANFORD, Knoxville, Tenn.

BARBER-ROOM

DAVID SCAGGS would respectfully inform the public that he has recently removed from his old stand, [illegible]

GEORGE A. MILLS & CO

Tin, Wooden and Willow Ware,

BRUSHES, CORDAGE &c.

NO. 11 NORTH HOWARD STREET,

Two doors North of Howard House,

BALTIMORE.

SPORTSMEN

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF RIfles, Shot Guns, Pistols, and Fishing Tackle [illegible]

JAMES RIVER CEMENT

300 BBLS OF THIS VALUABLE CEment, on hand and for sale [illegible]

FARMERS, ATTENTION

I HAVE SCYTHES, CRADLES, MATtocks, [illegible]

T. G. RAWLINS.

LOOK HERE!!

R. M. McPHERSON & CO., WILL Take [illegible]

HO FOR GOLD AND SILVER.—HOW to make it easy and cheap. [illegible]

F. HANKINSON, Chemist, No. 11 West [illegible] New York City.

A FINE lot of Saddles, Bridles, Horse Blankets, Buggy and Wagon Harness, Whips, Horse [illegible]

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HOWARD ASSOCIATION.

PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment for the relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

MEDICAL ADVICE GIVEN GRATIS, by the Acting Surgeon, [illegible]

EZRA D. HEARTWELL, President.

Wholesale Drug Store.

GAY STREET, KNOXVILLE, TENN.

JOHN JACKSON,

Successor to Bearden & Jackson,

Manufacturing Chemist and Wholesale and Retail Druggist,

SOLICITS THE ATTENTION OF PHYsicians, Merchants and Families to his large stock of DRUGS, CHEMICALS, OILS, PAINTS, BRUSHES, PERFUMERY, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c.

[illegible]

5 BBLS. LARD OIL; 10 BBLS. TANner's Oil; [illegible]

JACKSON'S.

4 BBL. COACH BODY VARNISH.

[illegible]

JACKSON'S.

500 LBS. FAMILY SOAP IN 40 LB. boxes. [illegible]

JACKSON'S.

25 GROSS FAHNESTOCK'S VERMIfuge. [illegible]

JACKSON'S.

100 OZ. QUININE; [illegible]

JACKSON'S.

THE KNOXVILLE WHIG

IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY WM. G. BROWNLOW.

Terms of Subscription.

TWO DOLLARS a year, payable invariably in advance. No subscription will be received for a less period than Six Months.

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Orders for change of residence must give the Post Office, County and State to which the paper has been sent, as well as the one to which it is to be sent.

Rates of Advertising.

[illegible]

Cuts in proportion to become candidates will be [illegible] to be paid for invariably in advance.

All advertisements on which the number of insertions is not marked, will be published till forbid, and charged accordingly.

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

No advertisements from a distance will be inserted unless accompanied by a remittance, except in cases where the advertiser is known to be punctual.

KNOXVILLE WHIG.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.:

SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1861.

THE WAR COMMENCED! Bombardment and Surrender of Fort Sumter!!

We are upon the eve of a crisis such as our country has never known. The air is thick with rumors of war, the papers are full of the same, and the whole land resounds with war-like preparations! One engagement has been had, and we give the result to our readers, as we find it in the Richmond Whig, forwarded from Charleston by parties friendly to the Southern Confederacy:

CHARLESTON, April 12.—The ball has opened! War is inaugurated! The batteries on Sullivan's Island, Morris's Island and other points opened fire on Fort Sumter this morning at 4 o'clock. The fire has been returned by the Fort and a brisk cannonading has been kept up.

No information has been received from seaward yet.

The militia are under arms, and the whole population of Charleston are on the street, and filling every available space about the harbor from which the exciting scene may be viewed.

The firing has continued all day without intermission. Two of Sumter's guns have been silenced and it is reported that a breach has been made in the Southeast wall.

Major Anderson's reply to Gen. Beauregard's demand for surrender was, that he would surrender when his supplies were exhausted, if he was not reinforced.

Not a casualty has as yet happened to any of the Confederate troops.

Of the nineteen batteries in position, only seven have opened on the Fort. The remainder are held in reserve for the expected fleet. Two thousand men arrived in the city this morning, and embarked for Morris' Island and the neighboring fortifications.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

The Bombardment Continues—The Floating Battery—Reported Arrival of War Vessels.

CHARLESTON, April 12.—The bombardment continues. The Floating battery and Stephens battery are opening freely, and Sumter returning their fire. It is reported that three vessels of war are outside of the bar.

[THIRD DISPATCH.]

Suspension of the Bombardment, to be Resumed in the Morning—Only two Men Wounded—Arrival of War Vessels Confirmed.

CHARLESTON, April 12.—The firing has ceased for the night, to be renewed at daybreak in the morning, unless an attempt is made during the night to reinforce the Fort, to repel which ample arrangements have been made.

The Confederate troops have worked their guns admirably. Only two men have been wounded during the day.

The Pawnee, Harriet Lane and a third steamer are reported off the bar.

Troops are arriving by every train.

[FOURTH DISPATCH.]

CHARLESTON, April 12.—(*Late at Night*)—The bombardment is still going on, every twenty minutes, from mortars. Major Anderson is supposed to be resting his men for the night.

The three vessels outside the bar cannot get in, the sea being very rough.

Now, we wish the candid and impartial readers to understand, that Maj. ANDERSON in charge of the Fort, with a command of only eighty soldiers, was denied fuel and provisions, and that his Government, as in honor and duty bound to do, had ordered Vessels round there to supply him, but the Rebels, with a command of 7,000 men made the attack before his supplies arrived. *They made the first assault*, and as a hundred and one lies will be circulated for effect in the South, we will give the official correspondence between the so-called War Department at Montgomery, and the Rebel General in the Tory Harbor of Charleston. This correspondence grew out of the formal notification of the Government at Washington, that it would attempt to furnish the Fort with provisions, a promise being out that due notice of any step of the kind would be given.

[No. 1.]

Gen. Beauregard's Dispatch to the Secretary of War.

CHARLESTON, April 8, 1861.

To L. P. WALKER:

DEAR SIR:—An authorized messenger from Lincoln has just informed Governor Pickens and myself that provisions will be sent to Fort Sumter, "peaceably, if they can, forcibly if they must." [Signed.]

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

[No. 2.]

Reply of the Secretary of War to Gen. Beauregard.

MONTGOMERY, April 10, 1861.

To Gen. BEAUREGARD, Charleston:

If you have no doubt of the authorized character of the agent who communicated to you the intention of the Washington Government, to supply Fort Sumter by force, you will at once demand its evacuation; and if this is refused proceed in such manner as you may determine, to reduce it. Answer.

[Signed.] L. P. WALKER.

[No. 3.]

Gen. Beauregard to the Secretary of War.

CHARLESTON, April 10, 1861.

To L. P. WALKER:

The demand will be made to-morrow, at 12 o'clock. [Signed.]

G. T. BEAUREGARD, Brigadier General.

[No. 4.]

The Secretary of War to Gen. Beauregard.

MONTGOMERY, April 10, 1861.

To Gen. BEAUREGARD, Charleston:

Unless there are special reasons connected with your own condition, it is considered proper that you should make the demand at an earlier hour.

[Signed.] L. P. WALKER.

[No. 5.]

Gen. Beauregard to the Secretary of War.

CHARLESTON, April 10, 1861.

To L. P. WALKER:

The reasons are special for twelve o'clock.

[Signed.] G. T. BEAUREGARD.

[No. 6.]

To the Secretary of War.

CHARLESTON, April 11, 1861.

To L. P. WALKER:

Demand sent at 2 o'clock. Allowed till 6 o'clock to answer.

[Signed.] G. T. BEAUREGARD.

[No. 7.]

Secretary of War to Gen. Beauregard.

MONTGOMERY, April 11, 1861.

Gen. BEAUREGARD, Charleston:

Telegraph reply of Anderson.

[Signed.] L. P. WALKER.

[No. 8.]

Gen. Beauregard to the Secretary of War.

CHARLESTON, April 11, 1861.

To L. P. WALKER:

Major Anderson replies:—"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, demanding the evacuation of this fort, and to say in reply thereto that it is a demand with which I regret that my sense of honor and of my obligation to my Government prevent my compliance." He adds verbally:—"I will await the first shot, and if you do not batter us to pieces, we will be starved out in a few days." Answer.

[Signed.] G. T. BEAUREGARD.

[No. 9.]

Secretary of War to Gen. Beauregard.

MONTGOMERY, April 11, 1861.

To Gen. BEAUREGARD, Charleston:

We do not desire needlessly to bombard Fort Sumpter, if Major Anderson will state the time at which, as indicated by him, he will evacuate, and agree that, in the meantime, will not use his guns against us, unless ours should be employed against Fort Sumpter. you are authorized thus to avoid the effusion of blood. If this, or its equivalent, be refused, reduce the Fort, as your judgment decides to be most practicable.

[Signed.] L. P. WALKER.

[No. 10.]

General Beauregard to the Secretary of War.

CHARLESTON, April 12, 1861.

To L. P. WALKER:

He would not consent. I will write to-day.

[Signed.] G. T. BEAUREGARD.

[No. 11.]

General Beauregard to the Secretary of War.

CHARLESTON, April 12th 1861.

To L. P. WALKER:

We opened fire 4.30 minutes.

[Signed.] G. T. BEAUREGARD.

Now, the naked truth is, established by the manifestations of a desire for a peaceful solution of our difficulties exhibited by the Administration at Washington, the mad men and traitors at the South, with a recklessness in keeping with their villainous purposes from the commencement of their raid, refused to allow the evacuation of Fort Sumpter, except upon terms that would be dishonorable and disgraceful to the Government. They sought through this medium to force the Government at Washington to acknowledge the right of Secession. They resolved to push matters to a collision of arms. They had to bring on a fight or sink to political oblivion. The sad spectacle is therefore presented to the world, of a corrupt, thieving, defeated political party, plunging the whole country into a civil war, with the hope of regaining the power and patronage they have lost by unparalleled rascality, unequalled corruption, and undisguised treason. War is the last resort of these bad men, and their last hope. They have staked their all upon the issue, and reckless of consequences to the country, they determined to bring about a collision of arms.—When they knew that the troops were to be withdrawn from Fort Sumpter, and that the Government at Washington was making no war-like preparations, they were concentrating large armies at Charleston and Pensacola, and calling on each of the seceded States to furnish 3,000 men each for active service.—While Lincoln's Government has remained perfectly quiet, "Tyrant" Davis' Government has been levying war. They do not want peace. And if Forts Sumpter and Pickens were both abandoned by the United States Government, these desperate rebels would march upon Washington. At this the Southern Secessionists are aiming, and to the awful result of a servile as well as a civil war, they are driving the nation, reckless of consequences. They are willing to see the Border States converted into fields of carnage, and the whole country irretrievably ruined, to gratify their unholy ambition. We say let them now have it to their hearts content!—Let Fleets land all round the coast—let Flying Artillery and Regulars be landed in their piney woods, and let them have battle upon battle, here a fire and there a fire, and upon them and their wicked allies rests the responsibilities of the consequences, whatever they may be.

Another, and a more desperate fight is to come off at Fort Pickens in Florida. The Government has sent supplies of food to the men there. In doing so, the Government has done no more than duty and common humanity required. If this act is treated as a cause for an attack upon an unarmed vessel, as it will be, the attack will be repelled, by sea and land, and the true people of the whole country, North and South, will condemn the authorities of the Southern Mobs who make such attacks, and will applaud the Government for its efforts to sustain our national honor.

Spoils is their God.

We have now had "a Government" six weeks—a government attaining to power, upon the heels of one retiring, as corrupt, as unpatriotic, and as infamous, as the Devil ever attempted to originate for the ruin of men, or the damnation of souls. We have a government attaining to power under circumstances demanding the prompted exercise of the most disinterested patriotism, and the highest order of Statesmanship. The whole country,—those for and against the new Administration, have looked with the liveliest interest to what would be done, and what has been accomplished? Nothing, nothing, save a distribution of spoils to a third rate class of men, hungry wolves, freedom-shriekers, and unmitigated blackguards, who followed Mr. Lincoln on his foolish tour to Washington, and heard him proclaim at every Depot, and cake-stand on his route, that "nobody is hurt, there is nothing wrong." This march of Mr. Lincoln, and the accompanying swarm of low-flung negro-worshiping office-seekers, brings to mind the Northern hive that followed Attila down to the sack and robbery of Rome, crying out as they advanced, "there is nothing wrong—there is no one hurt." The spoils first, the country last, is the maxim of the swarm of partisans, who elected Lincoln, and who now besiege him at Washington. Plunder is the leading idea at the White House, and the character of the political mendicants who swarm around that fallen temple, is that of a low-flung set of scavengers, seeking bread and meat in the name of Nigger's rights! Seriously, we doubt whether the state of the country has engaged one hour of the serious thought of the President and his Cabinet, in the six weeks they have been in power. We shall not be at all surprised if the *Barnyard* pirates who escaped into the swamps of a Southern Confederacy, at the breaking up of a den of thieves under Buchanan, turn out to have been honest men, compared with the negro worshipers under Lincoln.

The Nashville Nominations.

Most of the counties in this State have appointed Delegates to a Convention to be held in Nashville, the first week in next month, to nominate a candidate to be supported by the Union men of the State for Governor. We are enquired of to know, if we expect the nomination by that Convention. We answer in all candor, that we do not. We do not think any *East Tennessean* can be nominated on that occasion. In the first place, the lateness in the season, the busy time with Farmers, and the expense of going and coming, all considered, there will be no delegation there from this end of the State, and the large delegations from the few counties around Nashville, will meet, get up a temporary enthusiasm—nominate some Middle Tennesseean, in all probability a *Democrat*, and then appeal to the masses of East and West Tennessee, in the name of the Union, to put him through. We have not sought to procure a nomination by that Convention. We have not influenced a living man, directly or indirectly, to attend its meeting. We have not procured the expression of any preference for us, in any county meeting in the State. Nor have we procured the writing and publishing of a single newspaper paragraph in our favor, outside of the column of this journal. We became a candidate, because we had a right to do so, as a free white man, in a free country, and we expect to remain one, until 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the first Thursday in August. The people of the State are equally free to vote for whom they please, and they will exercise this liberty, we have no doubt, as they always have done, independent of dictation from all quarters. We shall be the last man in the State to complain if we are not voted for by a majority of her citizens. We are before the country as an INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE, asking an election at the hands of the people, because of the principles we represent. Old parties have disbanded, and with them we propose to do away old party machinery, and let every man assert his independence. If a majority of the voters in Tennessee are not prepared to do this we have no desire to be elected by them, to any office whatever.

We have no pecuniary means with which to buy up presses, influential men, or votes, and if we had, we should scorn to use them in such a way. We shall not offer one man liquor for his vote, nor do we want any friend in the State to treat for us, to so much as one [illegible]. We need no apologies made in other sections of the State for any extreme views we may entertain. The OLD CLAY WHIG *doctrine* that we have advocated in our paper for the last twenty-two years, are our sentiments now. The Know Nothing creed that we have heretofore advocated in our paper, is still our creed. The UNION SENTIMENTS we have taught, for the last twelve months, and our hostile teachings concerning the heresy of Secession, are all, with us, WELL SETTLED ARTICLES OF POLITICAL FAITH, and will so remain to the end of our career. We are thus explicit, because we do not wish to deceive any man, or to sail under false colors. We had rather be defeated than to be elected under false pretences.

Sensation News Items.

The frauds and abuses put upon the people through the agency of telegraphic dispatches, is outrageous, and ought not to be tolerated any longer. They are not only deceiving, but they are bringing the newspapers publishing them into disrepute, and the telegraph wires into contempt. No one knows when to believe any dispatch he sees, or how much to believe. We would not blame the people to cut down every post, on every line of wire in the land, and thus cut off their infamous lies, and their partisan misrepresentations. They are an insult to truth, a fraud upon the public, and a disgrace to the PRESS. The people of all classes look to the Press for light and truth, and they have a right to expect both through that channel. A paper that would keep the people in the dark by publishing dispatches known and proven to be false, should be kicked out of company.

We give these dispatches, when we are wanting faith in them, because we are anxious to give the people all we can in the way of news, but we warn the people against all these dispatches.

We Appreciate and Thank.

Our thanks are due, and we now most cheerfully tender them, the host of kind friends, in various States, North and South, who, during several months past, and even yet, so generously labor to extend the circulation of our paper. The additional names entered upon our list, during the past three months, have in number exceeded our most sanguine expectations, and they have doubled those who have withdrawn, on account of our opposition to the treason of Secession. Upon the appreciation of our paper, by an independent public, we alone depend, and not upon the State or General Government. The business of this periodical, during the life time of its present proprietor, will be to make war upon midnight assassins, the hateful monster of Intemperance, the treacherous advocate of Secession, the villainous Abolitionist, and all other hirelings of the Devil. Relying upon the real people, who love liberty and Independence, we renew our thanks to those who are getting up clubs for our paper, and we promise them that we will continue in our march against villainy and corruption.

Latest War News!

A dispatch to a gentleman in this city, dated Lynchburg, 12 o'clock at night, Thursday 11th, states that the fighting had not then commenced at Charleston, but was hourly expected. Gov. Pickens had ordered Maj. ANDERSON to quit the Fort at 7 o'clock the evening before, or he would commence the attack. The war steamers of the U. S. Government were hourly expected; and, as a matter of course, upon their arrival and attempt to furnish Anderson, as they will do, and ought to do, or die in the attempt, the conflict will come on.

Commissioners Rejected.

Secretary Seward notified the Southern Commissioners, on the 8th inst., that they would not be received by the Government, as Commissioners, and that he could only give them an audience as private gentlemen. This they regarded as a decisive answer, and left for home, while their bogus government regard it as a cause of war!

We endorse the action of Seward, and we consider that to recognize any such Commissioners, would be to admit the *right of Secession*. This done, the Government would have to treat with them, and treat with any faction of a State that might hereafter secede!

"TREASON."—We call attention to the first of a series of articles on this subject, by a sensible man, and a good Lawyer. We are glad to see the subject brought before the legal profession. Public opinion will not yet force the Judges of our State, to charge the law to every Grand Jury, respecting Treason. Judges acting under oath, should charge it. Grand Jurors should make presentments, for they too are acting under oath, and all who favor *treason* should be punished!

East Tennessee Money.

Those sending us East Tennessee money hereafter, will send us postage stamps with which to pay its way back to them, or we shall have to throw it under the table. We have made our final deposit with the Clerk & Master in Chancery, of $33,153 00, and other parties had deposited with him $50,000, making the rise of one hundred thousand. The time for filing having expired, no more will be received, and those holding it will loose it.—It is the fault of the holders, as they have been warned time and again, for four years past, to send it in. We have called upon them after every fashion, through our widely circulated journal, but many declined, supposing a speculation was intended, and others supposed that the money would become par. They can now contemplate the *facts* in the case at their leisure!

Thomas J. Gardner.

Mr. Gardner, of West Tennessee, having been named in a letter to us from Middle Tennessee, as a Buchanan *Democrat*, we so stated the case in our paper. Mr. Gardner desires us to say that he is not a Democrat, never was one, but has been all his long life a Whig. We take pleasure in setting him right, and we consider there is hope of a man while he is ashamed to be called a Democrat.

From the Louisville Journal.

Southern Pacific Railroad—Dr. J. Fowlkes.

The following letter from Dr. Fowlkes gives important information and useful advice to the stockholders of the Southern Pacific Railroad. His arguments are of a character to induce every one interested in this great enterprise to make one more effort to place it beyond the reach of all future contingencies. The delay of the last Congress to meet the popular desires for an appropriation to aid its construction; the monetary difficulties which surround the country, and the disgraceful position into which Texas has been forced by the secessionists, have all contributed to a crisis in the affairs of the company which should be promptly met and remedied. The [illegible] proposed at the recent meeting of stockholders in this city seems the easiest way of avoiding all future embarrassment and putting the company on a sure and permanent basis. We therefore commend the expositions of Dr. Fowlkes to the attention of those interested, with the hope that his advice may be promptly acted upon, as it seems to point to the only course that can be taken under the peculiar circumstances in which the company is involved.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

MEMPHIS, TENN., April 1, 1861.

GENTLEMEN:—I returned last night from New Orleans, and take pleasure in giving you some of the results of our visit. I enclose an outline of the Hon. V. K. Stevenson's address to the stockholders which was well received. All of the largest stockholders are paying up the additional purchase of stock as recommended by the Louisville meeting of stockholders on the 15th March. They pay with the assurance of our President and Directors [illegible] who pay will be protected and all who do not must give up the enterprise. The road cannot be built without money, and if the stockholders refuse or now neglect to supply it, it is a virtual abandonment of it. Our largest and best stockholders, when I left New Orleans, were zealously and cheerfully responding, satisfied that the best interests of the company and themselves were to lop off all who have not the disposition or the means at this juncture and keep up this enterprise. Col. Stevenson assumes the one dollar per share upon the 400,000 shares of stock invested in the unsold stock will yield a sum sufficient, with the means of the company, to finish and complete fifty or more miles of road, making in all seventy-five miles, and this will yield a large yearly income, and with this income the road and lands of the company will enable them to construct the road across Texas even though no Government aid will be given to the company, and though we fail finally to have the contracts with Messrs. E. de Bellot des Minieres, Brothers, & Co., and associates ratified. He, however, with others, still confidently expects Government assistance and the ratification of the French contracts referred to.

Nothing but the times has made this call upon our stockholders necessary, and now really indispensable; and has created an exigence not to be avoided. If the call is not responded to our interests must be sacrificed. This fact is truly so. A part of our shareholders refuse to advance money unless all advance, and unless all do the benefits of this stupendous project must enure to "the few" well and able to meet its necessities now.—Many have their attention directed to the securing and purchase of our road and franchises. There is no lack of buyers. "The few" who do not pay require a sale and repurchase for such as shall pay, unless nearly all shall pay up. To this policy our President and Directory are pledged, for without such pledges none will pay and all would be wrecked as a whole. Now let us examine the effects of this policy to those who pay, and when they are well understood, all able to pay will certainly do so, I think. We have 400,000 shares of stock with $5 per share paid thereon making $2,000,000 of capital stock. We have a large and valuable property, worth nearly this sum and prospectively the whole of it. Now suppose that only 200,000 shares pay up the $1, making $200,000 in cash, and the balance of stock is cut off, say 200,000 shares, out of the total 400,000, the effect will be to give this property and all the rights and franchises of the company to the 200,000 shares which have paid. The stock then becomes twice at once, worth in property $10 a share, and if sold for that will produce by a resale of the 200,000 shares cut off the sum of $2,000,000, leaving a company with all the present property, and this fund to go on with the work. But if sold at present prices it will yield $1,300,000 as a fund without more stock than we now have out, and this fund, in the judgment of President Stevenson, prove sufficient to build the road to the Pacific ocean, with the munificent land grants of Texas to aid it.

All who can ought to pay. All who are able and will not, ought not to expect "the few" willing to pay to incur burdens to give them protection. Money must come, and from all, not a part. Justice requires this. Justice makes us pay our debts. Justice to Texas and her people demands the progress of this work. "The few" cannot pay and progress, if their associates refuse or neglect to meet this exigency; they must, however reluctant and painful, separate and unite with those who can & will aid to "push on the column." Once before, this company became entangled, when a call of fifty cents a share was recommended and promptly responded to. It produced a fund not exceeding the sum of $150,000 towards a debt, increased by expenses to some $800,000. This fund of $150,000 protected the company from sale and sacrifice, the stock then largely exceeded the property of the company, and it was reduced to a sum below the value of the company's property, and by active exertions and persevering efforts, enough stock was then sold to liquidate the whole debt of the company; sales of something like $650,000 were added to the loan of fifty cents a share. This was applied to existing debts, and no part of it was left, or could be appropriated towards the building of the road. The loan of fifty cents a share contributed to free and disembarrass the company, only a small proportion, and now, those most ready to pay and assist in the crisis, are those who bought the $650,000 of stocks after its reduction. Those who paid or loaned the fifty cents per share generally seem to feel that to assist to pay the then debts was to construct the road. To pay the debts then, "the few had to do;" to meet this crisis "the few" must do it again; the supine and indifferent must give place to parties who have the will and the means; it is a delusion to suspect or imagine that the Southern Pacific Railroad will build itself, and the sooner those who expect it wake up to the fact, the better for the enterprise and their own interests.

The fewer who pay, the greater is their advantage pecuniarily. Before I left New Orleans the large holders of stock present at the meeting on the 25th ult., became sensible of the soundness, necessity, and benefit to themselves and the enterprise of Col. V. K. Stevenson's policy; they were cheerful responding and some 140,000 shares had been arranged as required by the terms of the Louisville meeting on the 15th of March. There is no difficulty to supply, by a resale of cut off stock, the deficit of defaulters in this policy. No advantage can result to stockholders from his great work without money to progress with it, and it is due to those able and willing to pay, by those unable or unwilling to pay, to surrender it to those able and willing, inasmuch as no benefit can flow from inaction, inability, and incapacity to build the road.—It is due to Texas and her people that we abandon the work or prosecute it. It is seemingly hard for stockholders to lose what they have already paid, but this results from other operations, when parties prove inadequate to their successful prosecution. I sincerely regret myself to see loss overtake any shareholder: if in my power I would protect him; but I shall do well to protect my own stock, and to do so, I have *forced* sales of real estate, and am still forcing sales, determined to protect my stock at whatever sacrifice apparently I find essential to protect it. I hope to live to see the stock and funds of the Southern Pacific Railroad sought for in every European market as a favorite investment. I address you this for the benefit of the stockholders in Kentucky, always ready, liberal and just, that they may fully realize the necessity for action and be also protected.

Truly your friend,

J. FOWLKES.

Treason—No 1.

Treason against the United States consists only in levying war against them or in adhering to their enemies, giving aid and comfort.—[See 3d section of the 3d article of the Constitution of the United States. If a body of men be actually assembled for the purpose of effecting by force a treasonable purpose all of those who perform any part, however minute from the scene of action, and who are engaged in the general conspiracy, are to be considered as traitors, but there must be an actual assemblage of men for a treasonable purpose, to constitute a levying of war.—[See Story's Commentary on the Constitution, [illegible] sec. 1794 & 1796. 24 volume of condensed reports. Exparte Bollman & Swartwout.—Any force connected with the intention will constitute the crime of levying war.—[Last Book, page 10. War is not only an act but estate and condition. For nations are said to be at war not only when their armies are engaged, so as to be in the very act of contention, but also when they have any matter of controversy or dispute subsisting between them, which they are determined to decide by the use of force, and have declared publicly or by their acts to so determine it by force.—[Bacon's Dict., volume 2, page 612, and Van Digest, page 726, referring to the case of Ross vs. Turgee, 3 Dallas 37. War is that which takes place between nations or sovereigns, and which is carried on in the name of the public power, and by its order.—[Vattel's Law of Nations, book 3d, chap 1, page 290. He who is foremost in taking up arms and attacks a nation that lived in peace with him, is the offensive war.—[See Vattel's law of nations, page 292. The sovereign is the real author of war, which is carried on in his name and by his order.

It is a point of the public news and history of the present day, that the Governors and Government, both Executive and Legislative branches of the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, has levied war against the United States; they have by force, under the alleged authority of their respective States, seized and taken the property of the United States, taken her forts, arsenals, and munitions of war by force, declared themselves independent of the United States, and that they will resist the force of the United States by force. They have violated the Constitution of the United States, and set up an independent Government, and formed new alliances—they and their citizens are, by the rules of the laws of nations, enemies to the United States. And giving aid to the enemies of the United States, is declared to be treason against the United States. Shipping munitions of war to the enemies of the United States is giving aid and comfort.—[See the act of Parliament 25, Edward the 3d, chapt. 2, sec. 3, 4 Blackstone's Com., pages 81 & 82. Levying war against the King in his realm, adhering to his enemies, giving them aid and comfort, was declared to be treason. The 3d section of the 3d article of the Constitution of the United States, is a substantial copy of the above recited act of Parliament. Under that statute, to resist the king's forces, by defending a castle against them, is levying of war.—4 Blk's. Com. page 82. Giving intelligence, sending provisions to the enemies, selling them arms, treacherously surrendering fortresses, was all acts of treason, under said act of Parliament. —4 Blackstone's Com., page 83. The defendant's intention to procure provisions for the enemy by uniting with him in acts of hostility against the citizens of the United States, his progress towards the shores would have been an overt act of treason against the U. S.—Pryse, 3 Washington's Report, 234.

The definition of treason is a technical term, and is reasonable to suppose that it is used in that instrument in the same sense in which it was understood in England, and in this country, to have been used in the statute 25, Edward 3d, from which it was borrowed. —2d Burr's trial, page 402. Not only persons who bear arms, but those who assist otherwise, are among those that levy war, as recruiting officers, who never go to camp, or Commissaries who make purchases for the rebel army.—4 Cranch, 413.

By an act of Congress, passed the 30th of April, 1790, treason against the United States is made punishable with death, by the 3d section of said act. Every person or persons having a knowledge of the commission of any treason, and shall conceal, and not as soon as may be disclose and make known the same to the President of the United States, or some of the Judges thereof or to the President or Governor of a particular State, or some one of the Judges or Justices thereof, such person or persons on conviction shall be adjudged guilty of misprision of treason, and shall be imprisoned, not exceeding seven years, and fined not exceeding one thousand dollars.

Each State in the Union is sovereign in regard to her reserved rights, and all rights are reserved except those which are ceded to the United States by the Federal Constitution. Hence, an individual State, may by her legislation decree what shall be treason against such State. The State of Tennessee, by her legislation has declared what shall constitute treason against the State of Tennessee. Section of her Code 4743 declares treason against the State of Tennessee to be

1st. Taking a commission from and under the authority of the enemies of the State, or of the United States.

2d. Levying war against the State or the Government thereof.

3. Knowingly or willingly aiding or assisting any enemies at open war against the State or United States by joining their armies, by enlisting, or procuring, or persuading others to enlist for that purpose. By furnishing such armies with ammunition, provision, or any other article for their aid or comfort.

4. Forming or being in any wise concerned in forming any combination plot or conspiracy for betraying the State or United States into the hands or power of any foreign enemy.

5. Giving or sending any intelligence to the enemies of the State for that purpose. Section 4744 provides that any person convicted, &c., shall suffer imprisonment in the Penitentiary for not less than ten years, nor more than twenty years. Section 4745 declares that if any person have knowledge of the commission of treason, and conceals the same and does not as soon as may be disclose such offence to the Governor, or some Attorney General, or Judge of the State, he is guilty of misprision of treason, and shall upon conviction be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars and imprisoned in the penitentiary not more than five years.

Thus stands the laws of Tennessee in and over the jurisdiction of the State of Tennessee in regard to treason against the United States and the State of Tennessee.

The States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi and Louisiana, is in a state of rebellion, and in their sovereign capacity are traitors to the United States, and each of their respective Executives, have as individuals committed acts of treason against the United States, and hence are the public enemies of the United States. Still with this fact made known to the people of the State of Tennessee it is publicly declared that cannon has been shipped to the Governors of some of those States over the Railroads of Tennessee.

Provisions are continually and daily shipped upon the Railroads of Tennessee to these officers and soldiers in those States or some of them, perhaps provisions sold in Tennessee for that purpose, and shipped upon the Tennessee railroads. The public journals publish large sales of grain and bacon made in the Northern and North Western States to support the officers of these rebellious States.

Has not the honest citizen to regret, can a government exist for any length of time, when treason against the laws is publicly committed, and not even attempted to be punished by the due course of the common laws.

Justices of the peace, Prosecuting Attorney Generals and all the Judges of the several Courts of Tennessee, are sworn to support the constitution of the State of Tennessee, and the United States.

There is no apparent reason to believe that any of the Judges of the State of Tennessee will be remiss in their duty, in performing the obligations of their oath whenever a case shall be presented before them. [illegible] for the exercise of their Judicial functions, and as a general thing, and perhaps without exception, the inferior Judicial and ministerial officers of the State of Tennessee are true and loyal to their State and Government. Hence, it becomes the more important that each member of society should be careful to be advised, and know what the criminal law of the land is, and how far the law might justify those laws, and what would be the consequence or punishment inflicted, if convicted of a violation of those laws. And it may well the said to the Tennessee citizen, that they have that high and sacred character of not failing to perform their duty as Jurymen in whatever capacity they may be called upon.

Position of Virginia.

1. Convention Saturday, the following resolution, the eighth of the majority report, was adopted without division:

8. The people of Virginia recognize the American principle that government is founded in the consent of the governed, and the right of the people of the several States of this Union, for just causes, to withdraw from their association under the Federal Government with the people of the other States, and to erect new governments for their better security, and they will never consent that the federal power, which is in part their power, shall be exerted for the purpose of subjugating the people of such States to the federal authority.

When taken up, Mr. Carlile moved to strike out, with a view to insert an amendment of a very different character. This motion was lost by a vote of 116 to 1. After several other motions to amend were made and lost, the resolution as reported above was adopted without a division. We may therefore safely infer that it embodies the sentiment of an overwhelming majority of the Convention. It is so worded as to avoid characterizing the right of withdrawal, as to whether it be revolutionary or constitutional—leaving to each gentleman the pleasure of cherishing his own crotchet and travelling his own road. But as to the result—the grand result—that each State has the right of withdrawal—that commands the assent of the assembled sovereignty of the State.—*Richmond Whig.*

TELEGRAMS.

From Charleston—War Regarded Imminent—Volunteers Called for.

CHARLESTON, April 9.—It is now known that war impends. The Government has called on each State of the Confederacy for three thousand volunteers, except Florida, whose quota is fixed at fifteen hundred.

PHILADELPHIA, April 9th.—The Charleston correspondent of the New York *Times*, under date of yesterday, says everything is prepared for action. Vessels have been ordered to keep out of the range of fire between Fort Moultrie and Fort Sumpter. The floating battery is to be moved this evening to a point near Fort Sumpter. A house has been blown up near one of the batteries to clear the way. Sullivan's Island has been evacuated and intense excitement exists.

Private letters received here this morning give tolerable confirmatory of these statements.

Another Account—Fort Sumpter to be Reinforced—Vessels Arrived at Charleston—Charleston Under Arms.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Gen. Beauregard yesterday received notice from the Federal Government of their intention to supply Fort Sumpter with provisions, &c., through an agent of President Lincoln.

The correspondent of the New York Herald states positively that Lieut. Talbot conveyed instructions to Major Anderson that the Government would supply him forthwith, and that in the event the vessels performing that duty were fired upon, he should open his batteries, and the Government would sustain him at every hazard. The Herald adds, that at least it is determined to enforce the laws, and do it vigorously, but not in an aggressive spirit.

When the Government determined some days ago to order Maj. Anderson out of the fort, it was on the condition that the fort and the property in it should not be molested, but allowed to remain as it was. The authorities of the Confederate States would not agree to this, but manifested a disposition to get possession of the fort and property therein. The Government would not submit to such humiliation, and it was immediately determined to keep Maj. Anderson in the fort, and supply him with provisions forthwith. A portion of the fleet which left New York last night, will reach Charleston to-morrow for that purpose. The fleet will not approach Charleston with a hostile intent; but, in view of the great military preparations around *Fort Sumpter*, supply vessels will go prepared to reply promptly to any resistance of a warlike character that may be offered to their peaceful approach to the Fort. This statement is generally credited in Washington circles.

The *Herald* of this afternoon has a long dispatch from Charleston, stating that a fleet of seven government vessels is reported on the bar. Major Anderson displayed signals during the night, and all the military of the city were put under arms at midnight last night. It also states that Lieut. Talbot had left for Washington, being denied the privilege of going back to Fort Sumpter.

There is no doubt that a large portion of the troops are destined for Texas, while the greater portion of the fleet is destined for Forts Sumpter and Pickens.

Later from Europe.

NEW YORK, April 9.—The steamship Persia, from Liverpool the 30th has arrived.

The markets are unchanged.

There are warlike rumors from Italy and Denmark.

Lord Palmerston, in a speech to his constituents, adverted to the difficulties in the United States, and expressed the fervent hope of an adjustment, but whatever is done should be arrived at by amicable means.

Warlike rumors continue to circulate in Paris. The concentration of Austrian troops attracted considerable attention, although it was asserted that the movement was merely defensive.

There were vague rumors that Lord Cowley had demanded of the French Government explanations concerning the expedition to Abyssinia and the annexation of territory.

The discussion of the Roman question had closed in the Italian Chambers. Count Cavour reiterated the urgent necessity for declaring Rome the capital of Italy. A resolution to this effect, and hoping for the non-intervention of France was passed.

More Vessels Sailing South from N. York.

NEW YORK, April 9.—The transport steamers Baltic and Illinois went to sea this morning.

From Pensacola.

PENSACOLA, April 8.—The mechanics in the Warrington Navy Yard are said to be dissatisfied on account of the non-payment of their wages.

From New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, April 9.—A war steamer *disguised* was seen Monday night, reconnoitering the mouth of the Mississippi.

Spain and St. Domingo.

NEW ORLEANS, April 9.—Advices from Havana the 6th, mention the sailing of three more ships for St. Domingo.

APRIL 12th, 1861.

DR. BROWNLOW:—Several cases, involving questions upon all the provisions of the late relief laws, have been disposed of, by the Supreme Court, now held at Jackson, and declared to be unconstitutional.

Yours, &c.,

W. B. CASWELL.