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F. F. ATWELL, Agent
Home Insurance Co. N. Y. Assets \$5,754,214
Continental do do do 2,600,235
Franklin of Philadelphia, do 2,308,856

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C. LOCKE, No. 23, east side Market Square
Commission Merchant and dealer in Family Groceries. Country Produce bought and sold.

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THAS. H. BROWN,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
Office at the East Tennessee National Bank.

PROFESSIONAL.
W. M. M. BAXTER, (successor to Baxter & Son) Attorney at Law, office Exchange and Depot Back Building. Practices in the Courts in Knoxville.
O. P. TEMPLE, Attorney at Law, at his old office, East side of Gay Street, near the residence of S. T. Atkin. Charges moderate.

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Coal Cooking Stove

"The New Capitola"

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HAVE EVERY

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Utility, Value and Beauty.

THEY ARE NOT

Surpassed by any Stoves

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Call and examine, or write for prices.

HAVEY, ROLEN & CO.,

Stoves and Tinware,

MARKET SQUARE,

Knoxville, Tenn.

How would Samuel J. Tilden for President and Benjamin F. Butler for Vice President, suit our Democratic friends in 1880?

INDICATIONS: For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, rising temperature and falling barometer, winds mostly from southeast to southwest, increasing cloudiness, and possibly areas of rain or snow by Sunday afternoon or evening.

In refusing to hear the insurance companies after the bill affecting them had been passed by the Legislature, we think Gov. Marks did right. If the companies wished to make an argument against the pending bill, they should have done it before Legislative committee. It is not, according to our ideas, just the thing for a Governor to suffer lobbyists to approach him, and we think the Governor did right not to hear them. We say this without expressing any opinion whatever on the merits of the law as passed.

A FEW weeks ago we commenced the publication of reminiscences of the Second Tennessee Cavalry, by Lieut. John W. Andes, of Sevier county. With the present issue we commence a similar series in reference to the Third Cavalry, written by Adjutant Will. A. McTeer, of that regiment. He is competent to write the history of his regiment in such a way as to prove highly interesting, especially to those who served in that regiment and their friends. We will be glad to do this in the future for other regiments, the object being to furnish items of local history that will prove interesting and valuable in the future. We do not desire to confine this entirely to the history of Federal regiments, but will be glad to publish items of interest relative to regiments in the Confederate service also. Persons interested in these publications would do well to subscribe for the DAILY or WEEKLY CHRONICLE.

MINOR DISPATCHES

MEMPHIS, Feb. 15.—The jury in the case of Charlie Woods (colored), on trial for the murder of Mrs. W. C. C. Foster, this morning returned a verdict of murder in the first degree.

MADERIA, Feb. 15.—The steamer Dunrobin Castle, which brought the news of the disaster to the British troops in South Africa to St. Vincent, called here this morning on her way to Plymouth. It is ascertained from her officers that later advices received at Capetown reported that subsequently to the disaster to Col. Glyn's camp, forces under Darnell and Landsdale had a victorious engagement with the enemy at Porke-Drift. Col. Pearson's column is safely established at Skaye. There were no hostile Salars in Natal.

QUERY: "Why will men smoke common tobacco, when they can buy Marburg Bros. 'Seal of North Carolina,' at the same price?" feb6dlyood

TELEGRAPHIC.

Fatal Defects of the Tennessee Insurance Bill.

Direct Snub from Gov. Marks, Exciting general Comment.

Baltimore Bondholders Wishing to Effect a Compromise.

The House Engages in Another Heated Discussion.

On that Vexed Question of Southern War Claims.

Butler Turns loose a Broadside at the Administration.

Treasonable Gush of an Unhung South Carolina Traitor.

NASHVILLE, Feb. 14, 1879.

Special to the Chronicle.

Much has been said to-day regarding the Governor's refusal to hear argument from the Insurance Committee, as to why he ought not to sign the bill requiring Insurance Companies to pay the full face value of policies where property is totally destroyed. He said the Legislature was the proper body to present such argument to, and it ought to have been done there. He expressed his intention not to receive the committees or hear any argument touching the bill. This is regarded as a snub direct to the committees, and comment upon it is general. Insurance men assert that the bill is fatally defective, and, on stocks of goods, works largely to their advantage. Dispatches were received from the Home, of New York, Etta, North British and other insurance companies, announcing their determination to withdraw from the State on the bill becoming a law.

S. G. Thompson, representative of the Philadelphia bondholders, arrived to-day. Baltimore bondholders have sent dispatches here announcing they were willing to make the same terms with the State as the New York bondholders.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Feb. 15.

Special to the Chronicle.

In the Senate to-day Mr. Savage, chairman of the Finance Committee, reported that the proposition of the bondholders had been respectfully considered, and recommended that it be rejected and not further considered by the Legislature. Senator Morris offered a protest to the report, that they would receive and respectfully consider any other or further proposition, and to pass over the report informally until they receive the report of the committee to investigate the State debt, because the subject is of such vital importance that it should receive attention. It was disposed of in a summary manner.

Mr. Roberts moved the previous question, to adopt the report, which was not sustained. After raising an unlimited number of points of order, and much excitement, the report was adopted by a vote of 12 to 9. A minority report will be presented Monday.

In the House, a bill to give magistrates jurisdiction in cases of forcible entry and detainer and unlawful detainer, passed third reading. A petition from leading merchants requesting Gov. Marks to hear the insurance committee, was laid on his table to-day. He went to Winchester this morning, but has not signed the insurance bill.

XLV CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.

Mr. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, presented the memorial of John Roach in reply to the memorial recently presented from the Baltimore Board of Trade. He denies that the New York and Brazilian line is now remunerative; that the receipts from trips already made by steamers have not paid expenses, and a fair United States mail contract is absolutely necessary to the successful establishment and permanent maintenance of the

line to Brazil. He declares that if the action of Congress shall be such as to enable good, swift and elegant American steamers to compete with British lines, their hold on our trade with the Southern hemisphere will certainly be broken. Ordered printed and to lie on the table.

The Senate to-night, by a vote of yeas, 39; nays, 27, passed the bill to restrict Chinese immigration, and took up the bill to amend the Internal Revenue laws, which contains an amendment reducing the tobacco tax, but before completing the reading of the bill the Senate adjourned, at 7:40 o'clock.

Immediately after the reading of the Journal, the House at 11:20 went into committee of the whole, Blackburn, of Kentucky, in the chair, on Legislative, Judicial and Executive Appropriation bill.

The House, in Committee of the Whole, made some progress on the Legislative Appropriation bill. An amendment providing for the salaries of Surveyors General was postponed until the provision be reached proposing a change in the system of surveys.

The amendments for an additional clerical force to carry out the Pension Arrearage bill were withdrawn, on the assurances from members of the Appropriation Committee that that committee would report, on Monday or Tuesday next, a bill for the payment of these arrearages and making provisions for the necessary clerical force.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 14.

The House is in Committee of the Whole on the private calendar.

The bill to pay John J. Armstrong, of Virginia, \$1,840 for the rent of a wharf in Alexandria during the war was discussed at great length. Mr. Conger started off in opposition to the bill, contending that if its principle was a correct one, the troops that marched across Longbridge ought to have been preceded by army wagons loaded with specie to meet the enemy and pay the owners of property which was to be used for war purposes what they demand for their property.

Mr. Shelley, of Alabama, had no sympathy, generally, with these war claims. There were no Confederates presenting such claims.

There was not in Alabama twenty war claims, and he certainly would not vote for any Alabama claim wherein loyalty was set up.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, expressed his views on the war claims. So long as such claims were presented for damages done during the war, or for property occupied during the war, so long would there be a misunderstanding between the sections. Both sides desired that "bygones should be bygones," and that all about the war should be forgotten. There was one thing, however, which could not be forgotten, and that was the valor and patriotism of those who fought for the Union in the hour of its deadliest peril; nor would the bravery, devotion, and, as he might say, loyalty to the cause which they espoused, of those who fought it out on the other side, be forgotten. He was willing that the States should be put upon the same ground that the fathers of our Republic had put them upon in the War of the Revolution by assuming all their debts for raising and recruiting troops, except claims of maimed and disabled soldiers, and with that determination on the part of the people of the country, both North and South, the time would not be far distant when the feeling of brotherhood would take into the charge of the Government the maimed and disabled soldiers of the Southern army, remembering their courage, their steadfastness and their gallantry, and forgetting the mistaken judgment which made them fight upon the side they did.

Mr. White, of Pennsylvania, opposed the bill as a war claim for the use of and damages to property in an insurrectionary State.

Mr. Aiken, of South Carolina, declared himself opposed to all Southern war claims. He was glad to hear that some members on the Republican side were liberal enough to vote compensation for damages to religious, educational and eleemosynary institutions at the South. For himself, his independence would not allow him to do even that. The Southern people should go back to first principles and go to work and rebuild such institutions themselves. They had risked everything in war, and had no favors to ask from those who had whipped them. He honestly believed that if the Southern States had been represented in Congress in 1871-2-3 as they were represented to-day there would be no such cry as that a hundred million had been drawn from the Treasury to pay Southern war claims. Judging of all that from those that he knew he could say of those claim-

ants that a grander set of villains had never drawn a dollar out of the Treasury. His own little State had been represented in Congress by men who were now gone, God only knew where, they had never been South Carolinians, and yet they had voted for the claims of men who had not a just title to a dollar. He honestly believed the Treasury was safer in the hands of men who defended the Confederacy than in the hands of those who held it to-day. The people of South Carolina, no matter what their rebellious proclivities had been heretofore, were today as strong and as united in defense of the Government as the people of any State in New England or the Northwest. He, himself, and those of his colleagues who truly represented that State were here to protect the Treasury, and the best way to protect it, so far as these claims were concerned, was to drive every one of them from the halls of Congress. (Applause on the Democratic side.)

Mr. Kiefer, of Ohio, criticized Butler's speech, and, citing the part of it in regard to pensioning Confederate soldiers, asked whether he understood him correctly.

Mr. Butler—"I repeat, that whenever the question of the depletion of the Treasury by these claims arises, I think that the pity and humanity of the North will take care of the maimed of the war, and, if you wish to know it, I see no more reason why a Confederate soldier, maimed and crippled in the honest discharge of what he believed to be his duty, should not be pensioned than why a Confederate General who honestly believed he was doing his duty should be put into a Republican Cabinet. [General applause and clapping of hands on the Democratic side.]

The debate continued at great length. Mr. Blackburn passing on to the question of the alleged disloyalty of the Southern claimants, asked who had shed lustre on American arms before the war broke out, who had not been a graduate of West Point, and had not there learned from Rowles Commentaries on the Constitution everything that he ever knew of limitations of the Constitution. That "horn book of the Nation," was certainly the most advanced advocate of the right of secession. He entered his protest against the injustice done to the South in imputing to it all the responsibility for these war claims. The South did not ask for the pensioning of her crippled soldiers. She had staked her all on her convictions and had lost. She had not complained and would never in the future complain. She bore her losses and simply protested that it was neither generous, nor kind, nor manly, nor merciful to drag her into this question, and to make her the football of the passions of men who seemed to have at heart the serving of partisan purposes, rather than the advancement of the common good. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. Reagan, of Texas, expressed the hope that some means should be adopted either to wholly exclude all such claims or to refer them all to a tribunal where they could be passed upon on their merits. He regretted that his friends on the Democratic side should have allowed themselves to be placed in the attitude of favoring claims for which they had no sympathy.

Without action on the bill, the committee rose, and the House took a recess till 9 o'clock, the evening session to be for debate only.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Chairman Reagan, of the House Committee on Commerce, will on Monday report on the River and Harbor bill back to the House and move its passage under a suspension of the rules. There will be some opposition from the Pacific coast members and some others, but it is generally believed the necessary two-thirds vote will be secured.

The Committee of Ways and Means to-day considered Secretary Sherman's letter in relation to the appropriations for the next fiscal year, suggesting that measures be taken for meeting the deficiencies. No action was taken, and it will be further considered Monday.

In the Senate to-day, Mr. Edmunds, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported favorably on the bills to remove the political disabilities of John Randolph Hamilton, of South Carolina, and John McIntosh Kell, of Georgia. Placed on the calendar.

In the Seward investigation to-day Carpenter, one of the counsel for the prosecution, called the attention of the committee to the fact, that no decision had yet been rendered on the question arising from the non-compliance of Seward with

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the subpoena duces tecum served upon him some time since, namely, whether or not he be required to produce the books called for. A secret session will be held on the subject. It is understood that the committee is divided in opinion, the majority holding that the books should be given up for examination; the minority, that the books are of a private nature and the committee had no right to compel their production for public inspection. At a meeting on Monday, Seward will probably be informed of the action of the committee, and if he still refuses to produce the books, will be reported to the House as in contempt.

The House committee charged with the investigation of the best means of preventing the introduction and spread of epidemic diseases have prepared a bill similar to that reported by the special committee of the Senate. One of the principal differences is the omission of the provision for a Bureau of Health, but it adopts the Senate's feature for a Board of Health, to consist of seven members, to be appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, not more than one member to be appointed from any one State. The compensation of each during the time when actually engaged in the performance of his duty is to be \$10 a day and expenses. The Surgeon General of the Army and the Surgeon General of the Navy are to be members of the Board without additional pay. The duties of the Board are such as are defined in Senate bill and precautions for preventing the introduction of infectious diseases into this country generally the same.

The House bill contains a proviso that it shall be unlawful for any vessel engaged in the transportation of goods or persons from any foreign port where any infectious or contagious disease exists, to land in the United States, except in accordance with this act.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—State Commissioner Patrick issued an order from Brooklyn, directed to cattle owners and veterinary surgeons. He directs that all cases of cattle disease shall be reported forthwith. No cattle are to be permitted to land unless examined, and all persons employed in the care of well cattle are forbidden to enter upon premises where disease exists among animals. Infected cattle must at once be quarantined or slaughtered.

Personal.

Dr. F. S. Hall, of Nashville, a member of the enterprising firm of Hall, Hooper & Mitchell, arrived in the city Friday night, accompanied by his invalid wife, who comes to be treated by physicians. They are stopping with their brother-in-law, Mr. W. H. Simmonds.

Mr. Jos. H. Bean, editor of the Monroe Democrat, came up Friday night and will spend Sunday in the city.

Hon. J. M. Thornburgh, our Representative in Congress, has returned to Washington to resume his seat in the House.

Maj. E. C. Camp left last night for Washington, on professional business, to be absent some days.

Mr. E. W. Adkins, Clerk of the Circuit Court, is still confined to his room with sickness—scarcely any improvement.

Chattanooga Times, Friday: Prof. J. F. Spence, of the University at Athens, passed through the city yesterday en route to Chicago.

Capt. George Washington, one of the foremost and most successful lawyers at the Knoxville bar, will leave next Tuesday for Texas, to conduct the defense in the case of C. W. Crozer, who is under indictment for der. He will be gone some two or three weeks.

For Rent.

The fine large brick house, on the southwest corner of Church and Holly streets, formerly occupied by Mrs. Doll.

Apply to John B. Clotworthy at 527

Feb 16/79

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Wholesale Grocers

Corner Gay and Reservoir Streets,

Keep the Largest Stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY

GROCERIES,

KEPT IN

EAST TENNESSEE,

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Allow no one to Undersell Them.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

HAZARD RIFLE AND BLASTING POWDER.

LEWIS & CARHART,

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

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A LARGE AND VARIED STOCK OF

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Which we offer to the Trade at

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We have ample room to store Produce

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GAY STREET,

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SOUTH

OF THE

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—AND—

NEXT DOOR

—TO—

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ALVIN BARTON

Has just returned from NEW YORK AND BOSTON and has now in store a magnificent stock

DRY GOODS

FOR THE

Fall and Winter Trade,

The Handomest line of

DRESS GOODS

Ever put upon his counters. Black and Colored CASHMERE, Basket CLOTHS, Ladies' Cloths, PLAINS, MOHAIRS, and Camel's Hair Cloths, Colored

Brocade Silks,

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Silk and Wool Suitings.

In patterns for FOLGOSIA, FLANNELS, Wo and Velvet & H. A. E. A splendid assortment Ladies' Mitts and Children's

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Fancy Woolens and Hand made Woolen Wraps and Goods, Ladies'

Cloaks and Cloakings,

Sea Island and Bleached Domestics, 4-4 9-4, 10-4 11-4 sheeting, 41 inch 5-4, 6-4 Pillow Casings and all kinds of Blankets and Comforts. The largest and cheapest stock of Gents', Ladies' and Children's Merino and all wool UNDERSHIRTS and DRAWERS.

Gent's laundered and unlaundried White Shirts—the best and cheapest in the market.

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Carpets and Oil Cloths,

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Best Anker Bolting Cloths,

All Numbers from 1 to 11.

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