

Knoxville Weekly Chronicle.

RULE & TARWATER.

PUBLISHERS.

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WANTED.

Four gentlemen of popularity, with clear records, to champion a defunct party in the coming judicial election. Apply to the President of the Democratic Convention on Monday. No references required.

THE COUNTY JUDGESHIP.

Strenuous efforts have been made by our Democratic friends, in the last two or three days, to induce Senator Luttrell to take the race for County Judge on their ticket. It is said that he positively declines. Who next, gentlemen? Are the claims of Judge Lewis and Mr. King to be ignored?

A WHITE MAN'S PARTY.

A "White Man's Barbecue" is announced to come off at Richmond, Kentucky, on the 5th inst. The poster announcing the grand occasion, closes as follows: "The exigencies of the present demand the united energies of every true patriot in the land! Then rally, white men! rally, white women! rally, everybody who loves a white man's government!!!" Give us the Kentucky Democracy yet. If they are not progressive, they are honest enough to avow their real sentiments.

AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY.

We learn from the Louisville *Commercial* that a party of twenty-eight men attacked six jail guards at Whitley C. H., a few nights since, and attempted to release a murderer by the name of John W. Owens. A fierce conflict ensued, resulting in the repulse of the assailants, several of whom were wounded—one mortally and three dangerously. Two of the guards were wounded, but not dangerously. Nine of the lawless band have been arrested, and the names of the whole party are known, and will probably be arrested soon. Before engaging in this lawless act, the participants bound themselves together with fearful oaths. The correspondent of the *Commercial* states that the oath-bound marauders were all Democrats, while the guards were all Republicans. Owens is a Democrat, and is in jail for murdering a Democrat.

GRADED AND MIXED SCHOOLS.

We have read with profit and pleasure, a series of articles in one of our contemporaries on graded schools. We hope the gentleman will continue his articles, and that they may awaken in this community the interest which the question merits. We are a firm believer in the great benefits certain to result from a system of free schools. We believe in a system of graded and mixed schools. We have had good opportunities, we think, for observing the merits of both systems, and our experience and observation both lead us to conclude in favor of mixed schools for children from the ages of six or eight to fourteen. Boys always need restraint, and we know nothing so well calculated to restrain their boisterous and idle dispositions as rivalry or association with girls in the recitation room. Their sense of pride, their respect for the good opinion, and their desire to grade equally with the girls, is often a greater incentive than any which a separate school offers. There are objections to both kinds of schools, but we do not think in this class of schools that the objections outweigh or outnumber the advantages. In one of the best graded schools in the State of Ohio, a plan was adopted in one of the lower departments of dividing the scholars according to the sex. In all other departments the scholars were taught together. So far back as we can recollect, the department in which the sexes were separated was always the hardest disciplined, and the scholars graded lower in their studies. The school furnished as good a test as we want to see, and it has ever since been our opinion that, for scholars under fourteen, or even sixteen, the mixed school—where boys and girls study and recite together—was much the best.

But we do not now insist upon any particular class of schools. We are willing to take most anything in the shape of free schools, for we know and feel the great need of them. If our people could but realize what a great drawback it is upon the State, they would not rest until they secured them. We think it capable of demonstration that there is more money spent here by a few families in educating their children than it would require to give a good education to every child in the city.

Gen. Sheridan has returned to Chicago, from his tour among the Indians, having been absent since the 3d day of May. During his trip, he traveled over 5,000 miles without being molested by Indians.

ONE WAY TO MAKE A CITY.

There is nothing that adds permanent wealth and general prosperity to a community so certainly as manufacturing. Knoxville has a large and extended territory tributary to it, that furnishes to our merchants and produce dealers a profitable business. Heretofore we have had comparatively a monopoly of this trade. But as neighboring towns grow in size and increase in number, they one by one cut off our territory and decrease at least our retail trade. We need not then expect from this direction alone an increasing source of income. We must, therefore, look to other sources for the increase in population and wealth we all covet and expect.

We have manufacturing facilities which, if properly advertised and directed, will bring us capital and labor. So far as natural resources and advantages are concerned, we need not complain. But we need artificial aids which are absolutely essential to our success as a manufacturing community, and these aids we can only have through proper effort.

One of the principal of these aids is *low freights*. Our people complain of the managers of our railroads that they discriminate against our business men and manufacturers in the price of freights. If this is so, it is only what every community with but one line of road experiences. We think it capable of demonstration that it would be to the interest of our railroads to transport freights for our manufacturers and shippers at absolute cost, for in a few years they would be more than recompensed by the large *additional freights*, and by the *increased local travel*, and by the *thousand other advantages* certain to flow from an increased, large and *wealthy population*.

But if such reasons do not bring low freights, there is a remedy that surely will. *Competition* in transporting goods, as in everything else, brings cheap freights, and we can have this if we make the effort. We can have our unfinished roads to Cincinnati and Charleston completed, if we will see to it. One of these roads would have been completed long ago, if our people had watched their interests and properly directed the means appropriated to it. But we can yet secure its completion, and we must do this before we can hope to control freights. If we have two routes from New York or Cincinnati or Louisville, over which we can ship or receive freights, we can choose then between them and get the benefits of low tariffs. This is one of the aids we can secure if we will.

One other very important aid necessary to secure us manufacturing skill and capital is *liberality and co-operation* on the part of our people.

There are strangers coming to our city nearly every day. They are pleased with the thrift and general appearance of our city. They have capital and mechanical skill, perhaps, which they are willing to give us. But they go about our streets and sometimes by chance they fall in with some clever, interested citizen, who makes it his business to show them about and present the advantages we offer. Where one is fortunate enough to find such an enterprising citizen, many go away generally pleased with our city and people, but not specially *impressed* with the fact that *we want them here and are willing to co-operate with them* in any enterprise they may have in contemplation. We ought to have a place here where such men can feel free to go and where they will meet and interchange views with our people. We have a Board of Trade room that will answer for such a place, but have we men who interest themselves enough in this direction to look after strangers and afford them an opportunity of meeting our people and learning their feelings? But says some old croaker, "If they want to come here, or have money to invest, they will find out for themselves all they want to know, and they probably wouldn't care to be bothered with us." But there are many men traveling about without any definite idea in view, seeking some profitable investment or some pleasant, healthful home. Would it not be wise to make all who come feel that we want more money and people, and have some inducements to offer? A man who sells goods or wares advertises his stock and makes known his advantages and prices. So it is with towns and cities that grow and prosper. Through the *cordial greeting*, *well known liberality* and *public enterprise* of their citizens, they advertise their attractions, and thousands are induced to settle and contribute of their money and labor to their growth and wealth. We met, but a few days ago, in a neighboring city, men located there whom we had seen about our city, studying its prospects and advantages. They had not been impressed with the fact that we wanted any more citizens or offered any inducements to strangers to locate. They found, however, in their present home a people who hunted them up, took them about, and persuaded them that it would be to their interest to locate. We may not, by such efforts, come across a Ward or a Wilder, but we may, by a little effort, persuade five, ten or fifty, in the course of a few months, to settle with and become a part of us. Each one has his friends who are certain sooner or later to follow, and so by healthy growth we increase in numbers and wealth. These efforts can easily be made and can do no harm. It is one very well tested and certain method of building up a city.

THE GOVERNMENT AND EAST TENNESSEE RAILROADS.

The report of the House Judiciary Committee, through its Chairman, Gen. Benj. F. Butler, on the "Indebtedness of certain Southern railroads," treats the claims of our Tennessee roads against the United States Government with a candor and liberality highly encouraging to our roads, and very creditable to the Committee. The report, after reciting the history of the seizure of the railroads in 1863 by General Burnside, and the amount and character of property transferred at that time, passes to the terms upon which the road bed and rolling stock were surrendered to the companies in 1865. It then recites the amount of the indebtedness of the roads—the East Tennessee and Virginia Road, \$255,545.33, and the East Tennessee and Georgia Road, \$367,422.35. To secure this indebtedness, the military authorities of the Government required the officers of the roads to execute a bond, the penalties of which were very rigorous, and, as we think, very harsh. One of these provisions was, that in case the roads failed to pay the sum named at the time specified—three years from date—the Government should have the right to enter upon and take possession of the roads and rolling stock. The bonds were executed by the officers of the roads under a species of duress, and when they were led to believe that the Government would favorably entertain the claims which it was known they would present, and which, by the very terms of the bonds, were in effect waived. Upon this point, Mr. Butler, in his report, says:

"Your committee have not intended to express any opinion as to the merits of the litigation now pending between these roads and the Government, but they are impressed with the consideration that there may be doubts about the validity of the bonds accepted by the roads in the manner that was done, and under the apparent form of corruption used; and they cannot fail to believe that there may be equities in favor of the roads, or of stockholders therein, which are entitled to be considered."

And in speaking of the testimony of Gen. Meigs, wherein he expresses the opinion that the Government would not get much money from them but that the roads would be treated liberally, Gen. Butler says:

"If an officer of the Government, at the time he was executing the bonds made the explanations and held the views which seem to have possessed Gen. Meigs; and as he says he did not refrain from frankly expressing such views, talking with the officers of the road, it may well be imagined that the Company might have taken property, rolling and other stock, at a valuation much enhanced from the actual price, and that the appraisers might have been quite careless in the valuation affixed to property, their being officers of the Government, when their Chief believed that the property never was to be paid for, and the President of the road, in signing the bonds, believed they never would be exacted."

The report then reviews the answers prepared in this city by the counsel of our East Tennessee roads, and after fully noticing the defenses relied upon—one of which was the illegality of the bonds as above referred to—and the refusal of Associate Justice Swayne, sitting at Chambers in the city of Washington, last November, to grant the injunction or appoint a Receiver, as prayed for by the government. The report says:

"It will be at once seen that these defenses set up available claims and legal bars to a recovery by the United States, which will give rise to very vigorous and protracted and expensive litigation. It is an object worthy of consideration, how this may be avoided or abridged, and justice done as well to the roads as to the government."

The report then concludes with recommending the passage of Butler's bill, which, in effect, provides, that to avoid the expense and delay of litigation, the President appoint three competent and disinterested citizens Commissioners, with power to summon witnesses and take testimony, and with authority to determine all controversies and claims made and existing between the railroad companies and the United States. They are, also, to take into consideration the financial conditions of the roads, and recommend the terms of payment to be required in case any balance is found due to the government. The report of the Commissioners, when approved by the President, shall form the basis of settlement of said claims.

This report of the committee shows, on the part of the Government, a spirit of liberality which we are sure will be appreciated by the officers of our roads and the people interested. The Government is amply protected against exorbitant claims and imposition, which some may think might be attempted by some of the roads, for it has exclusively the appointment of the Commissioners, and finally the safeguard of the President's approval.

DANA, of the New York *Sun*, wanted from President Grant an office worth about \$80,000 a year, and in return promised him any service he might demand. The President refused the office, and ever since Dana has been pursuing the Administration with the vilest and most unfounded lies which a naturally mean heart could invent. Democratic journals copy his abuse from the *Sun*, and credit it to a Republican (?) paper.

THE General Assembly propose establishing a Criminal Court for Knox county. If they would give the Court exclusive jurisdiction to try their rascality and corruption, the whole time of the Court would be occupied.

After giving Memphis and Shelby county as many Courts and Judges as all of East Tennessee, it is time they were looking after the interests of this section.

WHO DEFINES PARTY PRINCIPLES.

The effort of the Democratic Executive Committee of this county to make the declarations of Gov. Brownlow a part of the policy and platform of the Republican party, makes it our duty to notice the subject, and treat it as we believe our duty to the party requires.

The declaration to which we refer was contained in a letter published in the *CHRONICLE* some weeks ago. It read as follows:

"I would improve rivers and harbors, and build railroads by the Federal Government, without regard to any section—East, West, North or South. Nay, more, had I my way, I would so reconstruct the Government of the United States as to form a *strong central government* here in the District of Columbia, and organize the States as so many colonial corporations, as absolutely dependent upon, and subject to the will of the central power at Washington as are counties to States."

Thus I would wipe out and extirpate the whole theory of States rights and State sovereignty, to which we are mainly indebted for the late rebellion.

While I only speak for myself, I believe that Congress and the country are looking in the same direction.

Political parties are fairly bound by the principles promulgated in their State and National conventions, and are, to a certain extent, committed to support the policy of a President and Congress of their own choosing, as declared through public messages and legislation. But further than this, a party cannot with safety commit itself. Every public man has a right to entertain his own opinions of public policy, and advocate his own theories of government. He does this upon his own responsibility and at his own peril. In due time his constituents are called upon to pass judgment upon his record, and it is with them to endorse or repudiate him. But that a political party is to be held responsible for the sentiments of every one of its prominent men in office is contrary to custom and reason. The Governor of a State and the representatives of the party in a legislative assembly are very properly looked upon as exponents of the policy and sentiments of their party in the State.

The President and his Cabinet, and the representatives of a party in Congress, are supposed, through their legislation, to represent the principles and policy of the party with which they are identified. But that Senator Sumner's individual opinions upon the Alabama claims, or Senator Chandler's on our foreign policy, or Senator Brownlow's upon our theory of government, can be said to represent the policy or sentiment of the Republican party, is simply unfair. They do not, either of them, *claim to represent their party* upon these questions. Mr. Brownlow states very frankly that "I only speak for myself," and it is therefore not just to him or to his party that an attempt should be made to fasten upon the party, as *part of its policy or principles*, the views thus proclaimed. We differ with the Senator very widely upon this question. We do not agree with him that either Congress or the country are looking in the same direction. On the contrary, we say that the whole legislation of Congress upon the reconstruction question relieves the party from any such charge. There is nothing in the Chicago Platform of 1868, in the legislation of Congress, or in the policy of President Grant's Administration that commits the Republican party to the novel proposition advanced by Senator Brownlow. The relations of the States as States, in all the legislation of Congress, has, as we believe, been respected and protected. The anomalous position assumed by the people of the rebellious States has compelled Congress to pass upon questions never before presented in the history of its legislation; but in all cases affecting the rights of States, we believe its acts will bear the test of judicial investigation. We see no warrant for the declaration that Congress or the Republican party—which is probably what the Senator means by *the country*—intends changing the theory of our Government by making the States colonial corporations. The relations of counties to States is so different from that of the States to the Federal Government that the comparison is hardly permissible.

We do not understand Mr. Brownlow as desiring to represent these views as part of the policy of the party; but as the Democracy, in their flaming posters, refer to them as a part of the principles of the party, we feel called upon, in so far as we represent that party, to say that we do not understand it as in any way committed to them. Mr. Brownlow is well qualified to defend his peculiar views on this subject, and we dare say will do so at the proper time, and we only refer to the matter now because the speakers at the Mass Convention, to-morrow, will attempt to fasten these doctrines upon the Republican party. We stand by the principles of the party as promulgated, but from those private views of Senator Brownlow we here most respectfully, but decidedly, express our dissent. But, in doing so, we disclaim any intentions of questioning his motives or his sincerity. We do not agree with him upon this question, and believe now that the principles he advocates are so brought before the public as that we are in duty bound to express our views upon them. As journalists, we intend to occupy no equivocal position. We have our principles, and will contend for them, no matter who opposes.

There were six cases of sunstroke in New York on Wednesday.

SPECIMEN LEGISLATION.

Senator Luttrell's bill to provide a Criminal Court for Knox county, passed its third reading in the Senate on Friday. The bill provides that the Judge of the Court shall have a salary of \$1,800, *which shall be paid by a special tax upon the people of Knox county*. When we remember that Shelby county has as many Judges and Courts as all the counties of East Tennessee combined, and that Knox county is taxed to help pay their salaries, or most of them at least, what shall we say of an Assembly which is so extremely generous as to give Knox county a Criminal Court—*provided the county bears the expense*. Extremely liberal! We wonder what has softened the hard heart of this immaculate body of Solons, that they are now willing that we should have a Criminal Court upon such generous terms.

The Judge of this Court, it is provided, shall be allowed to practice law in all other Courts. His Court, under ordinary circumstances, can dispose of all the criminal business of the county, in three terms per year of two weeks each. That is, the Judge of this new Court shall have \$1,800 for holding six weeks Court, with the privilege reserved, of making as much more by practicing in other Courts as he can.

This bill is to be put through for some pet of our Executive Committee.

Surely this is a very honest and wise Assembly! It fixes up some nice places for the faithful, at the expense of the people. But the people will have a voice in this matter, and we shall then see what they say about this legislation.

A CHRISTIAN CONVENTION.

We invite the special attention of our readers to the call for a "Christian Convention," which we publish elsewhere.

While there are, doubtless, cogent reasons for denominations—separate organizations—among Christians, there can be none offered against a united and zealous organization of Christian ministers to further the great work of Christianity. In union there is strength. In organization, and mutual support and counsel, there may be much accomplished which otherwise might be left undone. We most heartily endorse the objects so tersely and forcibly expressed in the call to which we invite attention. The gentleman signing the call are well known, zealous Christian ministers, and we hope their convention may be numerously attended and their efforts abundantly successful.

Will the *Press and Herald* or *Whig* inform the public who is responsible for advertising the "Grand Display of Fireworks" as one of the chief attractions for the celebration of the 4th of July? The public are very desirous of knowing who deserves credit for this demonstration of patriotism, and we hope the gentlemen will gratify it.

Indian outrages are becoming frequent on the plains. A recent dispatch locates a large number assembled at Medicine Bow river, who were making warlike demonstrations. Some of the Sioux are reported on the war path, and from the demeanor of Spotted Tail and Red Cloud while at Washington, we are not led to expect from them the exercise of a very salutary influence over their tribe.

We understand that the friends of the rival aspirants for Attorney General's place on the Democratic ticket were, yesterday, trying to reconcile their claims. There ought to be no trouble in deciding upon the *victim*. Martyrs in politics are not always even gratefully remembered. Select your man, gentlemen, and we will send him booming up Salt river.

A special telegram from Raleigh, N. C., to the *CHRONICLE*, a Radical paper of the most orthodox blackness of political ideas, furnishes the following mild compliment to a brother-loyalist: "It has been rumored here for the last few days that the infamous Kirk, Brownlow's minion, of Tennessee, has tendered his services to Governor Holden, to take command of the State troops and the offer has been accepted."—*Chronicler-Journal*.

The above was republished in the *organ of the Democracy* for this city yesterday. Did not the *Press and Herald* know that it was false? The dispatch referred to came from the untitled Democratic Associated Press Agent at Washington, who is in the habit of advertising his political sympathies through his dispatches. Our contemporary knew this when it republished this article. *It was not a special*. But if we suppress all dispatches that don't suit us politically, how does it come this one was published?

There are signs of a relaxation of the feud between the regular Baptists and the Disciples. At their state convention in Ohio the "Disciples of Christ" appointed a committee to bear friendly greetings to the Baptist convention. The *Journal and Messenger* welcomes the committee, while intimating that the points of difference which relate especially to the regenerating power of baptism, are of no small importance.

It is said that Washington Irving drew \$80,000 from his last publisher as his share of profits of ten years' sales of his works, and that during his lifetime he earned \$250,000 by his pen. It is estimated that Sir Walter Scott cleared \$500,000 in twenty-six years. Dickens, it is said, left an estate of \$450,000, and he must have spent at least a hundred thousand dollars within the last twenty years. No other author ever made so much money by his pen.