

Knoxville Weekly Chronicle.

RULE & TARWATER.

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THE CHEAPEST AND BEST PAPER.

By an agreement between the publishers of the *Whig, Press and Messenger* and *CHRONICLE*, the rates of subscription to the Weekly are uniform; i. e., Two Dollars each to single subscribers; clubs of ten, \$17.50; clubs of twenty, \$30.00. Each paper now stands upon its merits. The *WEEKLY CHRONICLE*, at the same price of the *Whig or Press and Messenger*, is the cheapest paper in East Tennessee. It contains almost twice as much reading matter as the *Press and Messenger*, and more than the *Whig*. It contains the latest telegraphic news and the Market Reports, and is, the most desirable and cheapest Weekly in East Tennessee.

THE RESULT.

We invite the special attention of our readers to our special dispatches from every point in East Tennessee from which we could hear by telegraph. From them they can form a judgment of the general results of the election in East Tennessee.

The figures, so far as we can form an estimate, show a general Republican triumph throughout East Tennessee.

The results of the day's work are highly satisfactory, and we congratulate our friends upon the cheerful prospect for the coming exciting fall elections.

OUR RETURNS.

The *CHRONICLE* of yesterday morning contained the most complete, reliable and general election news of any paper published in East Tennessee, and more than any paper in Knoxville ever published the morning after the election.

We give again this morning special dispatches from several important points, and we invite the attention of our readers to the full returns from several of the counties of East Tennessee, from which they may be able to gather news as to local contests.

We have collected this news at some trouble and expense, and hope our enterprise is appreciated by our readers.

We will say in this connection that we have made arrangements so that hereafter we will have special dispatches from the East giving the latest war news not included in the regular press dispatches. Knoxville is now a city numbering some fifteen thousand inhabitants, and we are determined that in the *CHRONICLE* its citizens shall find a paper worthy of its importance and position. We are satisfied that our citizens appreciate legitimate enterprise, and we are desirous of meeting their wants as far as we can.

A CHECKMATE PROPOSED.

Now that the Knoxville ring has failed in electing its party candidate for Criminal Court Judge, we are informed they are making arrangements to have the Court abolished so soon as the Assembly meets. The ring had Judge Jones' head cut off because he would not consent to accept a nomination from the 4th of July "farce," and we should not at all be surprised if now they cut off M. L. Hall's head because he had the effrontery to beat their candidate.

We are really very sorry for Mr. Lewis, for he is a very clever man, but as he was indiscreet enough to identify his race with the men who forced upon our people this "One Man's Court," he must suffer the consequences.

If the Democrats really want to do the county some good, we can make some suggestions to them in reference to this Court which may be of some value.

If they will repeal so much of this Criminal Court Act as compels Knox county to pay the Judge's salary, or as empowers the Judge to appoint his own jurors, we will heartily second all such efforts. These are features of the bill which we have opposed on principle, and we will favor their repeal even though the dangerous power conferred is now in safe and fearless hands.

But as we have said before, all the legislation that created this Court, and abolished the County Judge, was partisan and intended for some special purpose, and we are not surprised now that the result of the election is so contrary to their expectations, to hear that the "ring" has determined to abolish it. It would be in perfect harmony with the legislation and spirit of this Assembly.

A MANUFACTURING establishment with a capital of \$50,000 would employ one hundred men, and increase the population of the city a thousand. It would be a good investment for our moneyed men and for the city. Cannot such an establishment be started?

ALLEGED PENSION IRREGULARITIES.

The pension office has sent a special agent to Tennessee to investigate certain charges preferred against Hon. Roderick K. Butler, of Congress from that State, and Judge Wimpy, a member elect from Georgia. If the testimony in the hands of the pension office proves true, both will be arrested. It appears that pensions have been paid on papers forged by some one, and that, to prevent detection, subsequently other documents were forged. The department awaits a satisfactory explanation from the parties it suspects.

We find the above in the Washington correspondence of the *Baltimore Sun*. Similar statements have appeared in other papers. We know nothing as to the truth of the charges preferred, and of course do not intend to express any opinion upon them. But if these charges are true, we have only to say, that we hope the Secretary of the Interior will take prompt steps to have a just punishment inflicted. If not true, it is due both gentlemen that a speedy and full investigation relieve them of the serious imputation now resting upon them.

We do not care to what political party men accused of such frauds belong. If guilty they deserve punishment, and we know that in the Honorable Secretary of the Interior we have a just man, who will see that full justice is done. If innocent, they will have a speedy and full vindication; if guilty, they will be dealt with as the law provides.

The integrity of the public service can only be secured by a faithful execution of the laws. Corruption must be exposed and punished, whether in high or low stations.

We hope that these charges are untrue, and that a speedy investigation may so establish them.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

Our neighbor of the *Whig* has at last been whipped into the traces. He has for some time shown an independence and candor truly remarkable. He could not yield a hearty support to the Executive Committee, as at present officered, and very frankly stated his objections. He wanted, he said, a "man of brains" at its head. He did not want to support an inefficient administration of so important a part of the political machinery. It was only the other day that he denounced, in unmeasured severity, the "knavery" and unscrupulousness of the little tricks resorted to in behalf of Brown for Chancellor. In the spirit of a man, he spoke out, and declared such low cunning unworthy of the canvass for such a high office.

We do not know what mighty influences have been at work to curb this proud spirit, to temper this fiery leader, but certain it is such agencies have been at work, for now he is gentle as a lamb. He repents, and is willing to succumb. He is anxious to work in the traces if the master will not be too exacting. He said yesterday morning upon this subject: "We have had some slight jars in our political family, but we are all becoming more considerate, and therefore, the wise purpose has been formed to cultivate more amicable relations." There it is. The lion and lamb lying "around loose," cooling as tenderly as two doves. What a spectacle for peace-lovers! How great the change!

But we look now for hard work. The junior interloper of the organ has the reins and whip in hand, and if he does not make the *Whig* man work lively and submissively, we are much mistaken in his nature. He has felt keenly the thrusts of his contemporary; felt them when he had no means of retaliating; but now that he is in the ascendency, we shall be mistaken if we do not see the lion very sorely tried. But we cannot longer contemplate with patience this remarkable spectacle. Just when all the world is deeply absorbed in the war in Europe, we are suddenly called upon to witness a reconciliation more remarkable, and perhaps in its way, quite as significant as it would be just now to see Bismarck and Napoleon bury the needle gun and chassepot and smoking their meerschaums over a bowl of rhine wine.

BANNER DISTRICTS.

In the recent election, the twenty-first district, south of the river, polled 116 votes, giving Judge Temple 115 majority. This is owing to the fact that voters turned out and had posted themselves upon the issues. This is the banner district of the county.

Others have done well. In the fourteenth, out of 110 votes, Brown, the straight-out Democratic candidate, received ten. The fourteenth and twenty-first have, until recently, voted together, and they have a glorious record.

The fourth and fifth come up nobly, the former giving a Republican majority of 80, and the latter 70. The eighth district overcame a small Conservative majority and gave a Republican majority of 20. This may be owing to the fact that about forty copies of the *CHRONICLE* are taken in that district. Wherever there has been proper exertion, the result is encouraging.

There should be a thorough organization in every district in the county preparatory to the fall campaign. Let it take place at once. Every exertion will be used by the Democracy to bring about success, and it behooves us to meet it with a corresponding effort on our part. Let district meetings be held and committees of active, working men appointed. Which district will be the first to organize and furnish such organization for publication in the *CHRONICLE*?

OUR SCHOOLS.

It needs no argument at this day to convince every right-minded man of the importance of a good and efficient system of common schools.

The education of the people lies at the root of all national prosperity. The comparatively trifling cost is repaid many times over by the increased value of property. The diminished expense for criminal prosecutions, jails and penitentiaries, and the numberless benefits which actual experience has shown to be the result from the education of the youth of our land. Even those who at heart, for their own selfish purposes, oppose any plan which places the child of the poor man on a comparative equality with that of the rich in the race of life, are obliged to conceal their sentiments. They dexterously pretend friendship for the cause in general, but maintain a constant hostility to any system that seems likely to accomplish the object in view. While avoiding a declaration of open hostility to public education, they nevertheless contrive never to give the children of the country any practicable and efficient means of obtaining the same.

Here in East Tennessee we are in a position to appreciate even more than the citizens of the State in general, the advantages of a good free school system. Much of our territory is but thinly settled, and in such districts especially, is it found that subscription schools cannot be depended upon. Unless there are free schools, the main bulk of the children will grow up comparatively without education.

Then, too, in East Tennessee we have more school children in proportion to our wealth, than in the other portions of the State. We receive a greater proportion of school money than we pay. A good school system, while largely to the advantage of the whole State, would be especially beneficial to East Tennessee.

Let us look for a moment at what our present Legislature has done for the School cause. The Republicans had inaugurated a school system. It had, like every new and important measure, much opposition at first. It came into existence when the whole machinery of the schools was still disorganized by the war. School houses were in ruins, teachers scarce, money by no means plenty in the treasury, and altogether a most discouraging prospect of any great immediate results. But steadily from the beginning it gained favor with the public and converted enemies into friends. It was not, as some persons seemed to imagine, an invention of the Tennessee Legislature, but a careful adaptation of the results of the experience of teachers and school officers in States where systems of free schools have long been in successful and harmonious operation.

Defects which were displayed in its practical workings were carefully corrected by the Legislature as they appeared. Defects perhaps still existed, but in spite of them all the great facts were apparent that houses were built, school districts were organized, and the children were gathered in and taught. The report of the State Superintendent showed from actual official figures that, while as yet the system was comparatively in its infancy, between one and two hundred thousand children had been actually enrolled as scholars in the free schools throughout the State. Every succeeding year would have made the system better understood and more successful in its workings, and any needed changes could have been readily made without interfering with the general progress of the education of the children of the people.

In this State of affairs the present Legislature came into power. Filled with their general hatred of everything that had been done by the Republicans, they at once with one blow swept the system from existence, and shut the doors of the school houses in the faces of the children. For very shame they dared not omit to enact some sort of a substitute. But what is it? The result of their different bungling efforts to conceal the mischief they had done has left the matter in such a condition that not one man in a hundred has any knowledge of what the law is, and except in the few counties where the County Court will provide for a school fund by a county tax, there will be no free schools.

Last year at this time free schools were opening throughout the State. Now no enumeration has been taken up, no school officers have been chosen, and no schools are being opened.

This is the work of the present Legislature of Tennessee, the outcroppings of a spirit which would take from the children of our land all opportunity of obtaining the invaluable boon of education.

Under the present excuse for a school system, we will have as a general thing no schools.

We do not exaggerate when we say that there is no measure so vitally important to the material and moral prosperity of our State as a good free school system. No man who is not in its favor should be sent to the Legislature, especially from East Tennessee. The people have this cause deeply at heart, and when our next General Assembly is chosen we trust that the Common School question will be made a test question with all candidates. We cannot afford to be false to the rising generation.

If you want Bill-Heads gotten up in the best style, go to the *CHRONICLE* Job office.

THE GREAT CONFLICT.

The war news from Europe which we publish this morning is exciting and of the greatest importance. The movement foreshadowed in the *CHRONICLE* of Saturday morning has been made, and the result is a victory of great magnitude and of the highest import to the German cause. There is but little doubt now but that a very large army has been concentrated on French soil, operating from Weissenburg and Treves as bases, with Paris as its objective point. If the victory of Saturday is of the magnitude reported—and of this even the French report leaves but little doubt—we think it not improbable that the second conflict at Metz, if one is risked by Napoleon, will result in a third triumph for the Germans and carry them triumphant to the gates of Paris.

A battle at Metz, if fought at all, will be one between the entire armies of both belligerents. The victorious army coming from Weissenburg will be increased by the tremendous armies from the direction of Coblenz and Mayence, and the forces engaged will be full a million of men. This terrific contest can not now be long delayed. The result is uncertain, but with the prestige of Weissenburg and Worth, the chances are decidedly in favor of the black eagle.

These movements are of course merely speculations, but we think them plausible because of the immense German forces concentrated on the French frontier, and of the well known vigor and dash of Moltke.

But whether these speculations be plausible or not, certain it is that every hour is now pregnant with momentous events. The map of Europe is being revised on the battle fields where the Chassepot and needle gun are being practically tested, and Napoleon may lose his throne before the idea of September.

A CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR.

Now that the Judicial elections are over, we have to suggest to our State Central Committee the expediency of fixing upon some early day for the meeting of a State Convention for the nomination of a Republican candidate for Governor. The result of Thursday's voting shows that in East Tennessee we have a decided majority and in every county an active, energetic party that will fight gallantly and stubbornly in a State canvass. We want a State organization. We need some contest which will bring about in every county in the State a thorough organization, and enable us to make a determined and vigorous struggle for a strong representation in the next General Assembly. Under the new Constitution an able and active minority in the Assembly can defeat all such infamous schemes as were projected in the last, and there is no reason why we should not be represented to such an extent. East Tennessee alone can send such a representation, and we are exceedingly anxious that she should do it. In this State with all the aid of the patronage of the general government and with the strong majorities in East Tennessee, we do not see why we should not have an active and strong State organization. We are not disposed to give the field entirely to the enemy. With a consciousness of our just and progressive principles, and with the infamous record of Tennessee Democracy to aid us, we feel confident of being able to make a strong and aggressive canvass.

We hope, therefore, that our State Committee will take into consideration the policy suggested, and that we shall soon hear of a movement for a State Convention, a strong nomination for Governor, and of earnest preparations for a vigorous campaign.

HOW THE WAR WILL AFFECT US.

A correspondent has lately interviewed President Grant as to the effect the present European war will have upon American interests. The President said:

"The effect of the war on this country will be that history will repeat itself. Our war raised values, not only here, but all over the world. People couldn't live in Europe after one, nor one-half as cheap as before. The present war will raise values in Europe. Americans will come home. Iron and leather and coal will advance there. Then we can compete with them without a tariff. The war will be a self-imposed high tariff imposed on every article of foreign importation. This war (and here the General was enthusiastic) will be the greatest blessing that could be afforded to America. It will raise Europe to an equilibrium of prices and labor. Our factories will start again. Importations will cease. They will no longer be able to make a coat cheaper in Europe than in this country. Our breadstuffs and bacon will have to furnish their quartermaster's department indirectly. Pork will advance and general farm produce will bring correspondingly high figures if the war lasts, as I now think it will. Our bonds will come home at first, but they will be quickly absorbed. They are safe, and foreigners are even now making large deposits of them in American banks. Many are coming back, but few want to realize on them. They make a sure revenue for them, no matter how the war turns out at home."

The Democratic press seem to circulate with pleasure the report that Gen. Sheridan has been refused permission to come within the French lines by the Emperor Napoleon. The Washington correspondent of the *New York Tribune*, in noticing the rumor, says:

"Gen. Sherman says the story that the French Emperor has refused to allow Gen. Sheridan to come within the French lines is not true, from the plain fact that Gen. Sheridan has not yet made such a request, and it is not at all improbable that he will go to Berlin before he does to Paris."

The Daily and Weekly *CHRONICLE*, at the bookstores, only five cents per copy.

A MERITED COMPLIMENT.

The following compliment to the able Secretary of the Interior, is from Don. Piatt, Washington correspondent of the *Cincinnati Commercial*. He has not of late been much given to saying anything complimentary of Gen. Grant or his Cabinet, so that this deserves all the more attention. With great unanimity the press of the country approved the message of the President referred to by the correspondent, and we are very sorry Congress did not make some arrangement to give it due consideration. It was a golden opportunity for America, and one it may not yet be too late to improve. Don Piatt's compliment is as follows:

OUR NAVIGATION LAWS.

The sudden and somewhat unexpected message of the President, sent in during the closing hours of Congress, asking for a repeal of so much of our navigation laws as prohibited Americans from the purchase of foreign-built vessels, has been, within the last few days, accounted for. The facts have come out through General Dent, that this was proposed in a cabinet meeting, over a week before adjournment, by General Cox, Secretary of the Interior. It was seconded promptly and earnestly by Secretaries Fish and Belknap, and opposed by Secretaries Boutwell and Robeson, the last inspired by the breezy Porter. The President took no sides, until news of the war reached him, and then he suddenly sided with Cox, and prepared his message.

Ohio has every reason to be proud of the growing influence of the member to the Cabinet she furnished. His actual knowledge of the wants of the people, and his breadth of views, are only equalled by the courage with which he maintains his conclusions.

MAJ. A. H. PETTIBONE.

We announce elsewhere the name of Maj. A. H. Pettibone, of Greenville, as a Republican candidate for Congress in the First District of this State. Maj. Pettibone has been for some years a prominent, active and influential member of the Republican party in this State. He was on the Electoral Ticket for Gen. Grant in 1868, and has been for some time the able and very acceptable Attorney General of the First Circuit. He is a lawyer of fine attainments, a gentleman of thorough culture, a speaker of great force and ability, and would make a splendid canvasser—fully the equal of any candidate the Democracy can put into the field. Mr. Pettibone has hosts of friends in the District, and we doubt not will make a strong fight, if not a successful one, for the nomination.

IMPORTANT TO TENNESSEE OFFICERS.

We have seen a letter from the Third Auditor's Office, Treasury Department, to the Governor of the State, calling his attention to the trouble the Department experiences in communicating with officers of Tennessee regiments having unsettled accounts with the Quartermaster's Department. Heretofore the Third Auditor has been enabled to learn of the addresses of most of these officers by writing to the State Adjutant General. But of late letters to that Department do not receive the attention they deserve.

The Third Auditor would be obliged if all Tennessee officers having business or accounts with the Quartermaster's Department unsettled would furnish him with their address.

A NEW SYSTEM OF PROMOTION.

The civil service of the Government can only be improved by placing the officers and employees upon their merits as men. If they are competent and faithful, they should be restrained, if incompetent and unworthy they should be removed. We are glad to see that the head of one of the Departments at Washington has adopted a system of promotion by which men of merit and talent will be rewarded as against those who hold place merely because of their position and influence. A dispatch to the *New York Tribune* says:

"Secretary Cox, of the Interior, has ordered that competitive examinations be held in departments of the interior department when appointments are to be made. The head of the bureau, with two other competent persons, will conduct the examination."

WEISSENBURG.

The dispatches of this morning make the following news concerning Weissenburg of present interest. The heights referred to in the dispatches probably refers to the line of works on the line of the frontier. Weissenburg is marked on the map as an important French fortress of the second class:

"At Weissenburg the French frontier descends from the mountains into the beautiful and fertile plains of Alsace, following the River Eauter to the Rhine, which France enjoys for her eastern boundary from the Lauterburg to Basle. The 'Weissenburg Line' was built under the direction of Marshal Villars during the war of the Spanish succession, and consisted of a chain of light works running from the left bank of the Rhine along the Lauter, nearly 15 miles—Weissenburg itself being surrounded with walls and towers—while above it stood the majestic five-bastioned 'Burgfestung.' This whole line was abandoned in 1867, by imperial decree, though the works were not razed. The same decree degraded Hagenau, which never had served any very important purposes as a fortress, unless in guarding the imperial jewels of Friedrich I."

We have now a regular correspondent in Washington, whose first letter we publish this morning, to which we invite attention. He is a gentleman of ability and experience as a newspaper man. We of course do not wish to be understood as always endorsing his views, but we will give him a reasonable latitude to express his own views, having confidence in his judgment and discretion.

The returns show that the Baptists did not rally to Brown as Ramage was so certain they would.