



THE CONGRESSIONAL CASSIASS.

Letter from Hon. Horace Maynard.

KNOXVILLE, September 15, 1870.

Col. John L. Murphy, Chairman Executive Committee.

DEAR SIR: You, as the recognized organ of the Republican party in this Congressional District, have, at considerable pains, consulted the people to know their sentiments in respect to my becoming a candidate for re-election. Nothing but the general assent of our friends, unequivocally expressed, would justify me, or could induce me, to assume that attitude before the District without a formal nomination, by a convention called as usual. After having visited the most of the fourteen counties which compose the District, and having conferred with persons from them all, I feel at liberty to accept the numerous published calls as a fair expression of the Republican sentiment, and to offer myself as a candidate for Representative in Congress from this, the Second Congressional District of our State, at the election to be held on the Second Tuesday of November next.

While, if elected, I shall endeavor, as I have always endeavored, to represent, according to my ability, the interests of all the people of the District, of all parties and every shade of opinion; and while I shall be grateful to receive, as I have heretofore received, the support of those who, in some matters, differ from me, however widely, I avow myself distinctly a Republican. To do less would be disingenuous. I am a Republican. And in making this declaration, I trust I shall be pardoned for contrasting the Republican and Democratic parties, the only two political parties of the country, and considering their relative claims to popular support.

The Democratic party is no stranger. For years we heard its boasts of the long continued control it had exercised over public affairs. And when, having lost its hold upon the confidence of the people, and finding the Government about to pass into other hands, we felt the cruel war it waged for the overthrow of the Government, to ruin forever what it could no longer rule. It is the constant assertion of its leading men that they have not changed, and that they stand now where they always stood. As a party, I never thought well of it. I did not deem it proper to join it in the day of its power, when its leaders were noisy in their loyalty to the Union, quoting and claiming the patriotic words of Jefferson and Jackson, and other lights of the nation. I shall hardly join it now, after their disloyalty has been demonstrated by speeches and bitter denunciations, and on the numberless battle-fields of the rebellion. It is saying but little to say that the Democratic party is responsible for the rebellion, and for all its terrible consequences. And if a single doctrine or principle of the rebellion has been abandoned by its advocates and adherents, I fail to see the evidence of it. This remark applies as well to that portion of the party which was in open arms against the Republic, as to that part which, during the war, remained within the lines, and by votes, speeches and sympathy with the rebellion, paralyzed the strong arm of the Government in its effort to suppress it.

The Republican party has practically controlled the Government for the last ten years. Organized upon the repeal of the Missouri Compromise in 1854, it continued in minority until after the election of Abraham Lincoln in 1860, by a plurality of votes—the opposition being divided between three competing candidates. Had their opponents been patriotic, wise and united, the party could hardly have outlasted Mr. Lincoln's first Presidential term. But as they were neither patriotic, wise nor united, it has increased steadily in numbers and strength until it has attained a hold upon the public confidence and affection never gained by any previous party.

The difficulties which it has encountered and successfully overcome have been of the greatest magnitude. First, the rebellion, involving the governments and people of eleven States, and headed by men connected for years with the most important functions of the Federal Administration, and countenanced by most of the principal foreign powers. To meet it, there was neither army nor navy, and but an empty treasury. An army and navy were created, season'd to use on the planet. The people were approached with a straightforward, manly appeal for aid, and they responded by a cheerful submission to enormous taxation, and by millions voluntarily subscribed besides. The rack of public confidence was smitten, and full streams of revenue gushed out. The rebellion was suppressed and the government of Washington was saved.

The slavery question had baffled all the statesmanship of the country from the days of the Revolution, and had been the cause of ceaseless turmoil. It loomed up before Mr. Lincoln and his associates more por-

tentous than ever. They grappled with it and settled it so satisfactorily that nothing is more common than to hear persons once largely interested in slavery declare they would not have it reinstated if they could. And the Convention that assembled at Nashville, in January last, to revise our State Constitution, composed almost wholly of the anti-Republican element, fully ratified the settlement, by adopting the emancipation and enfranchisement of the colored man, thus making him equal before the law. How eagerly, and by whom, their work was accepted and approved at the ballot-box, is fresh in the recollection of all. The course of the Republican party in the matter of slavery could not be more emphatically endorsed than it has been by the people of Tennessee.

Foreign intervention was among the formidable perils which environed the Administration during the early years of the war. Napoleon seized the occasion to plant an Empire upon the neighboring Republic of Mexico, Spain to re-establish herself upon the opulent isle of St. Domingo. The Pope recognized the Southern Confederacy, and twice the French Emperor made overtures to England to join him in doing the same. England, reluctant to take a step which would involve her in certain war, feigned neutrality, and prospered at our expense by supporting the rebellion and enabling it to drive our commerce from the seas. The menacing clouds were dispersed and the bolt fell harmless at our feet. No power intervened, even by what is called friendly mediation, to save the Confederacy from its fate.

At the close of hostilities, the Republican party was confronted with the arduous task of reconstruction; that is, of restoring the rebel States to civil authority adequate for the maintenance of domestic tranquility and the protection of the rights of all classes and conditions of persons. Difficult at best, it was rendered trebly so by the irreconcilable disagreement between the President and Congress, and still more by the conflicting opinions of the Southern Union men. So obstinate were their differences that some who had suffered grievously by the rebellion and had hazarded their lives for its defeat, did not hesitate to declare a purpose to join with the enemies of the Government when the strife should be renewed. Had the true Union men of the South been united and agreed, and had not their counsels been distracted by the pretenders and the half-hearted, they would have directed the work of reconstruction, and it would have been comparatively easy. Yet, this great obstacle has been gradually overcome; how successfully, it is, perhaps, too early to assert.

On the 4th day of this month, it was just one year and a half since General Grant was inaugurated President. For the first time in its history the Republican party found itself without the extraneous embarrassments of war and its immediate consequences. They were in a condition now to consider the financial affairs of the country. On the first day of March, 1869, the public debt stood on the books of the Treasury, \$2,525,463,200.91; on the first of this month, \$2,355,921,150.41; showing, in the short space of eighteen months, the immense reduction of \$169,542,050.50, or between nine and ten millions per month. This has been effected, not by increasing the rates or the objects of taxation, for both have been considerably reduced; but by faithfully and honestly collecting the taxes legally due, enhanced by the continued and growing prosperity of the country and by reducing materially the expenditures. The figures of the Treasury show how this sum has been made up.

The receipts for eighteen months prior to March 1, 1869, were	\$554,315,293.02
For 18 months since March 1, 1869,.....	643,628,908.02
Increase of receipts.....	887,313,705.00
The expenditures for the same periods, respectively, were—exclusive of interest on debt,.....	\$328,765,680.39
And.....	216,912,029.12
Decrease of expenditures.....	\$88,853,650.77

These two sums, added, give \$179,066,826.37, very nearly the exact sum by which the public debt has been reduced. It may be observed that at the same rate of reduction, the whole debt will be paid in less than fifteen years. Paid in that time, the interest is less than the principal. Continued for fifty years, the interest, at six per cent, is three times the principal. The sooner the debt is paid, the less there will be to pay.

The receipts are derived mainly from the two sources of customs (tariff on imported articles), and internal revenue, in about equal amounts. The former was relied on almost exclusively before the war. The latter originated during the war—one of its hard necessities. At first, the internal revenue system reached nearly every article in use, whether luxury, comfort or necessary. By successive acts of Congress, the list has been gradually reduced, until by a very recent act, it has come down to little else than liquors, tobacco, incomes

and stamps. These articles were retained for the economy in their collection and because they were by far the most productive, and believed to be the least burdensome. There was collected from liquors and tobaccos alone, during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1869, \$74,350,985.87; for the year ending June 30th, 1870, \$80,113,618.73. As soon as the condition of the country will allow it, the whole internal revenue system should pass away. My views will be found in a speech delivered in Congress on the 30th of March last.

"I may observe in this connection how much less onerous to the people are the tariff duties than the internal taxes, although the amounts collected under the two systems are not very unequal. Hence, in all our legislation we should keep steadily in view the early termination of the internal revenue system. Already it has been reduced to a comparatively small number of taxable, and a further reduction is proposed. Discharge it as we may, this system is a grievous burden to the people. Equatorial, meddling, vexatious, filling the land with an army of officials, assessors, assistant assessors, collectors, deputy collectors, supervisors, gaugers, store-keepers, inspectors, spies, detectives, and informers, it is, even when administered honestly, and in good faith, oppressive and annoying, quite to the point of patient endurance. But in the hands of the incompetent or the corrupt, with its ceaseless mistakes and blackmail extortions, it becomes intolerable.

Nothing in our history is more scandalous than the whisky-tax operation. The tax itself operates to throw the business of distillation into a few hands, as a similar tax has done in England. The small distillers are crushed out and their occupation gone. The sense of oppression, which makes even wise men mad, arrays them against the law and the Government, as unjust, illicit distillation goes on in every back corner, followed by open hostilities against the honest officials and success robbery of the scrupulous. Nothing but an inviolable necessity for revenue could for a moment justify such a system, and it ought not to be continued after this manner is over.

Similar sentiments were expressed by Judge Kelley, of Pennsylvania, and other leading Republicans. While this system lasts, the effort should be to make it bear as lightly as possible upon men of moderate means, who pursue their occupation the older and slower methods which were in use before the system was adopted.

I have shown that the expenditures have been very greatly lessened. There are two heavy items beyond the reach of the President or Congress. They are fixed in the Constitution. Art. XIV, Sec. 4, provides that "the validity of the public debt of the United States, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned." These sums will be a charge upon the Treasury until the debt is paid, and the pensioners are dead. Aside from these, the expenditures for the current year, including four millions for the improvement of rivers and harbors, are \$195,315,424.25. The Democratic Administration of Mr. Buchanan spent for the same objects, not including the rivers and harbors, something over seventy millions a year in gold. The country, in the meantime, has increased fully one-third in population, say from thirty millions to forty millions, and the extent of inhabited territory greatly enlarged. These facts and figures fully sustain the claim of the Republicans to be the party of economy and strict accountability. We might descend to particulars. Take the army for instance. Under Mr. Buchanan's Administration, a single regiment of the regular army cost over a million dollars a year in gold. Under the Republican Administration of General Grant, a regiment costs less than three-fourths of that sum in currency. Were not this letter already quite too prolix, I might go over the whole civil list with a similar result.

Meanwhile, interests less vital, but very important, have not been neglected. Our agricultural and manufacturing industries have been fostered as never before. Commerce, as shown by our exports and imports, has increased with unexampled rapidity; our shipping by steam, the great motor of modern commerce, is larger, both in the number of the vessels and in tonnage, than that of any other power, and except Great Britain, of all the world besides. A railroad spans the continent; a second is building, and a third not far behind. The navigation of our mighty rivers, including our own Tennessee, has been much improved, and still further improvements provided for. A currency has been established of uniform value from one end of the land to the other; and a banking system with all the advantages and none of the alleged defects of the old United States Bank.

Such is the record of the Republican party. It is a proud and noble record, and challenges the admiration of the American people. Let it be studied; let it be scrutinized; let it be searched, as with lighted candles.

With such a record, need we wonder that it is strong in the affections of all who heartily love their country? Need we be surprised that it has the President, the Cabinet, the Diplomatic and Consular service, the Federal Judiciary, more than two-thirds of each House of Congress, and the Governors and Legislatures of full three-fourths of the States, with active, efficient and aggressive minorities in all

the others? Need we be surprised at the triumphant results of the late elections in Vermont and Maine, and the masterly efforts of the Republicans in the rebel-bound State of North Carolina?

The Republican party, then, is the party of progress, the party of justice and equal rights, the party identified with the highest interests and the noblest achievements of the American people.

Please communicate these sentiments, and believe me to be

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
HORACE MAYNARD.

COUNTY CONVENTION.

Meeting of the Republicans of Knox County. Pursuant to notice given, a large number of the Republicans of Knox county, assembled at the courthouse at 1 o'clock Saturday afternoon.

On motion of Capt. Wm. Rule, Gen. J. A. Cooper was called to the chair and E. W. Adkins appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting being explained, a committee of five was appointed to select delegates to the State Convention at Nashville, the Senatorial Convention at London and the Convention at Trundle's X Roads, and to draft resolution expressive of the sense of the meeting.

The chairman then appointed the following gentlemen as such committee:

Hon. George Andrews, Chairman, M. D. Boarden, Wm. Rule, Dr. E. Goetz and A. J. Riels.

The committee then retired, and during their absence General Cooper was called on who briefly addressed the meeting.

The committee on resolutions having returned, reported through their chairman the following preamble and resolutions:

The members of the Republican party of Knox county believing that the principles upheld by that great party at the North, and at the South are those which have heretofore saved our nation from disruption and dissolution, and on which the safety and honor of our State and nation must depend in the future, and recognizing the necessity that exists, firmly and vigorously to uphold those principles:

Resolved, That the American Union under the Constitution of the United States is, and shall be perpetual; that no State has the right or power at its own will to withdraw from the Union, and to sever the nation which it constitutes, and that the Republican party will in the future as in the past, firmly uphold and protect that Union and Constitution against the ruinous heresies of State sovereignty and secession, as acted upon by Democratic rebels during and since the late war, and expounded by the late Democratic Convention of this State.

Resolved, That in the words of the Constitution of this State, "Knowledge, learning and virtue being essential to the preservation of Republican institutions, and the diffusion of the opportunities and advantages of education throughout the different portions of the State being highly conducive to the promotion of this end, it shall be the duty of the General Assembly in all future periods of this Government to cherish literature and science;" that it is the duty of the State to see that facilities for education are provided for the children of the poor, as well as for the rich, and that a well regulated system of common schools is essential to the welfare and prosperity of the State.

Resolved, That the National Administration by its conscientious enforcement of the law, and adherence to the Constitution, by its honest and faithful collection and Disbursement of the public revenues by which it has with greatly diminished taxation been able to uphold the National honor and credit, and to pay off, since the inauguration of General Grant, more than \$170,000,000 of the public indebtedness, has merited the confidence and gratitude of the American people.

Resolved, That the honor and credit of the United States, and of the State of Tennessee must and shall be faithfully upheld in the payment of every dollar of the State and National indebtedness, and that we view with abhorrence every proposition, directly or indirectly, to repudiate any portion of the just obligations of the State or nation.

Resolved, That the Hon. Horace Maynard, our present Representative in Congress, has, by his ability and faithful services as the Representative of this State and District, earned the confidence and approbation of his constituents, and that we earnestly recommend to all the Republicans of this District to vote and labor for his re-election to the place he now fills.

Resolved, That the Democratic party of this State, by its sympathy and co-operation during and since the late rebellion, with those who attempted to destroy the nation, by its reckless and proscriptive legislation, by its disregard of the public faith and obligations, by its attempt, through the destruction of our common school system, to deprive the poor of the facilities for education which the rich enjoy, by its vindictive discrimination against East Tennessees in the creation and organization of our courts, has merited the condemnation of all lovers of our State, and evinced its unfitness to control her destinies.

Resolved, That the Republican party, to whom we owe it that no foot of slave presses our soil to-day; that the national life has been preserved; that a free ballot, equal rights and equal protection have been given by the law to every citizen, without regard to race or color, will still adhere to the principles which have wrought these results, and will still uphold the principles and measures which will insure to us union and universal liberty in the future.

On motion, the resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Capt. Wm. Rule read the following list of delegates, to attend the Republican Convention at Nashville:

The delegates appointed to the Nashville Convention on the 23d instant are as follows:

Hon. H. Maynard, Col. A. S. Mariner, Col. J. M. Thornburgh, Capt. M. D. Boarden, E. W. Adkins, W. H. Swan, Col. Jno. B. Brownlow, Dr. E. Goetz, Col. M. L. Patterson, Wm. F. Yardley, T. M. Schieler, Dr. J. B. Young, Capt. J. T. Chiles, Ed. Livingston, V. F. Gossett, Maj. W. R. McBeth, E. C. Camp, Capt. S. P. Evans, G. W. Ross, W. T. Osborn, W. A. A. Conner, J. M. Murphy, S. D. Cole, S. J. Tarver, Dr. L. M. Mynatt, John Gibbs, W. Y. Cox, G. W. Carnes, R. A. Harrison, C. W. Karns, W. E. Hedgecock, M. V. Yarnell, W. H. Roberts, B. F. Doughty, R. A. Turner, J. W. Vents, Gen. J. A. Cooper, A. Knott, J. T. Doyle, J. P. Ford, A. C. E. Callon, M. W. Huffaker, P. H. Skaggs, D. T. Boynton.

The Senatorial Convention meets at London on Saturday, October 1st, to which the following delegates were appointed:

Capt. A. J. Riels, Jno. Brown, G. W. Ross, H. R. Brown, B. F. Doughty, H. C. Tarwater, Maj. J. L. Murphy, A. M. Trotter, Col. P. C. Rutherford, G. M. Carter, Isaac Gammon, S. P. Angel, Capt. S. P. Evans, John Wiloughby, M. D. Boarden, W. F. Yardley, James Golms, Dr. E. Goetz, Paul Sturte, G. L. Maloney.

The delegates to Trundle's X Roads, on September 21st, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Florister from Knox and Sevier, are as follows:

Jno. M. Harris, V. F. Gossett, Henry Hanes, W. W. Dunn, David Brown, Gen. Joseph A. Cooper, Wm. Hawn, A. Cline, Chas. Burger, M. J. Childress, T. A. Smith.

On motion, the Chairman was authorized to appoint proxies in place of any of the delegates who could not attend.

On motion, the names of the Committee on Resolutions was added to the Nashville Convention.

The meeting then adjourned.

TENNESSEE DEMOCRACY UNMASKED.

The secession element of Tennessee Democracy, now that its ascendancy in the State is finally secured, is so aggressive in its policy as to provoke alarm even in such hardened Democratic hearts as Andrew Johnson's. If we do not over-estimate the influence of his speech at Gallatin, extracts of which we publish in another column, the late "military reunion" of ex-Confederates will yet have cause to repent of their boldness in unmasking their real spirit and policy, in their new famous secession resolution. The force of that resolution consists not so much in what it contains as in what was expunged from it by the Committee on Resolutions appointed to report a platform for the party there assembled. It now clearly appears from both the letter of Col. Colyar and the speech of Andrew Johnson at Gallatin, that the Committee to which we refer had presented for its consideration a resolution similar in spirit to the resolution of their Convention of 1868, in which the doctrine of secession, as expounded in 1861, was repudiated and admitted to have been settled by the surrender of Lee and Johnson at Appomattox and Raleigh. But instead of reporting that resolution, they discarded it and submitted and had adopted, without discussion, the resolution discussed with so much feeling by Mr. Johnson and so unpalatable to him and his Union Democratic associates, in which the "sovereign" rights of the Southern States are asserted in much the same words and exactly the same spirit familiar to us in 1861. We insist, therefore, that taken in connection with the inside history of the Convention, as explained by two of the most prominent men of the party, the significance and full importance of the resolution can not be mistaken. It is the doctrine of secession squarely and fully championed by an organization made up almost entirely by men who fought for it to the last ditch. We call upon every thinking man in East Tennessee, and particularly our Conservative Union friends who have, heretofore, been inclined to act with this so-called Conservative party, to read carefully this resolution, and see if they are now willing to espouse principles which they refused for long years to recognize even when intimidation and force was used to compel them.

That this is not a senselessness or our part, is best attested by the speech we elsewhere publish. That we do not misconstrue the resolution commented on, we refer to Johnson's and Colyar's reasoning thereon and to the spirit and character of the men comprising the Convention. Every day as it passes, develops new proof of the disorganizing, revolutionary tendency and purposes of the Democratic party in this State, and we see in it the strongest hope that from now on, the entire Union element in this State will be banded together, as they were in the past, to oppose the wicked and fatal spirit of secession and treason.

They have great trouble with lady school teachers in the west. The sweet torments begin well enough, but in a few weeks they are observed to sigh deeply and frequently during the recitations, and then the trustees receive a letter of resignation. "Going to housekeeping" is the trouble Pontiac, Michigan, lost nine women teachers from this cause.

A youth was lamenting to his father the ordeal of popping the question. "Pooh!" said the patriarch, "how do you suppose I managed?" "You needn't talk," responded the young hopeful; "you married a mother, and I've got to marry a young girl."