

Knoxville Weekly Chronicle.

RULES & TARWATER. BROWNLOW'S OLD STAND.

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WEDNESDAY, OCT. 2, 1870.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET. FOR GOVERNOR:

HON. W. H. WISENER, OF BEDFORD.

FOR CONGRESS: HON. HORACE MAYNARD.

FOR SENATOR: W. B. STALEY, OF ROANE.

FOR FLOATER: GEN. JOSEPH A. COOPER, OF KNOX.

ELECTION NOVEMBER 8, 1870.

NOMINATION.

The Republican Convention at Maynardville, on Saturday, nominated Col. H. E. Gibson, of Jacksboro', for State Senator.

OUR CANDIDATE FOR FLOATER.

We present as the candidate of the Republicans of Sevier and Knox counties for Floater, in the next General Assembly, the name of Gen. Joseph A. Cooper.

It is entirely unnecessary that we should say anything commendatory of the nominee to the Republicans of the two counties, for he is well and favorably known to them all.

OUR CAMPAIGN RATES.

For the purpose of keeping the facts of this important and exciting canvass for Governor, Congress and the General Assembly before the people, we offer the DAILY and WEEKLY CHRONICLE during this campaign, and until full returns of the election are given, at the low rates given on the third page of our paper.

OUR CANDIDATE FOR SENATOR.

The Senatorial Convention, which met yesterday at London, nominated W. B. Staley, Esq., of Kingston, as the Republican candidate for Senator, to represent Knox and Roane counties in the next General Assembly.

Again, the Union and American says: The average annual expenditure for each decade for forty years preceding Republican rule, was:

1821 to 1830, \$16,170,000. 1831 to 1840, 25,080,000. 1841 to 1850, 35,740,000. 1851 to 1860, 60,080,000.

Here are four decades, or periods of ten years. The first was mainly occupied by the Administrations of Mr. Monroe and John Quincy Adams; the second, by Jackson and Van Buren; the third began with Gen. Harrison's and ended with Gen. Taylor's, including Polk's between them; the fourth embraces Fillmore, Pierce and Buchanan.

THE great flood which has deluged Virginia, has obstructed the mails and deprives us of our Eastern exchanges.

"RADICAL ECONOMY."

Under this head the Union and American has indulged in a series of articles and a cloud of figures, to show that it could not refute the statement of Mr. Maynard, in his recent letter that the Republican party had shown itself "the party of economy and strict accountability."

What Mr. Maynard really said, without abbreviation, was: "Aside from these, the expenditures for the current year, including four millions for the improvement of rivers and harbors, are \$105,315,425.29. 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."

This statement the Union and American attempts to confuse, if not confute, and for the very best of reasons, that it contradicts flatly so much which has appeared in its columns during the last year and a half.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes Military Academy (\$814,800.23), Diplomatic and Consular Services (\$1,911,947.70), Works of Defense (\$1,311,500.00), Post Office Department, beyond receipts for postage (\$5,000,000.00), Legislative, Executive and Judicial expenses (\$18,140,238.49), Army (\$29,921,977.22), Navy (\$10,250,200.29), Indian Department (\$3,225,555.02).

The first year of Mr. Buchanan's administration, according to the Union and American, the expenditures, excluding only payments on the public debt, was \$72,251,119.70. This in coin is equal, with gold at \$1.163, to \$84,339,638.65 in currency.

Now for the details. Under Mr. Buchanan the army consisted of nineteen regiments, and yet it cost, for the four years of his administration an average of over twenty-one millions each year—more than a million dollars per annum in gold, or about thirteen hundred thousand dollars currency for each regiment.

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We leave the subject here, with a hope that the Union and American will continue to study it and to better purpose.

JUDGE WISENER'S RECORD.

The Union and American has been "humping" itself for three days on what it styles the "record of the Radical candidate for Governor." It promises to "settle the bush" of Mr. Colyar, Mr. Wisener and Mr. Maynard, in short order, and then to administer a few doses to the Banner which will not be relished by that journal.

On the 30th of April, 1861, Mr. Wisener offered a resolution providing for raising and equipping 20,000 volunteers for the defense of the State, and further providing for the election of their general, field and company officers.

Mr. Wisener introduced a bill to pay non-commissioned officers in gold, and this they blow about, but fail to say they heartily opposed such a proposition at that time, as it would bring almost certain ruin upon the rebel authorities.

After the election, on the 8th day of June, 1861, when the State was said to have severed the bonds which bound it to the Federal Union, Mr. Wisener tendered his resignation as a member of the Legislature, which was not accepted and he received a message, purporting to come from Governor Harris, saying that his presence would be expected at the meeting of that body.

We repeat what we have said before. The Union people of the State are satisfied that he is now, and has always been, opposed to the doctrine of secession, which the Democracy would revive if they thought success could be attained.

"GRIT."

The editor of the Holston Journal, in speaking of the delegates to the Greenville Republican Convention, and their nominee, says: They are gentlemen in good standing at home; many of them are our personal friends, for whom we entertain the highest respect; but we must be permitted to say that they are not the kind of "grit" and have not evinced the spirit of independence and respect for themselves and the people they represented that we believed they would.

We would like to have the Journal explain the kind of "grit" evinced by the delegates to Greenville, who nominated James White. The editor of the Loudon Star, who served in the last Legislature with White, and who has no love for Butler, thus speaks of "James":

While we may not be sufficiently acquainted with the two gentlemen to speak for others, we would have no difficulty in deciding for ourselves, as we happen to know something of the moral character of Mr. White—the littleness of the man both in stature and intellect.

A Comparison. An Illinois editor says: "Trying to do business without advertising is like winking in the dark; you may know that you are keeping up a powerful winking, but nobody else has any idea of it."

A WORD TO CONSERVATIVE UNION MEN.

The attention of the whole country has again been attracted to Tennessee, because of the revolutionary and extreme secession spirit developed in the recent resolutions, speeches and character of prominent leaders in the State and Congressional Conventions of the Democratic party.

Now, what influence will the manifestation of this secession spirit have upon the Conservative Union men who have heretofore sided with the Democratic party.

If the principles of the Democracy as heretofore recognized have made their professions of Unionism somewhat consistent, they do so no longer. To-day Tennessee Democracy in all its bitterness, proscriptions and revolutionary tendencies stands before the world unmasked, boldly proclaiming principles which the people of this country have expended three thousand millions of treasure and two hundred thousand precious lives, to prove wrong and which they are determined shall be recognized as settled, even though to do so we have yet again to walk through another sea of blood.

That this is the question presented, we ask them again to read the speech of Andrew Johnson at Gallatin, on the declarations of Gen. Stubblefield the late Chairman of the Democratic State Executive Committee, made to a correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial which we publish in another column.

The Democratic papers in this Congressional District have made a wonderful discovery. Hon. Horace Maynard has persistently received his salary as a member of Congress, and in that behalf has drawn \$75,000 they say.

Which is right? The Whig and Register of yesterday says that all the Democratic candidates for Congress, in the Fifth, or Nashville District, "are Union men."

I was a Brigadier General in the Confederate army, and was pardoned by one of the special acts of President Johnson, through the Hon. Ed. Cooper.

Now, which is right? The fact is that all the candidates were rebels, except Baile Peyton, and, perhaps, Motley, neither of whom stand a ghost of a chance for the nomination.

THE CENSUS.

The population of New York city is 967,479. The population of Rhode Island is 215,800, a gain in five years of 30,838. The population of Illinois is 2,567,082. In 1870 the population is 1,711,854. Maine has 317,970 inhabitants, a decrease of ten years, 66,810.

THE POLICY OF THE DEMOCRACY.

Senator Thurman, the leader of Ohio Democracy, and one of the ablest men in the party, made a speech at Cincinnati a few days since, in which he took the ground that the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution were illegally adopted, and were therefore null and void.

In this view of the case, it becomes interesting for colored voters to contemplate. These Constitutional provisions declared null and void, and what is the status of the colored people? So far as technical principles are concerned, are they not in slavery again? Not only robbed of their rights as freemen, restored to them as one of the results of the war, but they are absolutely placed back in bondage, so far as the mere act of Congress could do so.

WHAT DEMOCRACY WANTS.

There are some good and great men in the Democratic party—men who see and feel that this is an age of progression and of ideas, and that a political party that clings only to dead issues cannot live.

Very recently important amendments have been added to it. They are made; they will stand. All are now free, and suffrage once granted will never be recalled.

But Tennessee Democracy, controlled by small, prejudiced, obstinate minds, clings to these issues, and resolves and declares them unconstitutional and to be overthrown.

Look at the party to-day as represented in this State in its conventions, platforms and speeches, and is it not an extreme, disorganizing, dangerous organization? What does it propose to do? It resolves to contest everything settled for the past ten years; to open questions which the people of this country have again and again declared firmly determined, and in this way again subject the country to the excitements and contentions we had supposed ended.

What the country wants is peace and rest from these exciting controversies. We can have this if the Democracy will only admit that what the people say, they mean and intend to stand by. If what we have done is unfortunate or wrong, it is too late now to discuss that, for the people, fully aware of their acts and responsibilities, have passed upon that once, and they would do so again.

"RADICAL ECONOMY."

The Union and American is still exercised over the incontrovertible fact that, with diminished taxation, by honestly collecting the taxes, and constantly reducing the expenditures, there has been paid off, during Grant's Administration, \$17,000,000 of the national debt. It attempted to hide it under piles of figures. We exposed the attempt. Its last shift is to quote from a speech by Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Committee of Expenditures, in the House of Representatives last winter.

SENATOR Blizard has learned that the people know he is a carpet-bagger from Virginia, of only twenty years transplanting, he has had but little to say on that question. Maynard transplanted himself into East Tennessee near 40 years ago when young, and his growth here has been rapid, mature and solid, but Blizard came west grown, and he never yet has taken root. His growth has been stunted and knotty, and the people think there isn't timber enough about him to make a plank, even in the Democratic Congressional platform.