

CLAIMS DUE SOUTHERN LOYALISTS.

We can scarcely conceive of a greater piece of hypocrisy than the loud professions uttered by Democratic politicians in favor of the payment of claims due from the United States to Southern loyalists, for damages sustained and property taken during the war. They are continually parading through the columns of their press, and by the mouths of unscrupulous stump-speakers, what they allege to be a discrimination on the part of the Government in favor of Massachusetts and other Northern States, and against East Tennessee and other parts of the South where men are to be found who remained true to the Government in the days of secession and rebellion. If we could be convinced that these men are sincere in their professions, we could look at the matter differently; but when we remember how a few years ago, a time within the memory of every voter in East Tennessee, a large majority of the men who now compose the present Democratic party in Tennessee were not only in favor of using the property of loyal men without returning them an equivalent therefor, but a very large number of them were actually in favor of confiscating their property, on account of their devotion to the Government which these same men now denounce because men have not received just compensation for what they lost. We have no idea that these men are sincere. Their utterances are but the whine of the demagogue, and they care no more for the welfare of East Tennessee loyalists now than they did in 1861-2 and 3. Besides this, as we have said before, the claims of East Tennesseans would have been paid before now were it not for the fact that exorbitant claims have been filed at Washington to their prejudice. Of these exorbitant claims, more have been filed by men who belong to the Democratic party than by those belonging to the Republican party. We repeat again that these empty professions, coming from a party with such a record, is the veriest piece of demagoguism, and deserves to be so treated. The idea they seek to inculcate is, that Mr. Maynard has been delinquent in his duty in this respect, and that Col. Bizard, their candidate, if elected, will put the matter through just right. If Col. B. claims that he can put the matter through, give the public the benefit of his plans for doing it, and stop drawing comparisons that have no foundation in fact, and which carry the imprint of hypocrisy and insincerity on their face. We are in favor of the payment of every dollar due to East Tennessee loyalists, and if we could devise means for doing it, we would pay them not only for property taken by the United States, but also for the large amount used and destroyed by these same men who appear so anxious on the subject.

THE SOUTHERN COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.

The late Southern Commercial Convention at Cincinnati, in point of attendance and general good feeling, seems to have been a success. What the practical results arising from the meeting are to be, remains to be seen. One of the sensible measures of the Convention was, changing the name from "Southern" to "National." We hate anything that smacks of sectionalism, and think it high time that the people of the South were forgetting pretexts and suffixes, which indicate sectional prejudices. We prefer to see everything on a broad National basis. In the past, some of the most infamous conclaves which have ever cursed our section of the Union by their assemblies, have been under the guise of commercial conventions. These assemblies were a part and parcel of the programme for "firing the Southern heart" and "precipitating the cotton States into rebellion," and proved a very effective agency in bringing about such a result. We attribute no such motives to the one which has met and been so magnificently entertained in the "Queen City." We hope to see good results growing out of the meeting, and are encouraged to do so by the individuals whom we notice took part in its proceedings, and from the wise counsels which prevailed.

The dispatches from Paris report the bombardment of the city as commenced. We can but regret that the Tours Government has deemed it best to subject the city to such terrors and disasters. It is very natural that a proud people like the French should feel slow to give over their future into the hands of their enemies, but in war, as in everything else, there are questions which ought to be decided in a practical way. We have repeatedly said that the resistance of France is against all hope, and so it is. There is nothing now that can save her from complete humiliation and defeat. The German armies are so powerful, and supported with such a union of purpose by all the German States, and the military power of France, on the other hand, is so thoroughly broken, that there is no possible hope for changing the result. In this view, it would certainly be wiser to treat for peace now, and accept the best terms possible. Europe would not consent to terms that would blot out the French nation or parcel out its territory. Paris has been for years the center of the culture and science of the French people. It contains works of art, libraries, public buildings and treasures which mankind should not lose without compensation. As Bismarck has well said, Germany does not take the responsibility for these disasters; they must rest upon the persons who brought them about. Germany cannot now withdraw her victorious armies, but Paris can save itself from the storm of iron hail now threatening it, by simply yielding now to what will certainly come after much destruction of property and great distress. If there is anything to be made by delay we cannot see it.

One of those affairs, epidemic in the South and West, called "commercial a convention," has just closed its sessions in Cincinnati. This case was just like all the rest in its symptoms. Resolutions in favor of spending Government money broke out all over the body. These eruptions may be considered as an indication that the prescription of economy administered to the country last winter by Dr. Dawes is working powerfully in the patient's system.—Boston Advertiser.

The average receipts at the Nilsson concerts in New York, last week were \$5,000 per night the lowest being \$3,000.

ENGLAND.

REPORTED FRENCH SUCCESS. Retrospective Artillery Fire from the Paris Forts—Prussian Circle Expanding. LONDON, Oct. 14.—There is a violent resistance in all French Channel ports to the shipment of food in any form. The artillery fire from Forts Dumont and Valerien has literally swept the country round about for a circuit of six kilometers. The Prussian works have been destroyed, and all batteries which the Prussians have attempted to erect against Mount Valerien have been annihilated. Chateau Meudon has been destroyed. The Prussian engineers have been driven from Claremont, Meudon and Mount Retant. Ville Juiff and Cochain have both been recovered by the French. On the north, the Prussians have been driven back as far as Denier and Bonneville, and the entire peninsula around Genouvillers has been freed from the Prussians, by several strong cavalry reconnoitering parties, and is now in the hands of the French. On the east of Paris, a lively cannonade has been maintained towards Bondy. The Prussians have also been driven from Champigny, more than three miles east of Vincennes. The Prussians circle around Paris, therefore, is daily expanding, instead of contracting, and the French are greatly encouraged. Demonstrations lately occurred in Paris which were favorable to the Radicals and a change in the Government. Their origin was ascribed to Florens and Louis Blanc. The movement was utterly insignificant.

MISCELLANY.

BAZAINE'S SORTIES FROM METZ. French Accounts of the Battle at Orleans. TOURS, Oct. 14.—The Greek Charge de Affaires has arrived here from Paris, having obtained permission to cross the Prussian lines. It is reported that two delegates have arrived from the Paris Government, with instructions for Gambetta. News received shows that Bazaine's sorties from Metz on the 7th, 8th and 10th were exceedingly successful. Several Prussian regiments were cut to pieces, and a large amount of provisions and munitions was captured. The Prussians were forced to change their position for fear of being cut apart. A dispatch from Epinal, received yesterday afternoon, announces that the Prussians have entered that place, after a stout defence by the citizens. The town was considerably damaged by the cannonade. Epinal has about 15,000 inhabitants, and is in the Department of the Vosges, on the Moselle river. It is unofficially reported that the Prussians seem to be falling back from this side of Orleans. They have left Bougeny and Meung. These towns are fifteen miles south of Orleans, and are the most extreme points yet reached by the enemy in this direction. Public meetings in honor of Gen. Lee's memory were held yesterday at New Orleans, Charleston, Atlanta, Savannah, Lynchburg, Chattanooga, and many other points at the South. A detachment of the army of the Crown Prince defeated a portion of the Army of the Loire, near Orleans, yesterday, taking 1,000 prisoners and 3 guns. The French fled in disorder. The Prussians have abandoned the purpose of shooting the town officers of Abilis, in consequence of a threat to shoot an equal number of Prussian prisoners. The Prussians were repulsed at Chorisay a second time, but they rallied and captured and burned the town. The French say the Prussians burned several towns in the plains of Bernice. The King of Saxony has instituted a new order—that of St. Henry—solely to honor the King of Prussia. The new decoration was delivered to King William on the 9th, who, in response to the honor, compliments the Saxon troops for their gallantry. Large quantities of war material are daily shipped from Liverpool, it is supposed, to France. Russia denies all reports that she is making unusual military preparations, and her entire press declare that the Government wants peace.

BERLIN, Oct. 11.—The following is official: The government of Prussia, though unable to recognize the present government of France, will not restore the Bonaparte government. A note from the Prussian government to foreign powers informs them that Paris threatens to hold out until starved. In that event, hundreds and thousands must die. Prussia will be unable to feed Paris a single day after capitulation, as there is nothing capable within two days' march of Paris. Nevertheless, Prussia must prosecute the war. Those holding power in France are answerable for the results. The Prussians shoot all the French-Tiersers they capture. This is one reason why the Tiersers carry the black flag. The papers announce the death of Prince Frederick Charles.

CALIFORNIA.

A Steamer Abandoned at Sea. SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 14.—The steamer Continental, from Mazatlan, with a full cargo and a full complement of passengers and a large mail, encountered a severe gale on the 28th of September, in the Gulf and sprung a leak. The pumps were worked twelve hours, when the vessel was abandoned. Six boats filled with passengers shoved off. Seven passengers and the second cook refused to leave the steamer and went down with it. Two boats arrived at Cape St. Lucas on the 1st, and the other boats landed near the same place. The following is a list of the lost: Manuel Rubio, Mazatlan, J. S. E. Modas, San Luis Potosi; J. B. Lytle, M. Martinez and three Mexican names unknown. The steamer and crew are a total loss.

Marriage in the Royal Family Arranged. LONDON, Oct. 13.—The preliminaries of the marriage between the Princess Louise, fourth daughter of Queen Victoria, and the Marquis of Lorne, eldest son of the Duke of Argyll, has been arranged with the consent of the Queen. The possibility of the Princess succeeding to the crown being considered too remote to render the alliance dangerous. Reply Off. We regret to learn that Mr. Lewis Foust, who was shot the other night at Dr. Ludlow's, was in a critical condition yesterday afternoon.

GENERAL E. E. LEE.

RESPECT TO HIS MEMORY. Gov. Walker's Special Message—Reception of the News of his Death. LEXINGTON, Oct. 12, 10 A. M.—via MILBORO'.—Gen. Robert E. Lee, the Christian gentleman, and hero of a hundred battles, breathed his last at thirty minutes past nine o'clock this morning of congestion of the brain; aged 65 years, 8 months and 23 days. All the business houses are closed, the bells are tolling, and the whole community is thrown into the deepest grief. Richmond, Oct. 13.—Richmond presents today a scene of mourning hardly witnessed in this generation. The stores and public buildings are all closed and bells in all parts of the city are tolling. On many doors are pictures and photographs of Gen. Lee, draped in crape with evergreen. Citizens stand in groups on the principal thoroughfares and talk in subdued tones of the sad event. The feeling that he ought to be buried here, at the State's expense, is universal, and the Legislature, in making this request of his family, reiterated public opinion. After the reading of the Governor's message, the Legislature passed a resolution requesting the family to allow his remains to be buried in Richmond. WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—It is generally believed that the Government holds the Arlington estate by the confiscation act, which, if true, the property would now revert to the widow of General Lee. WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—A very large and impressive meeting of the citizens was held tonight at the Mozart Hall to pay respect to the memory of General Lee. The meeting was presided over by W. W. Corcoran, Esq., with a number of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries. A series of resolutions were unanimously adopted expressive of the sentiments of the community, after which a speech was delivered by James M. Carlisle, Richard T. Merrick and Col. W. P. Hillip.

FRENCH NEWS.

Proclamation of Gambetta. TOURS, Oct. 14.—Gambetta has issued the following proclamation to the inhabitants of Tours: "I announce to you, with inexpressible satisfaction, that, on the 12th inst., the more than ever heroic people of Paris, growing impatient behind their ramparts, determined to march forward against the enemy. Here is the bulletin of their first victory: 'Occupying a zone entirely around Paris, the Prussians have been driven from all the positions which they had been occupying for the last three weeks towards St. Denis. They have been driven away beyond Straus, Pierrefette and Dagny. Joinville, Geriel, Bauhoguy and the points of Auzenay, have been recaptured. They have been forced from Meudon and St. Cloud and thrown back on Versailles. The enemy now know what a people can do who are determined to save their institutions and their honor. I invoke the provinces to do their duty as Paris has done hers. Vive Paris! Vive la France! Vive la Republique!' The general commanding the 14th corps makes the following report: 'LA FERTE, ST. AUBIN, October 13, 1870.—Yesterday the enemy continued to advance towards Orleans. Our troops, who were on the road to Paris and had taken part the day before in the battle at Auzenay, gave way. A brigade of the 8d division, who tried to oppose the enemy's advance, being constantly opposed by a force more numerous and a superior artillery, had to fall back on Orleans, disputing the ground foot by foot. I was obliged, in order to check the enemy's progress, to go forward personally, with three battalions of reserves. The enemy were checked for three hours, but we were at last overcome, and I determined to evacuate Orleans and withdraw to the left bank of the Loire. The retreat was effected in good order.'

AN IMPROBABLE STORY.

Germans Retreating From Paris. NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—The Telegram has the following special: LONDON, Oct. 14.—A dispatch, received from Tours, dated the 14th, by the Provisional Government, by a carrier pigeon, states that the Prussians are in full retreat from Paris. No particulars as to the cause of this had arrived when our dispatch left, but a dispatch was also received from Paris by another source stating that the enthusiasm in Paris consequent upon this unexpected event is indescribable. Advice from Rouen to yesterday announces that the Prussians have captured Brehault. The Mobles repulsed the first attack, but the Germans came up the second time with reinforcements. Menotti Garibaldi has arrived at Marseilles on his way to Paris. Official Bulletin of King William, Announcing Victory at Orleans. BERLIN, Oct. 14.—The Queen has received the following dispatch from King William: VERSAILLES, Oct. 12.—Thousands of prisoners fell into our hands, as the result of Gen. Von Der Tann's victory near Orleans. The battle lasted from 9 A. M. to 7 in the evening, and was fought on difficult ground. The capture of Orleans followed. The loss of the French was heavy. Our loss was small. The details of the battle are wanting. "WILLIAM." (Signed.)

Future Operations. A good begun work should not be allowed to become stagnant. Every man, woman and child admits that our Eastern Division Fair was a grand success. This being so, it should be the aim of every citizen in East Tennessee to make its future still more glorious. This cannot be done without a vigorous and a combined effort. All must pull together. We are proud to know that public had nothing to do, winter, with our recent fair. There was a general commingling of every shade of political faith. During the five days of the fair the subject, I presume, was never mentioned. Exactly right. It was not the place, nor the occasion for anything of the kind. What, then, ought to be done. What steps inaugurated to carry forward the great work so favorably inaugurated? Just this: The stock of the Society must be augmented on a hundred fold. At least fifty thousand dollars should be promptly raised. There ought to be no flinching about it. Common sense, with a moment's reflection, will convince any reasonable man that that amount raised in East Tennessee will do more towards redeeming and advancing this section of the State than the same amount invested in any other enterprise. The interest involved is direct and vital. All are concerned. Then I happen to know that there is no better stock. I mean all I say touching this matter. I have the facts and figures to prove what I say. At present I have no means of knowing what particular course of future action the Society may make out, but of one thing I am doubly certain—East Tennessee should be encouraged from one end to the other for the purpose of increasing the stock, and so far as this city is concerned, she should, unhesitatingly, subscribe twenty thousand dollars, and then not do half her duty. C. W. CHAMBERLAIN.

A country clergyman paying a professional visit to a dying neighbor, who was a very cheerful and universally popular man, put the usual question, "Are you willing to go, my friend?" "Oh, yes," said the sick man, "I am." "Well," said the simple-minded minister, "I am glad you are, for all the neighbors are."

Knoxville Iron Column. DR. MCGILL'S. Denderick Street. SPERMATORRHOEA CURED. My price is THIRTY DOLLARS. I warrant a cure. My price is THIRTY DOLLARS sent in advance, and I furnish all medicines; and cure is not effected I return the money. Office Hours—From 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. All letters directed to Dr. McGill, Nashville, Tenn. April 13-70

KNOXVILLE IRON COMPANY! Manufacturers of BAR IRON, RAILROAD SPIKES, CASTINGS, MACHINERY, NAILS, &c., MINERS AND DEALERS IN THE Celebrated Anderson County COAL AND COKE. Three Hundred Sizes of BAR IRON! Suitable for Farming and Mechanical Purposes. Particular attention given to REBUILDING AND REPAIRING STEAM ENGINES, MACHINERY, Reapers, Threshers, Saw, Flour and Bark Mills. WROUGHT AND CAST SHAFTING, PULLEYS Gears, Pinions. ONE HUNDRED SIZES GUDGEONS. Hollow - Ware! BOLTS, BOLT-ENDS, CAST AND WROUGHT WASHERS, All Kinds of FORGINGS! The COMPANY now manufacture the BEST NAIL In Market. All Sizes—from 3 to 60 Penny. Their Stock of Bar Iron is More Uniform Than ever before, and Warranted. A CAST Is made at the Foundry every working day. WORK DONE PROMPTLY Satisfaction Guaranteed! Orders Promptly Filled! TERMS CASH! Office and Manufactory, EAST TENNESSEE, VIRGINIA AND GEORGIA RAILROAD, West of Depot, KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE. April 6 70

THE OLDEST PRIVATE DISPENSARY IN NASHVILLE DR. MCGILL'S. Denderick Street. SPERMATORRHOEA CURED. My price is THIRTY DOLLARS. I warrant a cure. My price is THIRTY DOLLARS sent in advance, and I furnish all medicines; and cure is not effected I return the money. Office Hours—From 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. All letters directed to Dr. McGill, Nashville, Tenn. April 13-70

Ayer's Hair Vigor For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color. A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effective for preserving the hair. Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color with the gloss and freshness of youth. This hair is cured, falling hair checked, and by mass often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore hair where the follicles are destroyed or the glands atrophied and decay. But such as remain can be saved, usefulness by this application. Instead of feeding the hair with a pasty ointment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, consequently prevent baldness. I from these deleterious substances will make some preparations dangerous, injurious to the hair, the Vigor only benefit but not harm it. If you merely for a HAIR DRESSING nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it not soil white cambric, and yet long on the hair, giving it a rich, lustre and a grateful perfume. Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co. PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS. LOWELL, MASS. PRICE \$1.00. For sale by all Druggists and Merchants. E. J. SANFORD & Co. Wholesale Agents. May 25-wly Knoxville, Tenn.

Original Attachment. Isabella Graves vs. Daniel Mark. THE PLAINTIFF SWEARS THAT THE DEFENDANT IS indebted to her, and that he resides in the State, so that the ordinary process of law be served on him, and an attachment has returned before me, levied on the estate of said defendant, Daniel Mark, to answer the said debt, and to secure the plaintiff for the 6th day of December, 1870. It is therefore that publication be made in the Knoxville newspaper published in Knoxville, Tennessee, the said defendant, Daniel Mark, to appear in person, or by his attorney, on the 6th day of 1870, and defend said suit, or the same will be taken as to him. sept14-wt. HARDIN SKAGG

Attachment. Drew Dosssett vs. Harrison English. Before me, a Justice of the Peace for Anderson County, Tennessee. IN THIS CASE, THE PLAINTIFF swears that the defendant is indebted to him, and has absconded, and the plaintiff having according to law, and obtained an attachment on the estate of the said defendant, made return before me, levied on the estate of said defendant, Daniel Mark, to answer the said debt, and to secure the plaintiff for the 6th day of December, 1870. It is therefore that publication be made in the Knoxville newspaper published in Knoxville, Tennessee, the said defendant, Daniel Mark, to appear in person, or by his attorney, on the 6th day of 1870, and defend said suit, or the same will be taken as to him. sept15-wt. J. P. for Anderson

Circuit Court at Clinton PETITION FOR DIVORCE. Elizabeth Dooty vs. James R. Dooty. I, the undersigned, Clerk of the said Court, do hereby certify that the defendant in this non-resident of the State of Tennessee; that publication be made in the Chron published in the city of Knoxville, for four weeks, notifying said defendant to appear in person, or by his attorney, on the 6th day of November next, and defend said suit, or the same will be taken for confessed and set for parties. oct5-wt. W. D. LAM

Original Attachment and Injunction CHANCERY COURT—CLINTON Willard & Allen vs. W. H. V. I, the undersigned, Clerk of the said Court, do hereby certify that the defendant in this non-resident of the State of Tennessee; that publication be made in the Chron published in the city of Knoxville, for four weeks, notifying said defendant to appear in person, or by his attorney, on the 6th day of November next, and defend said suit, or the same will be taken for confessed and set for parties. oct12-13-wt. W. H. WHITS

Chancery Court at Clinton SEPTEMBER RULES, 1870 John Jarnagin, Administrator of the estate of W. Tally, dec'd, vs. Ivens Tally and others. I, the undersigned, Clerk of the said Court, do hereby certify that the defendant in this non-resident of the State of Tennessee; that publication be made in the Chron published in the city of Knoxville, for four weeks, notifying said defendant to appear in person, or by his attorney, on the 6th day of November next, and defend said suit, or the same will be taken for confessed and set for parties. sept13-wt. W. H. WHITS

Marshal's Sales BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER of the District Court of the United States District of Tennessee, I will sell, for cash, at the house of Col. A. Martin, in Knoxville, the 25th day of October, 1870, two cow caps and worms, seized as the property of the estate of John T. Parks, deceased, and sold to the said John T. Parks, on which land a lien is held by the District Court at its July term, 1870. S. P. B. ANN, sept13-wt.