

THE WEEKLY CHRONICLE.

RULE & RICKS, Publishers

No. 19 Market Place, East Side.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Table with subscription rates: One copy, one year; One copy, six months; Ten copies, one year; Twenty copies, one year.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 24, 1875.

TO THE PUBLIC.

We have sold to Senator W. G. Brownlow an interest in the DAILY and WEEKLY CHRONICLE, and the business of the office will hereafter be conducted upon the basis stated elsewhere.

WILLIAM RULE, A. J. RICKS.

The undersigned have formed a co-partnership for the purpose of conducting the Publishing and Job Printing business in the city of Knoxville. We will continue the publication of the KNOXVILLE DAILY CHRONICLE and the KNOXVILLE WEEKLY WHIG AND CHRONICLE.

WILLIAM G. BROWNLOW, WILLIAM RULE, A. J. RICKS.

With this issue of the CHRONICLE my editorial connection with the paper ceases. From its first issue, in March, 1870, to the present, its editors have labored diligently and conscientiously to use whatever influence it has been able to exert, for the good of this community and State.

I will retain an interest in the new enterprise, for the success of which I shall use whatever influence I may possess.

A. J. RICKS.

TO THE PATRONS OF THE CHRONICLE AND THE PUBLIC.

During the present week the Knoxville DAILY and WEEKLY CHRONICLE have passed into the hands of a joint stock company, and I have become a stockholder, purchasing one-half interest therein.

Hereafter the DAILY CHRONICLE will be published under its old name, the WEEKLY under the name and title of the Knoxville WHIG AND CHRONICLE. Of these two papers, I will have editorial control in association with Mr. William Rule as Managing Editor.

The Cincinnati Commercial, speaking of the new Senator, says: West Virginia has succeeded in electing a new Senator, Allen T. Caperton. He was a Senator in the Confederate Congress, which will fit him for his high duties in the future, when the Southern Confederacy takes its turn as a reform measure stop of the Nation.

The Wisconsin Legislature has passed a bill making women eligible to school offices. And why should it not be so in every State?

times" as those who believe that the country is to be afflicted with the success of the Democratic party in the Presidential election of 1876. On the contrary, the indications point to the defeat of that party in the great National contest. And I here predict that the great party which has controlled the National Government for fifteen years, will not only have a new lease of power in 1876, but the day is not far distant when it will redden and regenerate Tennessee.

It shall be the aim of the WHIG AND CHRONICLE to frankly and emphatically condemn in its party associates whatever it regards as corrupt in purpose or evil in tendency. But in Republican administration I will as unhesitatingly wage war on what I regard as injurious or oppressive to the State and section of which I am a citizen as I did when opposing Sumner's mixed school bill.

In a word, I shall edit an Independent Journal. I shall endeavor to commend it to public support by showing that it deserves support.

While discussing questions of party policy we shall endeavor to give due consideration to all questions of domestic interest, and especially of the industrial and mercantile classes. Already the CHRONICLE has the largest circulation of any Journal in East Tennessee, but the WHIG AND CHRONICLE will have as large a circulation as any newspaper in the State, and will be inferior to none as an advertising medium.

In conclusion I will say, that it will not be my fault if my personal relations are not agreeable with my brethren of the press of all parties. In the discussion of public questions it is my purpose to treat all with courtesy who do not elect to be treated otherwise.

All letters on business connected with the office should be addressed to the WHIG AND CHRONICLE.

Subscription price of the Daily Chronicle, \$8.00. Weekly Whig and Chronicle, \$2.00, payable invariably in advance.

For further particulars as to terms of advertising and subscription, see rates given elsewhere.

W. G. BROWNLOW, Editor Whig and Chronicle, Knoxville, Feb. 20th, 1875.

We understand that it was resolved, or agreed in the meeting of the State Grange Friday, that the CHRONICLE should be denied any further reports of the proceedings, for the reason that it had not been identified with the farmer's movement. When this is viewed by our readers, who know what interest the CHRONICLE has taken in the welfare of the agricultural portions of our community, it must appear supremely ridiculous. In the past five years, this paper has done and said more in behalf of the farmers than any paper published in East Tennessee.

Another name is added to the long line of ex-Confederates who will pass muster in the 44th Congress, in the person of Mr. Caperton, Senator elect from West Virginia. He was a member of the Richmond Congress. Out of one hundred and thirty-six Congressmen elected from the South, all but twelve were Confederates.

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The Wisconsin Legislature has passed a bill making women eligible to school offices. And why should it not be so in every State?

PROSPECTUS

OF THE DAILY CHRONICLE

AND THE Weekly Whig and Chronicle.

DAILY. One year, \$5.00; Six months, 4.00; One month, .75.

WEEKLY. One copy one year, \$ 2.00; One copy six months, 1.00; Ten copies one year, 17.50; Twenty copies, one year, 30.00.

Senator Brownlow will have control of the editorial columns, which, in view of his long experience and recognized journalistic ability, is a sufficient guarantee that the WHIG AND CHRONICLE will be a lively journal.

The terms above given will be rigidly adhered to, and payment will invariably be required in advance.

Remittances may be made by draft, money-order or by registered letter at our risk. Give postoffice address in full, including State and county and address.

WHIG AND CHRONICLE, Knoxville, Tenn.

CONGRESS AND THE PRESS.

The Louisville Courier-Journal says that of all the Republican Senators whose successors have been elected, Brownlow is the only one who is not indulging in lamentations and regrets, or ill-natured comments on their ill-luck in ceasing to be members of Congress.

Brownlow informs the C.J. of Louisville, that he is getting up in the world; he is promoted; he is now in a position of far more power and respectability than being a member of Congress. Small men, with plenty of money and no brains, may crawl in to the Senate as the snail crawled to the top of the pyramid, but such a fellow can't run a great newspaper.

OUR Nashville correspondent divides the Lower House of the Legislature into three classes—"gas-bags," "working members" and "figure-heads." We presume that this division applies very appropriately.

The "gas-bags" and the "figure-heads" (who are more likely to follow the former class than they are the working members) control the action of that body, and hence we have little to expect.

There are a few men in the Legislature who have shown that they are possessed of the ability and the inclination to take intelligent action on questions which are of vital interest to the tax-payers of the State. But the "gas-bags" manage to throw a mist over what is intelligible and practicable, the "figure-heads" become muddled, and the consequence is the working members are left in the minority, with little hope of accomplishing anything.

After pretty closely watching the Legislature for nearly two months, we are forced to the conclusion that if anything is accomplished this session, it will be accidental. We believe that a majority of the Legislature is composed of men who honestly desire to do something, but we despair of their capacity to do it.

The carpet-baggers seem to have it their own way in the West. The three new Republican United States Senators from that section—Christiansky, of Michigan, Paddock of Nebraska, and Cameron, of Wisconsin—are all natives of the State of New York.

Maynard, after a forty years residence in Tennessee, as a candidate for Governor was a "carpet-bagger," in the opinion of the Union and American.

Editorial from Harper's Weekly, which we re-publish this morning, will bear close reading. The political waters are deeply moved, and the coming elections promise to be the most exciting ever held in this country. The Republican voters of the country are more united to-day than they have ever been since 1872.

While the winter in this locality—with the exception of a few days—has been a very mild one, it has been very cold in the North and West, and in some localities suffering and desolation has been the result.

ANDY ON THE WAR-PATH.

In an interview with a correspondent of the St. Louis Republican, a few days ago, Senator Andrew Johnson is reported as saying:

"I had seventy-one thousand dollars, the accumulations of my lifetime, in Henry D. Cooke's bank in Washington, and the receiver has thus far been able to pay depositors fifty cents on the dollar. My main object in going to Washington at this time is to stir those fellows up, and see if the victims of Jay Cooke & Co. can not get a little more than half of what belongs to them. I shall try to make it lively for those who concern in one way or another. I presume the country will know more about Jay Cooke & Co. before long than is now known."

They have become reconciled. It was an event of surpassing interest. A correspondent of a Metropolitan daily tells all about it. It was the editor of the Chattanooga Times and Senator Andrew Johnson. The conversation lasted some time, and the ceremony of "burying the hatchet" is announced as an interesting one.

But it was duly buried, or rather, as the correspondent of the St. Louis Republican puts it, "it was drowned." How drowned we leave our readers to infer. Kirby has a penchant for drowning things, and the drowning may account for this remarkable conciliation. We are glad the reconciliation was brought about, and Johnson no doubt feels easier.

HARPER'S WEEKLY, ante-dated February 27, engages in the sacrilegious endeavor to draw a parallel between George Washington and Ulysses Grant! The man who never told a lie and the man who has been caught in several. Hyperion to a Satyr! Look upon this picture and on that.—Banner.

The editor who pens the foregoing and charges that the President "has been caught in several lies," was going around two years ago and professing to be at heart a Republican, and a supporter of Grant's Administration. What has brought this change "over the spirit of his dreams?"

THE PRESIDENT has issued his proclamation for an executive session of the Senate to convene on March 5th. It is not improbable that an extra session of Congress will be called. The revenue law does not seem likely to pass. Many other important bills are pending. We see no reason why the Democratic House should not begin its task of saving the country, at once.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Louis Republican speaks of Kirby's Chattanooga Times as the principal Democratic daily in East Tennessee, which is a joke on our Democratic cotemporary in this city.

We have managed to get a report of some of the proceedings of the State Grange Friday, not intended for publication. It is possible we may allude to them in the future.

THE first of the spring elections will be in New Hampshire, the first day of March, for State officers and Congressmen. Each party has a full ticket in the field.

EUROPEAN WAR CLOUD.

The Nations Armed and Ready for the Fray—Authentic News Indicating a Great War in Europe.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—There are good grounds for the assertion that the foreign ministers here are in the receipt of intelligence from their home governments indicating that a great war in Europe is a fact not far in the future. These rumors are generally credited in administration circles, as it is well known that all the great powers have been quietly arming for a year past, and the maneuvering of the grand armies of Germany and France in the spring means something more than a military pageant.

The chaotic condition of politics in France, and the desire of Prussia to establish her naval strength, are of themselves good reasons for the opening of hostilities, leaving out of question France's desire for the reacquisition of her lost territory.

The presence of Bazaine in Spain is thought to be an important part of the programme for an early declaration of the empire in France and the proclamation of the Prince Imperial as emperor. The Bonapartists have taken fresh courage by the enthroning of Alfonso, and since the latest change in the rule of Spain, it is known here, have been actively plotting for the accomplishment of their pet project.

There can be no question that Europe is on the eve of a great war, and what America may do in regard to Cuba when the struggle fairly began is variously interpreted here; but it would seem that the acquisition of the island would be one of the reasonable probabilities of the hour.—Graphic.

Blaine's address combined them all. He came down on the floor, and gave a noble foretaste of what we may expect of him next session. He was for no arbitrary change in the rules that he would not be willing to submit to as a member of the minority hereafter. James G. Blaine is a man of transcendent force; the monarch of living politicians; the incarnation of readiness. He will be a wasp in the bonnet of the Democratic majority, and may the Lord have mercy on the next Speaker if Blaine happens to be taken with a worrying humor.—Chicago Times.

Signs of the Times.

More than three months have passed since the autumn elections. It is time to consider what evidence there is from the acts and deeds of the Democratic party since the victory in its name at the polls that it is a party with a new spirit and purpose, and not the same old organization that sustained slavery, plunged the country into war, and resisted the guarantees of equal rights in reconstruction.

The first thing that is observable is the fact of a very general alarm at the prospect of a Democratic victory in 1876, and an alarm which is not in the least relieved, but greatly increased, by what are seen to be mistakes of policy upon the part of the Republicans. The alarm springs from the perception that while the Democratic party insists upon conciliation, it aims only to conciliate the late disaffected class in the Southern States; that while it preaches the golden rule and brotherhood, it sees the negro hunted and harried without protest; and that it chiefly honors those who were known during the war as Copperheads or Confederates. The fact that they may be its ablest men is not reassuring in view of other facts.

The Democrats have returned one hundred and twelve ex-Confederate soldiers to Congress. The Southern States, with Maryland, Delaware, and Kentucky, elect one hundred and thirty-eight members. Of these all but twenty-six are from the late Confederate army. This fact alone disposes of the Democratic assertion that the Republican policy is one of hatred and revenge, and that the party rejects conciliation and insists upon tyranny. When the war ended it was left in absolute control of the government. It could have dictated any terms, and the country would have acquiesced. But not a drop of blood did it shed in vengeance. It established no system of confiscation. It merely made every man free and a citizen, and embodied his rights in the fundamental law.

This was not very iniquitous. It was a magnanimity unparalleled in history; and had it been met in the same spirit by the Democratic party, the peace and happiness of the country would have been assured.

But that party, bent upon its own interest and not upon the welfare of the country, sought in every way to perplex reconstruction and to bring to naught. The recent story of the Southern States is familiar. If the Republicans have committed great errors, if frauds and military coercion can be urged against them, equal frauds, with political murder and terrorism—the Ku-Klux, the White League, massacres, and open bloody revolution in New Orleans last September—can be truthfully alleged against the Democratic party.

That under absolute Democratic domination in the Southern States a Republican would be no safer now than an abolitionist before the war is asserted in a private letter printed in the New York Times, and in the state of Southern society such as a late number of the Nation described, nothing is more probable. Meanwhile, in other parts of the country the Democratic party sends typical Copperheads, like Mr. Eaton, of Connecticut, to the Senate, and supersedes Mr. Schurz, the apostle of the Democracy as it pretends to be, by a gentleman of whom nothing is known but that he was an uncompromising Confederate general. We do not recall such facts reproachfully. The more sincere were the convictions of these gentlemen, the less should they be intrusted with the control of the government.

Simultaneously events in Louisiana have elicited from the press and orators of the Democratic party vituperation of the Administration, and especially of General Sheridan, the ferocious tone of which shows that it is the outburst of a long-pent hatred of that officer, who owes all his distinction to his illustrious service in the war. We have certainly not justified his "banditti" dispatch. But we have never doubted that it was the indignation outburst of an honest soldier plain work for civil administration. But never by any Democratic newspaper or orator was the treachery of Davis and Lee and the wretched Twiggs, or the unspeakable infamies of Andersonville and Belle Isle, or the massacres of innocent men at New Orleans in 1795, at Coushatta, and at Colfax, so denounced as the dispatch of General Sheridan. Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, declared in the Senate that this gallant soldier, who was "unfit to keep the free air of the republic," as reported by the papers, but according to the Record, "who shall say whether he is even fit to breathe the air of a Republican government?" Who is Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, who thus denounces Sheridan and extols freedom? He is the Senator of a State in which he and his political friends maintained human slavery as long as they could, and a leader of the party whose sole policy for more than a generation was to make this a slave republic.

Meanwhile, in the session of Congress now closing, the conduct of the Democrats, who have a majority in the next House, shows the old tone—the tone which Democratic success would restore to the Government. The episode of Mr. John Young Brown's performance, for which he received the censure of the House through the speaker, and the earnest efforts of the Democratic party to shield him from that censure after his plain prevarication, show the fire of the old feeling still burning—a fire which is not likely to ripen concord and tranquility should it by success extend and obtain the mastery. Where in all the orations and resolutions and leading articles of the Democratic party for the last ten years is found any word of hearty American satisfaction that the rebellion of slavery was defeated, and that every man within the national domain is free?

Again, and as another significant sign of the times, there is the conduct of the Democratic party in Illinois and Missouri in regard to the public schools. In the State of New York the Roman Catholic hostility to the public school system has always depended upon that party. It has been always the Democratic policy to win the Irish vote, and to do it by grants and favors to the Roman Church. The Democratic gift of the public money and property in this State to that sect have been enormous. The party does not dare to oppose the Roman priesthood to the point of incurring their hostility, and its organs revile

the exposure of priestly politics as an attack upon religious liberty. But should the common school system ever be overthrown, it will be by the Democratic party, as the price of the Catholic vote. The first measure is the sectarian division of the school fund, and the Democratic movement to this end, especially in Illinois, is already powerful and threatening.

These and such as these are the signs of the times. Do they suggest the wisdom of a Democratic restoration? That a party stronger in the slums of great cities and weakest in the most industrious and prosperous parts of the country is not more truly representative of American character and intelligence than its opponent is obvious. That the Democratic party of the Union is in any degree whatever more faithful to law, more respectful of the Constitution, more jealous of liberty, or more resolved upon justice than the Republican is simply absurd. Could the policy of Andrew Johnson have been carried out, and the Democratic plan of restoration, as shown in the black codes and vagrant laws have been adopted, the situation of the country, unhappy as it is in many ways, would have been intolerable. The maintenance of the Republican organization, which is the only one under which the election of 1876 can be contested, is therefore indispensable.

No man who has been a supporter of the party during and since the war, however deeply he may regret what he thinks the serious errors that imperil its ascendancy, can contemplate the possible success of the Democrats without profound uneasiness, and in the actual alternative that is offered he will not readily renounce the only political organization around which those who can defeat the Democracy may be rallied. On the other hand, the condition of that rally is plain to the dulled mind. The elections have shown that Republicans will not "go it blind," nor stick through thick and thin to whatever may be done in the name of the party. Nothing is more evident than that a dangerous minority Republicans—very many more than those who hold the balance of power—would even think Democratic success a preferable evil to a Republican policy of desperation or of doubtful constitutionality inspired by political expediency and toadies. The conciliation of firm adherence to declared principles, trust in the American doctrine of lawful local government, the statecraft which, like the sailor's skill, makes even a head-wind serve, strict regard for the indispensable conditions of free government, patience, tact, forbearance, are essential to a policy that shall reunite the Republican party. The times are critical. Republicans are independent. Let the leaders be wise, and they will find themselves supported by all the old conviction and enthusiasm.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Speculations About Important Measures Before Congress.

The Cincinnati Commercial's Washington special of the 20th says:

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL. The passage of the Civil Rights Bill in the Senate has not been abandoned. There will be another Senate caucus on Monday morning, to determine the order of having the bill in charge intended to press it, and threaten to antagonize all other measures with it.

THE TARIFF BILL IN THE HOUSE.

The House spent most of the day upon the new Tariff Bill. It was debated for several hours. The bill, contrary to general expectation, seems to grow in strength. The vote on striking out the fifth section, relating to the horizontal or ten per cent duties, was considered as something of a test vote upon the bill itself. If that section had been stricken out, the bill would have most certainly failed. The fact that it was retained indicates the probable passage of the measure. The motion to strike out was defeated by the very close vote of 97 yeas to 163 nays.

TEXAS PACIFIC AND NATIONAL GRANGE.

The marvelous intrigues of Tom Scott's Pacific lobby were illustrated by the introduction in the House this afternoon, by the eccentric Crutcherfield, of Tennessee, of the resolutions of the National Grange, urging an appropriation for the Texas Pacific. Some of the shrewdest Western politicians in Congress, who have had close affiliations with the Grange movement, predict that the action concerning the Texas Pacific has destroyed the political influence of the Grange, in that it demonstrates a susceptibility to lobby influence. Tom Scott's people are in great glee at the successful manipulation of the National Grange. They now claim 20 majority in the House for the Texas Pacific bill.

CAUCUS ON THE LOUISIANA QUESTION.

The Louisiana people have been endeavoring for some days to harmonize on the Wheeler compromise. They held a caucus to-day with leading Republicans of the Congressional Delegation from their own State. They finally agreed upon the form of a compromise, which both factions of the Conservative party accept, and which was endorsed by the Congressional Delegation in writing. This latter compromise leaves out of the question the election of 1872, on the ground that it was in no way connected with the election of 1874. It is agreed, however, to recognize Mr. Kellogg as the de facto Governor as long as the President sustains him as such. It is also agreed that the five Conservatives unseated by the military in January shall be seated, and that a new organization of the Legislature shall be had. The Conservatives are not disposed to insist that the Wiltz organization was legal, and will not consent to recognize the Hahn organization as legal. It is thought that this adjustment will prove satisfactory to all parties concerned.

Tobacco Stir in Lynchburg.

The Lynchburg Virginian says there is a good deal of stir in the tobacco circles of their city, owing to the proposed increase of the tax to 24 cents on all tobacco except such as may be tax-paid at the time of the passage of the bill. On the supposition that the bill will pass, manufacturers are busy procuring stamps for all the tobacco they may buy, and so as to save the advance of four cents on the pound. One firm on Thursday ordered \$30,000 worth of stamps.