

Whig & Chronicle.

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We have probably heard about the last of Pinchback, unless he should be elected again to the Senate, which is not unlikely.

THEY failed to say anything about the "Torbett Issues" in the Democratic caucus at the State Capital on Tuesday evening.

THE Insane Asylum on Capitol Hill, Nashville, will be vacated Wednesday next. But we will shed no tears. We couldn't if we would.

SENATOR ANDREW JOHNSON concluded not to overwhelm Pinchback with the Constitution and the flag with thirty-eight stars "on to" it.

AS "DAVY CROCKETT," ex-Congressman Critchfield and Representative Spears, of Squatchee and five other counties, are not a success.

SPRAYS has accepted a "consideration" from A. J., and acknowledges the corn-Union and American.

What kind of a "corn"—Lincoln or Robertson county?

PINCHBACK is sometimes spoken of as a "disturbing element," but he has proven to be a "convenient subject" for those Senators who were "just dying" to make a speech.

GEN. BOYNTON, in a Washington letter to the Cincinnati Gazette, says that Gen. Gordon returned from New Hampshire persuaded of the fact that the time had not yet come when Confederate generals could undertake to successfully lead the Democratic army of New England against the men who wore the blue.

A FRIEND of Col. A. Fulkerson, of Washington county, Virginia, informs us that that part of our press dispatches published yesterday in reference to a personal rencontre between Col. Fulkerson and the Richmond editor, which represents the former as a robust man, is totally false. He was Colonel of a Tennessee regiment on the Southern side, during the late war, and was wounded so severely in one arm that it is totally disabled. He is said not to be in good health otherwise.

IN our dispatches this morning will be found an address from the Pope, which will be read with interest. The action of Bismarck towards the Roman Church has aroused a deep feeling among the membership of that organization, and the words of the Pope will meet with a warm response in the breasts of Catholics. He lays particular stress on educational institutions having been withdrawn "from the watchfulness of the Church," and education without faith and without religion.

WM. S. KING, who figured so notoriously in the recent Pacific Mail Subsidy investigation, was elected to Congress last fall from the Minneapolis district, and the other day he waited upon Postmaster General Jewell for the purpose of having the Minneapolis postmaster removed. Mr. Jewell did not receive him very warmly, whereupon he called attention to the fact of his being a member of Congress. The Postmaster General replied that he was aware of his election, but did not know whether he would be a member of Congress or not. Thereupon Mr. King got very mad, and went on his way—not rejoicing.

THE NEW POSTAGE LAW.

The law passed by the last Congress which doubles the rates of postage on transient newspapers is very unpopular. The papers are denouncing it as having been passed in the interest of the Express Companies. We presume the real facts are, that it was passed in the confusion of the last days of the session, when its objectionable features escaped that rigid attention which it might otherwise have received. The Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune says:

"The Postmaster-General feels the mistake keenly, and if there were any possible way of relieving the people without special legislation he would take advantage of it. The whole history of this new law is a fair illustration of the folly of enacting appropriation bills with new legislation, as well as of willfully wasting time in both Houses of Congress, and leaving the bulk of the necessary work of the session to be done during the last two or three days."

TAMPERING WITH THE STATE CREDIT.

If we were to judge the present Legislature by its own acts, just as they stand, without explanation, there is but one conclusion to be reached, and that is, that while the majority composing it are in favor of a repudiation of the State's obligations, they have not the courage to say so. Recently a law passed both Houses, taking from the Governor and State officers, the power to borrow money to meet the current expenses of the State, provided an emergency should arise making it necessary, as is often the case. This bill is supplemented by another, which might, with the utmost propriety, have been entitled, an act to prevent the sale of land for taxes and to prevent tax-collectors from enforcing collections. With these two laws in effect, the machinery of the State government is likely to come to a "dead lock" at any time. Without money the courts of the State can not be held, and criminals will go unpunished. Money must be had to pay Judges, Jurors, witnesses, etc. But our Solons say, first, no taxes shall be collected unless the tax-collector comes up voluntarily and pays; and second, that the Governor and State Treasurer shall not borrow money as former Governors and Treasurers have done.

We are at a loss whether to attribute this action to a conspiracy on the part of repudiationists to carry out their schemes, or to the awkward, bungling, imbecile manner of doing business, which has characterized the present General Assembly. In the abundance of charity for which we are characteristic, we attribute it to the latter reason. We believe that a large number of those who voted for these propositions, did it without knowing or thinking of their real import. They "didn't know."

We are glad that Gov. Porter has put his veto on the first measure mentioned. It certainly can not be passed over his veto. All will now have time to consider, and ignorance will not be an excuse.

THE INSANE HOSPITAL.

An outline of the doings of the rebel-Democracy, in regard to the Insane Asylum, located four miles west of this city, will disclose, could the facts all be had, another crusade of corruption, only equalled, but not surpassed in atrocity, by the infamous Torbett Issues. A former Legislature passed a law, authorizing the erection of an asylum for the insane, and in accordance with the provisions of the act, the institution was located four miles west of this city. A farm and site were purchased for some fifteen or twenty thousand dollars, and several hundred thousand brick were made and burnt under contract, other work has been done, and other liabilities incurred. Now, lo and behold! a committee of the General Assembly has been sent here to look into the matter, and they report in favor of the repeal of the law. What does all this mean? Is it to give their political friends a chance to purchase back the farm and site at half the cost? And is it intended to put a half million of brick, well burnt, in the market, that they may be purchased by some partisan friend for a mere song?

These schemes of villainy will certainly be resorted to, and somebody will get that job. In other words, some loyal man to the government of Jeff Davis, who has been quietly residing in poverty's vale, will suddenly spring into light, abounding in wealth. We claim to be on the track, scenting out this abominable swindle; and, God willing, we shall stick to the parties closer than a brother.

The Supreme Court of the United States has given several decisions to the effect that the so-called Southern Confederacy was no government, and that its acts were illegal, void and of no effect. The Supreme Court of Tennessee have decided that the acts of the Insurgent usurpation were legal, and that the debt contracted by Isham G. Harris in waging war upon the Union must be paid by the Union tax-payers of East Tennessee. Such is the villainous decision in the case of the "Torbett Issues."

In this conflict between Uncle Sam and the enemies of the Union in Tennessee we stand where we did during all the war. We are for the old Government and the old flag, and against the enemies of both.

THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

All of our Eastern exchanges agree in reporting a much healthier tone pervading the business circles of the commercial centers of New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Baltimore. Confidence, which is naturally the foundation of all business intercourse, is gradually strengthening, and merchants now anticipate a brisk Spring trade. There are many reasons for this. The third year after a panic is generally marked as the beginning of decided recuperation. Manufactured goods on hand at the time of the panic are about exhausted. People who have been husbanding their resources and living economically since September, 1873, are now on good basis, and the general condition of the country favors a prosperous season.

The recent order of Secretary Bristow, calling in \$30,000,000 of six per cent. bonds, is expected to encourage the confidence now almost fully restored. The coupon bonds called in amount to \$24,000,000. It was supposed that the greater part of these bonds was held in Europe, and the Secretary was criticised for not calling in a larger part of registered bonds, mostly held by Americans. But the law provides that the bonds shall be called in, in the order in which they were issued. It is impossible to say where these coupon bonds are held. The New York Times says that the impression is gaining strength that most of these bonds are held in this country.

The effect of disbursing \$30,000,000 of gold in this country in the next three months must be good. It will revive confidence. It shows the strength of the Government. As its credit is appreciated and maintained in the face of every demoralizing appeal for repudiation, private integrity and commercial honor are fostered. The effect upon the business of the country must be good. All the indications, therefore, point to a prosperous year.

SPEAKING of the cheerful business prospects of this Spring, upon which we commented heretofore, the Baltimore Sun says "not only in Baltimore but in all quarters of the country are there new evidences of developing confidence and of revival in business." In additional remarks, the Sun says: "The wholesale dealers and importers say that trade demands are better than at any time since the panic; and there is abundant evidence of greater disposition on the part of capitalists to embark in new enterprises, while the abundance of money and the high price of government securities are stimulative of speculation. The Chicago Tribune predicts a return of commercial prosperity throughout the West, one of the most trustworthy signs of which is the better condition of the farmer class. The railroad controversy is largely lessening the middleman's vocation, thereby improving prices to agriculturists. Accounts from St. Louis and other western points also show a similar state of business and increased movement. In Baltimore the business signs are healthy in all departments, and the low railroad rates are working decidedly in favor of our city's trade."

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

This iniquitous measure has come and gone, and consequently had its day. The mixed school clause of the bill was stricken out, and as that was the bone of contention we may reasonably expect no further trouble.

As far as heard from in the South, the colored people are behaving remarkably well, and are accepting the situation assigned to them in this much talked of bill. The white people are behaving equally well, and are pleased to record the fact. With the mixed school clause stricken out as it has been, the bill will not be so objectionable to the people of the South, and therefore we hope for peace and quiet upon that subject.

There are, of course, many persons here and there whose love of disorder will lead them to agitate this question. Our doctrine is, obedience to the laws of the land. If, therefore, there are any who are irreconcilably opposed to the bill, they should know that the remedy is at the ballot-box, and to this tribunal let them appeal.

WITH his usual stupidity, the Associated Press man at Washington failed to say in our dispatches what had been the final disposition of the Pinchback question. On Tuesday night he told us that a vote would be reached by midnight. A vote was reached, and the whole question postponed until December, by a vote of 53 yeas to 30 nays. This settles the matter, so far as this extra session of the Senate is concerned.

THE TORBETT ISSUE AGAIN.

The Torbett Issues turn out to be the master-piece of villainy yet brought to light in Tennessee. By the Torbett Issues is meant, a million and-a-half (1,500,000) dollars of the State Bank of Tennessee, issued by Torbett, the then President of the bank, under the orders of Isham G. Harris. This large issue of fraudulent bank bills, was expressly intended to carry on the rebellion, and was used for that accursed purpose. This pretended money fell into the hands of parties in Cincinnati in large quantities, while we were Governor of the State of Tennessee, and we were approached by those whom we suspected were interested in the game going on, and our opinion was solicited as to the ultimate redemption of these bills. We unhesitatingly denounced the whole scheme as a villainous fraud, and we told those concerned, that we did not believe they would be redeemed; that they ought not, and that they should not if we could prevent it. Quite recently the Supreme Court of the State decided in favor of the redemption of these issues, and ordered, in effect, that they should be redeemed. Forthwith the present rebel Democratic Legislature declared solemnly and officially that no appeal should be taken from the decision of the Supreme Court of Tennessee. The meaning and object of this declaration is, that no appeal should be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States. It is well understood by gentlemen of the legal profession, that the Supreme Court of the United States would reverse their decision, and prevent the redemption of these issues. This is a high-handed measure, and a most infinitely infernal assumption of power, intended to plunder the tax-payers of the State, and force them to redeem these fraudulent issues. Why this order for the redemption of these issues? Why this refusal to allow an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States? Have the Torbett Issues all fallen into the hands of the rebel Democracy of the State? And have the leaders seen from some decision already given by the Supreme Court of the United States, what will become of these Torbett Issues, when they are once brought before that high tribunal?

The Legislature of Tennessee, as at present organized, can not control this great question. The people, through their influential friends, will appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, and that Court will reverse the decision of the Supreme Court of Tennessee; not only so, but the President of the United States will enforce the law, if it requires the regular army in force.

Here we take occasion to say, that a more bold and villainous project to plunder the people and State has rarely ever been brought to light—an immense issue of fraudulent bank bills, issued without the authority of law, and in violation of law, are presented to the honest tax-payers to be taken up by the people out of their hard earnings, and they are deliberately met by a thieving Legislature and told they shall not appeal to any higher tribunal. And yet these men talk and legislate against Radical Republicanism as the source of all our trouble, and as the robbers of the people of the State.

Was brazen effrontery ever equalled before? Can a Legislature like this command the respect of a dog of the lowest degree? Our word for it, the honest tax-payers of this down-trodden State will respond through the ballot-box, in thunder tones, to these wicked assumptions of power, and teach these men and the members of the party which endorsed them that they have yet to learn who they are fooling with.

They have witnessed one uprising of the people upon the subject of Civil Rights. That was child's play compared with the storm that is ahead of us. Men will be required to speak out upon the subject of the Torbett Issue when they come before the outraged masses and ask for their votes again. They will call upon the bills and mountains to hide them from the wrath of an injured and insulted people. They will call for water to cool their parched tongues, when they see the hell of hell's yawning to take them in. Whether they look to the right or left, up or down, they will see the opening of the doors of the infernal regions, and the words written thereon: "The Torbett Issues are still bearing me down. Wherever I go, wherever I am, the smoke of a plun-

derer's hell looms up in the distance, and like a light-house upon the ocean wave admonishes me of the doom of a traitor, eternally singing in my ear Torbett Issues! TORBETT ISSUES!! TORBETT ISSUES!!!"

THAT CAUCUS.

With all its boasted majority of fifty thousand votes in the State, the Democratic party feels that the sands are crumbling from beneath its uncertain foundation, and that something must be done to keep its edifice from tumbling to the ground. With this end in view, the great men who so faithfully represent the party in the present Legislature met in caucus in the Representative Hall on Tuesday evening. Hon. Holmes Cummins, the modest young orator who so gracefully represents the County of Tipton, where musquitos and bullfrogs do abound, and who has made only two hundred and twenty-five speeches during the present session, was called upon to preside. He made a little speech, in which he alluded to divisions and dissensions, and feelingly urged the importance of "balm." Mr. Head, the great "low tax" champion, was chosen secretary.

The organization having been perfected, resolutions were in order, and they were showered down in a perfect storm. These resolutions were of every shade, from grave to gay, and ranging from the sublime to the ridiculous. Gen. Quarles did not want unity in views as to State policy made the standard of orthodoxy to the party. Mr. Adams wanted a tax of sixty cents on the dollar. Speaker Bond, for the fifteenth time, insisted that he was a Democrat from the crown of his head to the soles of his feet. Charley Cates gave it as his opinion, that a tax of forty cents was all the sovereigns would stand. Another member said he had been elected on a Democratic platform, and did not propose to "fall from grace." Harris, of Washington county, rising to the height of the occasion, and "going back to first principles," as Senator Andy Johnson would say, offered a resolution "declaring the passage of the Local Option Bill unwise, and detrimental to the party." Certainly it would be unwise. It would be unwise to prohibit babes from using milk. Mr. Odell wanted a tax of twenty cents. Mr. Mathes thought that "the passage of the dog law was a step fraught with great peril to the Democratic party of the State." Certainly it is. Mr. Gober offered a resolution to the effect "that in the election of Andrew Johnson to the United States Senate, the Democratic party ignored the platform of August 19th, 1874." Some one offered a resolution declaring the caucus "a farce," and soon after it adjourned sine die, after having re-affirmed the platform of 1874.

It will be seen that the meeting was decidedly inharmonious, and that there were about as many elements represented as were thrown together in the boiling cauldron by Macbeth's witches. The caucus should have used as a doxology,

"Black spirits and white,  
Blue spirits and grey;  
Mingle, mingle, mingle,  
You that mingle may."

If some one could be on hand at the State Capital on the 25th of this month, with a stock of monkeys, hand-organs and red jackets, he could find several purchasers. A number of persons who have been receiving four dollars per day will be out of a situation about that time, and it would be in keeping with the eternal fitness of things, to see them perambulating the State from village to village, dressed up in red jackets, entertaining Young America with a monkey and hand-organ, and for compensation receiving such spare nickels as the aforesaid Young America might be in possession of, for that purpose.

Now we can say a good word for the Legislature. A bill has been passed to tax dogs. It is a creditable measure, and does a great deal to cover up the shortcomings of the present General Assembly. Three cheers for dog-tax law!

ALABAMA.

Slavery Virtually Re-established in the State.

From an Occasional Correspondent. MOBILE, ALA., March 9, 1875. In 1867 a law was passed giving circuit or city judges power to sentence prisoners convicted of misdemeanors, to imprisonment or hard labor for the county. Judge H. D. Clayton and Judge Alpheus Baker, of Kankakee, have recently sentenced about thirty negroes to hard labor for the county. The county commissioner, John C. McRae, and others, together, with Wiley Jones, probate judge, have sold the prisoners at auction to planters, for two dollars per month, this being done with the knowledge of Judge Clayton. At this sale one man, being anxious to secure some of this cheap labor, bid three dollars, but he was forced to retract this bid and bid two dollars, the planters being determined to keep the price down. The Ku-Klux Grangers do this, and the result is a greater terror in a political way to the blacks than you can imagine. The jurors fix the fine, and the jurymen are always Ku-Klux Grangers. —Washington Republican. CRITIC.

The Disastrous Water Spout.

[Special Correspondence of the Banner.] FAYETTEVILLE, TENN., Mar. 15, 1875. Yesterday, about 9 o'clock, a very dark cloud passed north of this place, and soon the citizens were much astonished at the sudden rise of Norris Creek, which empties into Elk River just east of our town. Its raging tide brought down rails, logs, furniture, bed-clothing, hogs, cattle, sheep, and even houses. Fears of serious damages were entertained yesterday by our people, but nothing definite was known as to their extent until to-day. At and around Norris Creek, a flourishing village of this county, nine miles north-east of this place, on the Shelbyville and Fayetteville Pike, to use a common expression, the bottom fell out of the clouds, the rain fell in torrents, such as were never witnessed before by the oldest inhabitants, for one-half an hour, and mingled with it was an immense quantity of hail. The hail, after being drifted together, was washed down the creek inumps as large as nail kegs, having congealed after falling. Mr. Armstrong, of Norris Creek village, had his house swept away, with all its contents, and his family having barely time to escape. His wood and blacksmith shop, with tools and material, shared a similar fate. Mr. Bell's steam saw mill (at the same place) was washed away. The water reached Roberson & Stone's mill, and did much damage to grain, stock, and machinery. The stable of W. P. Cole, which stood just above Bell's saw mill, with all his feed, was precipitated down stream. Several mules belonging to various parties, as well as many cattle, hogs and sheep, were washed down the stream and drowned. Fences all along the creek were carried off. One mule, after having been washed down some distance, came within reach of some plank fence, when he threw his head over it, and held himself there until the water fell. It is reported that Carver's distillery, on West Mulberry, was washed away. The rain is said to have been very heavy on Cane Creek, but not so heavy as on Norris and West Mulberry. Norris Creek is but a small stream. I have heard of no one drowning, so far. N. X. X.

Senator Thurman—A Royal Tanker.

I have shown the disadvantage against which the new members must struggle. Though they be ever so willing to say something, the older hands will not give them an opening. Thurman can be relied on to surge to the rescue of the veterans when their wind is quite pumped out, and there is danger that one of the novices may have a chance to ease his mind and lungs. There is a persistency in Thurman's orating, a chipper readiness to talk fifteen minutes or fifteen hours. He renders him one of the most complacent bores alive. Cither up the aggregate days passed in debating any given theme, it will be found that Thurman has appropriated a full half. He can amiably interrupt another speaker with a request to ask a question, and when the request is granted can gracefully turn the question into an argument, and reason out his own conclusions, while the obliging Senator who has "yielded" balances his tired and despairing frame for an hour or two on alternate legs.

When it was expected that the force bill would come into the Senate so early that to talk it to death would be almost impossible, some of the Liberal and Democratic members were footing up the days their side might be good for in such a serious match of wind against time. The sum total was discouraging. After every allowance was made, they found they would be three days and nights from adjournment date. Tipton first saw the happy blunder. "Why," he squeaked in his gate-hinge voice, "you've left out Thurman. He can fill up the three days asking Morton questions, and answering them himself." Sincerely loved the souls of the minority from that moment, and every opposition Senator had a smile of pity for the ignorance of any one who asked him if the force bill could pass.—Gideon, in Chicago Times.

Why She Left Him.

John Aborns advertises in the San Jose Patriot that his wife, Mary E. Aborns, has left his bed and board without cause, and gives notice that he will not pay any bills contracted by her. Mrs. Aborns replies in the Mercury in a novel way. She says she has lived with John Aborns for ten years—the prime of her life; has borne him six children, with all pains, anxieties, cares and troubles incident thereto; has brought them up, made all their clothing and her own, besides making clothing and doing sewing for others for money, which went into what "is called in law 'common property,' to take off the sharp edge of injustice;" has cooked about 10,000 meals, set table as many times and cleared it off and washed the dishes; has spent between 10,000 and 15,000 hours, summer and winter, over a hot cooking stove; has cleaned up and swept his house over 10,000 times; has milked on an average three cows twice a day, or about 7,000 milkings, besides taking care of the milk and making butter from it; has attended to the poultry, and has often assisted in leading hay, sewing sacks, and even cleaned out