Whig & Chronicle.

Knoxville Whig Established 1839.
Knoxville Chronicle Established 1870.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 1875.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

DAILY CHRONICLE

AND THE

Weekly Whig and Chronicle.

DAILY.

One year	$8 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	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.

—A dog show is the exciting topic among the steady-going people of Springfield, Massachusetts.

—Again intelligence comes that the Pope is in ill health. He is getting old, and in the ordinary course of human events, can not be expected to survive long. Already his pontificate has been extended far beyond the average of his predecessors.

—Why are these Democratic editors in Tennessee belaboring their readers with prosy but long-winded editorials about harmony in the party? Where is the discord? They have everything their own way in this State. They evidently feel that the party is approaching a crisis of some sort.

WE will not say that the following from the Houston (Texas) *Age* is extravagant, but will give it and leave our readers to judge for themselves:

"We love Jeff. Davis as we do our life, and it does our soul good and exalts us to do him honor. God only makes a few men in a century, and it is a little singular, but none the less true, that the only four in America, living when the late war began—Sam Houston, Jeff. Davis, R. E. Lee and Stonewall Jackson—were Southern men. We hope to hear President Davis speak during our fair, and that thousands will flock to hear him."

"DEFYING PUBLIC OPINION."

The Nashville *Banner* reads the President of the United States a severe lecture on defying public opinion, and talks very fluently about "unblushing effrontery," "outrage of decency," etc. In order to get off all of these things, it sets up a man of straw as its target. It is asserted that the President has recently appointed a Mr. Maynadier Paymaster in the army, after he had been once before appointed to the same position and rejected by the Senate. But as we understand the facts, this is not true. The Senate failed to act at all on Maynadier's nomination. It is a pity to spoil the *Banner's* theory after such a brilliant editorial based upon it, but truth should always be observed.

THE Clarksville *Tobacco Leaf* calls attention to the fact that during these hard times crime is notably on the decrease. It gives as a reason that the idle have been compelled to work for something to eat, and as idleness diminishes crime decreases. Whatever may be the causes for the decrease of the idle, loafing crowds about our city, our contemporary is right as to the great source of crime. Idleness is the curse of this country. We can not reach it by legislation, but public opinion can cure it to some extent. Even at this season of the year, when every farmer and every producer ought to be as busy as a bee, you can find in the bar-rooms and on the streets idle men from the country and idle men in the towns. It is when the bar-rooms are full and liquor flows freely that crime is rampant.

When young men whose homes are destitute of ordinary comforts, or whose parents owe every grocer in the city, can find time to loaf the streets, play cards in the saloons, smoke fine cigars, play billiards and be hale fellows with everybody, and still pass as respectable young men, there is something wrong with public sentiment.

TAKING THE BULL BY THE HORNS.

During the past week a mild article appeared in this paper, which gave such offense to Mr. Miles, of Knoxville, as to induce him to order, "Stop my paper." The following is an extract from the article:

"One of the greatest dangers to which, as a nation, we are now subjected, is the division of allegiance of the citizen between his Government and his Church. Bismarck, in Germany, and Gladstone, in England, have unmasked the batteries that are pointed against their respective Governments, and the issue in this country must come very soon. In Ohio the coalition between the Catholic Church and the Democracy is unblushingly announced. When the Legislature of the State passed the Geghan bill at the commands of the church, by which the institutions under State control were thrown open to the priesthood, the Catholic *Telegraph*, of Cincinnati, said: 'The unbroken solid vote of the Catholic citizens of the State will be given to the Democracy at the fall election.'"

Mr. Miles appears in the Democratic organ of this city, over the signature "Catholic," and gives us this important item:

"There is not a Catholic in the country who respects his religion or himself, who can vote the Republican ticket."

We have always expected this issue, but were not prepared for it being forced upon the country so soon. Our motto is, take the bull by the horns, and meet the issue fairly and squarely. It is nothing new to us to be told that the Catholics will in no event vote for a Republican candidate. We have watched their course with vigilance, and we have invariably found them on the Democratic side. We have, with our limited knowledge, battled against them for thirty-five years—not against their good deeds, good characters, and their good men and women, but against their aims to unite church and state, which they have aimed at all their lives.

OUR advices from our correspondents throughout East Tennessee leads us to believe that considerable damage was done to early wheat by the frosts of last month. We invite attention to the article of an experienced farmer in this issue of our paper on this subject. All this leads us to urge upon our people the great importance of our small industries. We have too many idle hands in East Tennessee. The great and prosperous North grows by *work*. People there work hard, and work incessantly. Our people waste too much valuable time, and we are sorry to say it. Our farmers rely too much on their wheat and corn crops. There are other departments of their labor to which they might profitably devote themselves. Most farmers North expect their small economies to pay their family expenses. Their butter and eggs, and honey, and feathers, and poultry, and dried fruits keep up the home expenses, and swell the yearly profits of the farm by so much. In one of the finest climates in the world, suited to all sorts of industries, we are poor, simply because we will not work to grow richer. Our towns and cities are filled with too many idle men, and our fields are left to grow up in sedge grass, and our farmers to spend their time and strength in half-way cultivating too much land.

THE LAST DEBT statement put forth by the Treasury Department will dispell all forebodings of financial embarrassments to the Government. A comparison of the condition of the Treasury to-day and one year ago is entirely favorable to the prosperity of the country. During the first ten months of the last fiscal year the public debt had been reduced, but $2,000,000, whereas in the first ten months of the present fiscal year the reduction has been $11,778,809.25. The following facts as gathered from the latest review of the Treasurer's report are of interest:

On April 30, one year ago, there was in the Treasury $59,591,952 gold belonging to the Government. Yesterday the Government owned $72,222,369 23 gold. This is an excess of gold in the Treasury, owned absolutely by the Government, of more than $15,631,000. The currency balance a year ago was $5,258,074 02. This year it is $1,096,375 76. The Treasury has, therefore, nearly eleven and a half millions of dollars more in its vaults than it had on the last day of April, 1874. This does not look much like impending bankruptcy. Up to and including the 1st of July, the current expenses of the Government, the interest on the public debt, and the bonds for sinking fund will have to be provided for. The balance is already large enough to pay the interest and redeem the bonds for the sinking fund, and still leave several millions to apply to current expenses. With moderate receipts from customs and internal revenues through May and June, the Treasury will discharge all its debts for the year, and have a fair beginning of the new fiscal year.

THE COUNTY BRIDGE.

There seems to be an almost universal feeling in favor of rebuilding the county bridge over the Tennessee river at this place, swept away by the storm of the 1st. The manner in which it shall be done is a question about which there seems to be a difference of opinion. It has already been an item of heavy expense to the tax payers of the county, and there are a great many who feel that it would be unwise to further increase the debt of the county to the extent the reconstruction of the bridge would entail. It appears now that nothing can be done before the meeting of the Quarterly Court in July. Judge Moses, the chairman of the Court, feels that he has no power to call a meeting of the Court to decide what shall be done. This is a serious defect in our laws and should be remedied. On important occasions like this, the chairman ought to have the power of convening the Court at any time.

If, when the Court does meet, it is felt that the financial condition of the county will not justify the additional expense of rebuilding the bridge, provisions should be made to turn the franchise and abutments over to a company that will rebuild it. In doing this, terms reasonable to the people and the company can no doubt be agreed upon. The piers will be of no benefit whatever to the county, unless there is a superstructure upon them, and if the county can not build this, we believe a company may be formed that will. At any rate, the bridge ought to be rebuilt at an early day.

MORMON POLYGAMY.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, writing from Salt Lake City, relates the queer fact that a Mormon was recently arraigned in court there on a charge of polygamy, before a Mormon jury and convicted. The chances for punishment, however, are only prospective, as he appealed to the Supreme Court and gave bail. The same correspondent gives it as his opinion that Mormon polygamy is on the decline. We are not surprised at this. Certainly as the people become more enlightened, such an institution will grow weaker. But whether the institution of polygamy will die out in a century, without the intervention of the law's strong arm is another thing. This foul blot on American civilization has already been dealt with too tenderly. It entails suffering and disgrace upon too many people to be temporized with after the manner in which the Government has treated it. We trust this prosecution and conviction is but the beginning of a policy, the vigorous enforcement of which is to extirpate a great evil.

THERE is an old Russian heathen who says he predicted last Summer that we were to have a remarkably cold winter and late spring. He may have confidentially told his wife so, but he was never "interviewed" to that effect, for no editor with a "nose for news" would ever allow such a prediction to be whispered about in a private circle. Perhaps he sold his prediction to a syndicate who are putting up a corner on wheat and dried peaches. If the old man had only given us a chance here in East Tennessee, we would have stopped the peach buds with ice factories from Chattanooga, and made anice thing off of our peach crop. Then our Grange friends could have kept their wheat back and saved their early garden truck.

Then consider for a moment what a torment the old blue-beard could have spared the ladies. Here they have been all through these frosty Sundays, boxed up with their new spring bonnets and latest spring suits. The Church services have lost half their interest, for the new bonnets were at home, boxed, instead of bobbing lively under Mrs. Sprigginses jealous eyes and turned-up nose. And the dear little Sunday school scholars; how much miserableness they have seen, and all because this brute of a Russian never promulgated his discoveries in time to have enabled us all to have saved our spring expenses by buying summer garments to put on the moment our winter robes could be safely laid aside. What subscriber will finish reading the following vivid description of new spring sensations in New York without joining us in anathemas against the horrid Russian whose name is Kopper. The following is a specimen of the trouble he has brought upon the fashionable world of New York. A correspondent says:

"We have all got neuralgia in our shoulders from wearing spring clothes, and many new dresses are supplemented across the backs by porous plasters, and next to a vest front a mustard poultice is generally most worn. Young ladies alternate between a necklace for street wear and a flannel rag for the house. Diamonds are worn in the ears with much effect abroad, but a lock of cotton and a little roast onion is the usual adornment at home. Pearl powder is applied to the shoulders for full dress, but camphorated oil and hartshorn linement are considered very pretty also by the sufferers. I notice silk stockings, with colored clockings, are the things for low-slashed shoes, but pails of hot mustard water and warm bricks are also much worn on the feet. Thus far the fashion news."

THE Supreme Court of the United States on Monday delivered an important decision in the matter of the right of State of Maryland to a capitation tax of one-fifth the fare charged passengers on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad between Washington and Baltimore. The charter granted by the State provided that in consideration of the franchises therein granted the railroad should pay to the State annually one-fifth of the passenger tariff collected on passengers between the cities named. The road resisted the payment on the ground that the tax was unconstitutional and amounted to an impediment on the commerce between the States. The Court affirmed the validity of the tax. It is estimated that the amount involved up to the present time is half a million dollars.

In the same opinion the Court went somewhat out of the record to express an opinion as to the power of Congress to regulate inter-State commerce. The Court, in substance, decides it is often difficult to draw the line between the power of State commerce and the prohibition of the Constitution. It is indisputable that the States can not impede commerce in their attempts to regulate it. The question practically is, where the regulation of commerce by a State ends and the obstruction to travel begins. The chief remedy of the public against excessive tolls is in competition. The question whether Congress has the power to regulate inter-State commerce has occupied the most powerful minds of the country. This power was exercised in completing the old Cumberland road and the Pacific Railroad. It is to be hoped that no occasion will again arise to make the exercise of this power necessary, and that the States will not be so regardless of their own interests as to endeavor to impose restrictions upon travel. If the States do this, they may expect that Congress, to protect the citizens of the Nation, will exercise to the utmost degree its constitutional power to control inter-State commerce. The progress of merchandise must be unimpeded. Commercially this is one country, and the general interest of the whole country demands that there shall be no interference with the due progress of commerce. No local interests can be permitted to interfere with this great principle.

THE Memphis *Appeal* evidently thinks "the State organization" at Nashville ought to bear part of the responsibility for the murder of Reid. It says:

"We have only space to-day to say that we utterly and altogether, and without reserve, condemn the murder of the negro Reid by the handful of Nashville assassins. The people of the Capital enjoy the benefits of the State organization and have that of a city and county controlled by themselves, and are, therefore, without excuse or palliation for the murder of the wretched murderer of the policeman Frazer. If they do not wipe the stain away by the arrest and punishment of the miscreants, they must forever bear the brand.

Republican Prospects in Indiana.

So far as heard from, the results of the charter elections in Indiana, yesterday, are not discouraging to the Republicans. Indianapolis was hotly contested, but the Republicans carried off the prize. They defeated the Democrats in Logansport, and recovered lost ground in Richmond. In Lawrenceburg it was a drawn battle. In Shelbyville the Democratic Mayor was elected. In Jeffersonville and New Albany the Democrats made a clean sweep. In Valparaiso temperance was the issue, and the result has no political significance. We infer from the meagre and imperfect returns that the average result has been in favor of the Republicans. At least they have held their ground, and made gains in some of the more important towns.—*Cin. Commercial, 5th.*

CHANCERY SALE

OF

A Valuable Lot on Mabry Street i the City of Knoxville.

No. 2,754.

Samuel N Fain vs L A Hutton and others.

PURSUANT TO AN INTERLOCUTORY decree pronounced in the above cause at the March, 1875, term of the Chancery Court at Knoxville, Tenn., I will sell in front of the Court House door in Knoxville, at public auction to the highest bidder

On Saturday, 15th day of May, Next, at 11 O'clock A. M.,

the lot of land mentioned and described in the pleadings lying on Mabry street in the City of Knoxville, Tenn. being the eastern portion of a lot purchased of Wm Bond by S N Fain and by him sold to J H Hutton and L A Hutton.

TERMS:

Said lot will be sold on a credit of six months and in bar of the equity of redemption, the purchaser executing a note with security.

April. 15, 1875. M. L. PATTERSON, C. & M.
iv16d1w3

CHANCERY SALE

OF

A Valuable Lot in Knoxville.

No 2814

A Showalter and wife et al vs Thos Collins and wife,

PURSUANT TO AN INTERLOCUTORY DEcree pronounced in the above cause at the March term, 1875, of the Chancery Court at Knoxville, Tenn., I will sell, in front of the Court House door in Knoxville, at public auction, to the highest bidder

On Saturday, the 15th day of May, Next, at 11 O'clock A. M.,

the lot of land described as the "25 foot" lot, lying between Front street and Sandford's river front, in the City of Knoxville, having a front of 25 feet on Front street and Sandford's river front.

TERMS:

One-fourth of the purchase money will be required in hand and the remainder on a credit of 6 and 12 months, taking a note bearing interest from date and retaining a lien on the lot as security. April 15, 1875.

iv16d1w3 M. L. PATTERSONC. & M.