

Whig & Chronicle.

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WEDNESDAY, DEC. 29, 1875.

The impression prevails generally that Congress will make an appropriation of \$1,500,000 for the benefit of the Centennial Exhibition.

Speaker Kerr recognized the "Liberalism" of General Banks by placing him at the tail end of the Committee on Rules.

The Nashville American is painfully silent on the slight circumstance of a hard money man being appointed Chairman of the leading House Committee. Why don't they insist on Kerr's immediate resignation.

It is said that the Chairman and every member of the Ways and Means Committee, appointed by Mr. Kerr, with two exceptions, are hard money men. The Nashville American will make a note of this fact.

The Centennial Commissioners at Philadelphia presented the President with a handsome walnut chair, made according to the style in vogue a century ago. Now let the virtuous Democratic apostles preach a sermon on the sin of gift-taking.

The Chicago Tribune says that out of two hundred and thirty-three bills introduced in the House on the first day the States were called, the majority were to "enable ex-rebels to get their hands into the treasury and remunerate themselves for losses incurred in the war of rebellion."

President Grant, accompanied by Postmaster General Jewell, Mr. Blaine, Gov. Hartranft and ex-Secretary Borie, attended the religious service of Moody and Sankey at Philadelphia, Saturday night. Ex-Speaker Blaine said Mr. Moody was the most remarkable man he ever heard, and Postmaster General Jewell said his remarks in the latter part of his discourse were wonderful. The President expressed pleasure at the services.

A Washington correspondent of the New York World says that there have been ten thousand office-seekers in Washington since the meeting of Congress. The officers of the House—Speaker, Doorkeeper, Sergeant-at-Arms and Postmaster—have about three hundred offices to give away, so that the great disappointed army numbers about nine thousand, seven hundred. And yet we are sometimes told that Democrats are not hungry for office.

The New York Herald says of Morrison, the Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee:

"If he has any qualifications for the Chairmanship of Ways and Means the public does not know how he has acquired them. He has never served on that committee nor any committee charged with the examination of similar subjects. This appointment is, as yet, an unsolved riddle, the public having no other evidence of his abilities than the encomiums of people who have discovered that he is a profound financier within the last three days."

The Chattanooga Commercial very pertinently says:

"It is not possible that some of the able-bodied and strong-lunged Democratic politicians of Tennessee, who are so blatant about 'Radical Iniquities,' and so desirous to have things investigated, could find fair employment for their vigorous brains and sensitive honesty in devising means to prevent their own State from being plunged into the abyss of repudiation? It seems to us that folks who are so terribly particular about the conduct of their opponents ought to mount the seat of judgment with clean characters. There is a touch of Pharisaism in the assumption of superior wisdom and virtue by a party whose representative Governor is forced to acknowledge that, in a few years of unembarrassed administration, it has succeeded in destroying the credit of the State, and now proposes to complete the job by robbing the creditors of the little value there is left in the bonds which they paid their money for. And that is exactly the meaning of the recent letter of Gov. Forten."

The Southern Catholic, published at Memphis, demolishes the whole Methodist Church in a short paragraph. Here it is:

"The present strength of the Methodist Church is not due to the doctrine of 'training up the child in the way he should go,' but to the revival system, which plays not upon their reasoning powers but upon their passions or animal natures. In fact, if there is any truth in the doctrine of mesmerism, its efficiency is never more developed than at a Methodist revival. It is not the excitable preacher who can successfully crowd the mourner's bench, but on the contrary, it is the cool and deliberate man, who with power sways the weak minds before him to a high and excitable pitch of frenzy, whilst he himself remains cool, calm and self-possessed. It is possible for a few daring, bold and fanatical leaders of this sect to produce in our land a state of affairs far worse than ever existed in the days of Cromwell in England."

What a terrible state of affairs this Methodist Church is capable of producing!

OUR JUDICIAL EXPENSES.

It is not amiss, in our present deplorable financial condition, to refer occasionally to the items of public expense. In looking over the last report of the State Treasurer, Mr. Morrow, we find in a recapitulation of disbursements from the 1st of January, 1875, to the 20th of December, 1874, the following heavy items:

State prosecutions, : : \$475,244 49  
Judicial salaries, : : 241,623 03  
Executive salaries, : : 21,045 84  
Executive expenses, : : 19,575 15  
Supreme Court expenses, : : 13,343 06  
Legislative expenses, : : 68,073 97  
Convicts to Penitentiary, : : 25,767 49

These items embrace the principal items of expense incurred by the State for a period of two years, lacking ten days. The two heaviest items are for costs in State prosecutions and Judicial salaries, which two, added together, make the sum of \$716,867.12.

Add to these \$25,767.69 for expenses in taking convicts to the penitentiary; for Attorney General and Reporter's salary, \$6,000; for Special Judges, \$8,429.02; for Supreme Court expenses, \$13,343.06; for officers of the penitentiary, \$13,945.50; for arrest of fugitives, \$15,964.95, and we have the snug sum of \$800,317.34, which it cost the State to administer justice for the term of two years. Besides this, when we take into account the enormous bills of costs paid by the counties, and we find that our courts are an expensive luxury.

It will not be amiss for the people of Tennessee to take into consideration whether these expenses can not be curtailed. We are not in a condition to indulge in the payment of fancy salaries, or in extravagant expenditures for any purpose. Under our loose, slipshod way of administering justice, we know that there are a thousand leaks that ought to be stopped; but whether, under the present system, it can, or rather, whether it will be done, is quite another question. It will do no harm, however, for the tax payers of the country to keep in mind that this is one perpetual drain upon their purses, and remember that, unless a change for the better comes about, this drain will continue.

DEMOCRATIC "OBSCURANTISM."

Napoleon used to say of history: "It is only conventional fiction, and in our nineteenth century, in spite of the obscurantism with which we are threatened, people will not live on fiction." This term was used at that epoch in France as an adjunct or complement to "Bourbonism" to designate an intellectual overshadowing, or state of darkness, which the court and priesthood were desirous of bringing about, by suppressing free inquiry and scientific studies. While the Bourbons would learn nothing themselves, the obscurantists who were their advocates, would prevent everybody else from learning anything. Such are the Democratic statesmen and press of to-day. Enlisted in the cause of restoration of the Bourbons, they try to stop the wheels of progress, by covert attacks on free education and open opposition to all liberal measures, while hypocritically stimulating disturbances out of which to make political capital against the Republican party, which they falsely charge with the authorship of rows of their own making. As unmindful of Tweed as his recent escapade permits them to be, they set up a howl about the iniquities of the whisky ring which would do credit to a new quota freshly marshaled amongst the culprits inside and outside of the Penitentiary for Belzebub's dominions. The howl is intended to simulate virtuous indignation, but unfortunately, the vocal organs have been so long attuned to the Rebel yell, that their music sounds like old Billy Benton's cracked clarinet in the play of "The Wandering Minstrel"—so execrinating that everybody paid him to leave the premises.

It is all very well for the Nashville American to assail our treatment of Bourbonism as a trite subject and to unite in the clamor against the Administration for hunting down its friends, the distillers of Bourbon whisky, with the President's declaration, "Let no guilty man escape!" but the obscurantism about this policy consists in calling attention only to the guilty officials who have traded upon their positions, without giving credit to the Administration, which, after having found them out, is bringing them to justice, as well as the large number of eminent Democratic

distillers associated with them in a conspiracy to defraud the Government. "Whisky straight" has long been looked upon as an abomination by every good member of society, though an important lubricator of Democratic politics; and "crooked whisky" undoubtedly seems to have transferred the worm of the still to the bowels of the Republican party; but Dr. Grant is administering a vermifuge which will no doubt put it to its purgation. But what effect will that have on the repudiated coupons of Tennessee State bonds, or purging the corruption out of State Penitentiary affairs? Will the Nashville editor and other obscurantists explain that question? Will they please inform us who involved our State in its helpless muddle of debt and official imbecility? These are affairs which come home to the hearths and honor of our people. It is doubtless very good policy for the thief to start the "Hue and cry" and lead his followers a wild goose chase after something which will divert attention from his own crime; and it is at least as old as Hudibras, that certain persons will "Compound for sins they feel inclined to, By damning those they have no mind to."

As to our State Penitentiary, we are quite sure that most of the fellows inside of its walls would willingly compromise on that basis, in which they would be following the culpable example of some very respectable people outside of its walls. Now we would like some of our obscurantists, who are struggling for a restoration of the Bourbons to explain the metaphysical mystery why convicts should in some cases have the same moral perceptions as persons who are not convicts? Did the political Bourbons, who charge all the misery the country now suffers to Republicanism, never hear of a party which went into an election for President in 1860, and, after it was fairly beaten at the ballot box, refused to abide by the decision of the tribunal constitutionally established, and to which it had appealed? Had that decision been favorable to the wishes of that party, would it have wielded the power of the Federal Government for four years more, and endeavored, as it had long done, to subordinate all interests in this country to the slave power? But, failing in its appeals to the country, it revolted against the Constitution and took up arms against the Union. In doing this, it staked the basis of its power, and slavery was wiped out. All that followed of war, blood, devastation, death and debt, is logically chargeable to those who made them inevitable and forced them on the country—the Democratic party.

If the stern necessities of war have compelled the nation, in order to save its own life, to adopt the rules of war—"Inter arma silent leges"—charge it, people of the South, on the Democratic party. That party had possession of the Federal Government, and sold it out to slavery, like Esau sold his birthright for a mess of pottage. Lincoln could not have appointed a member of his Cabinet without their consent. They had two-thirds of Congress and the Supreme Court with them, the latter packed for years with Democratic Judges. Yet they had grown so insane with the long exercise of power that they threw the Government away, and then tried to go back and break it to pieces like a spoiled child with a toy. The same set of fellows then organized another Government and ruined that. Mexicans would have done better with the Southern Confederacy than Jeff. Davis and his crew did. It required the genius of destruction to overthrow the organized Southern people, but Jeff. Davis did it. Bourbonism ate the heart out of the Southern Confederacy, so that nothing but the shell was left when Sherman marched to the sea and Grant on Richmond.

These Bourbons having robbed and ruined the South, now charge their own crimes upon the Republican party, and ask again to be executed with power. This is the sublimity of impudence. Men who have well nigh destroyed two Governments ought to be laid on the shelf—permanently suppressed.

Bourbonism need not strive to ingratiate itself into favor again by "obscurantism," nor expect to direct public attention to Republican errors by ignoring its own. We can go one better on any number it may call. It is a mummy wrapped so deep in the record of its own rascalities that all one has to do when some political

ventriloquist puts a voice in its mouth, is to unroll its mummy cloth a little way and read a few lines of its history.

W. G. BROWNLOW,  
Senior Editor Whig and Chronicle

THE HOUSE COMMITTEES.

It appears from our dispatches yesterday that there was no little comment at Speaker Kerr's appointments of Standing Committees, and that the comment was not all of a favorable character. Fernando Wood, no doubt, thought himself entitled to the Chairmanship of the Ways and Means Committee, on account of his long service on that committee. It is said that not having secured that position, he will refuse all committee work. Mr. Morrison, who was appointed Chairman of that Committee, is from Illinois, and is said to be a gentleman of ability. He is in favor of specie resumption, and is said that every man on the committee entertains the same views, with two exceptions. It is claimed that Mr. Morrison was entitled to the appointment as Chairman of the leading committee for the reason that he managed Mr. Kerr's campaign for the Speakership. He presented Mr. Kerr's name to the caucus, and was generally recognized as the leader of the Kerr movement.

Mr. Randall secured the appointment as Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations. Garfield, who was Chairman of this Committee at the last session, was given a place on the Ways and Means Committee, for the reason, probably, that the new Chairman did not want his criticisms upon the Committee. Randall was a prominent candidate for the Speakership, and was a leading "salary grabber." Thus we have evidence accumulating almost daily that all the noise made by Democrats about the "salary grab" was nothing more than hypocritical cant.

Tennessee, in the distribution of Chairmanships, was liberally provided for, Mr. Whitthorne being Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs and Mr. Bright on Claims. They are both good men, and will probably be able to give some of our hungry newspaper men who are hanging around Washington a good Clerkship. We hope so.

It is no exaggeration to say that there are thousands of persons in every State north of the Ohio river who are tired of the long, cold winters of that locality, and who, if convinced that they would be well received, and that they could do well in business, would at an early day secure homes in the more hospitable climate of the "Sunny South." But they have not felt disposed to incur the expenses of an extensive trip through the Southern States, and have not had facilities for acquiring desirable information of this country, upon which they could act. We have said a great deal on this subject, and our views, we presume, are well understood. There has never been that effort to advertise and make known to the world the advantages of our own State that should have been made. The consequence is, we have not had our share of the tide of emigration which has been coming South, and are that much worse off than we should be. We are glad to see the press of the State keeping this matter before the people. A late number of the Nashville American gives a letter from a correspondent in Michigan, and says:

"Arrangements should be made for reduced rates of transportation to excursion parties from the Northern country desiring to visit Tennessee. Of those who come and do not remain permanent settlers at the time, they are so many walking and talking advertisements of the State's advantages of soil and climate, when they return to their Northern homes. Those who should settle in Tennessee, become immediately identified with Tennessee interests, and their letters to Northern friends and kinspeople attract more and more every year. A few thousand dollars judiciously spent in advertising the State would return millions. It was in this way, our correspondent tells us, that Michigan was built up. Tennessee was a populous State when some of these Northwestern States were wildernesses, but they have outstripped her in population and commercial importance by the exercise of enterprise and energy in securing new settlers of the industrious and useful kind. The South purchases nearly the whole of its farm machinery north of the Ohio river. She spends millions annually in the purchase of these goods. Yet she has superior timber and facilities for the manufacture of all these goods, and could give many thousands in the difference in prices and transportation by so doing."

AN IMPORTANT OFFICE.

We learn from Jno. L. Moses, Esq., the present efficient Chairman of the County Court of Knox county, that he will decline a re-election to that position next month. This is an office, the importance of which, is not, we believe, properly appreciated. A Chairman of the County Court needs not only to be honest, but he ought to be sufficiently skilled in the forms of business to efficiently discharge the multifarious duties of the position. We trust that our County Court will take this matter into careful consideration, and elect the very best man possible.

We do not know who will be candidates for the honor of presiding over the County Court during the Centennial year, and consequently what we say is not in the personal interest of any one. What we desire to see is a cautious, prudent, clear-headed, honest and efficient man chosen to a position upon the proper discharge of the duties of which so much depends.

The New York Evening Post, one of the leading free trade journals of the country, has this to say of the new Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee:

"This much is known of Mr. William R. Morrison, of Illinois, whom Mr. Kerr has put at the head of the Committee of Ways and Means: He is a man of high character and ability, and a strong advocate of sound financial principles. He is credited with the victory of hard money last year in the Democratic convention in his own State. The World says that he is not 'an orator either upon the stump or upon the floor of popular conventions or legislative bodies.' Perhaps this is not greatly to be regretted. The best leaders are not always those who talk the most or loudest. The most skillful party chieftain must know when to say nothing as often as when to say something and to say the right thing. Whether such a leader has been secured by the Democrats in the person of Mr. Morrison is yet to be seen; but at least they may be congratulated upon not making the mistake of believing Mr. Fernando Wood to be such a one. They scarcely could believe so after his blunder on the first day of the session. The experience and talents of Mr. Wood are secured to the Ways and Means by the concession of the second place on the committee—a place which he will more cheerfully and effectively fill under a new man than under one of his old rivals."

PERSONAL.

General McClellan has taken up his permanent residence in Baltimore, mainly on account of his wife's health.

The Hon. Alex. H. Stephens calls Mr. George H. Pendleton the "brightest and brainiest man on this continent."

"Stonewall Jackson's Life," by John Esten Cooke and Rev. Dr. J. William Jones, has just been published in New York.

It is announced that Colonel George S. Bangs, superintendent of the railway mail service, will resign his office on the first of January to accept a lucrative private position.

William Lloyd Garrison a few days since observed a semi-centennial anniversary at Newburyport, Mass., by taking his place as a volunteer compositor on the Herald of that city, on which he set type a half century ago.

Being asked the other evening the conventional question of "how he liked America," Von Bulow replied that he thought it a country of wonderful liberties. "Indeed!" said his friend, inquiringly. "Yes," said the Doctor, "and I think they have all of them been taken with me."

Samuel Bowles withdraws Charles Francis Adams and nominates ex-Senator Henderson. "The blood of the martyrs is the seed of the church."—Troy Times.

Senator Conkling is not keeping house this winter in Washington, but lives at Wormley's Hotel.

Ex-Senator William A. Richardson, of Illinois, is dangerously ill with a stroke of paralysis, at his home in Quincy.

Gen. Lane, candidate for Vice-President in 1860, is now a farmer in Oregon. His son is a Representative in Congress from the same State.

A committee of Massachusetts gentlemen, of which ex-Governor Claflin is chairman, has issued a circular asking for subscriptions, which will be limited to \$5 each, to procure a full-length portrait of the late Henry Wilson, to be painted by some leading artist, competent for the task, and to be placed in Faneuil Hall, Boston.

Boss Tweed Again.

Mr. J. J. Tucker, of Savannah, stated Monday to a reporter for the Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel, that on last Thursday and Friday it was currently reported in Savannah that the notorious Wm. M. Tweed, whose escape from New York has excited so much attention lately, was in the former city, stopping with Mr. John H. Friel, the proprietor of the Cotton Exchange Saloon. Sunday it was very generally believed that the "Boss" had slipped out to sea and gone to Nassau. The report was that Tweed, accompanied by Morrissey and Lawrence—the one the son and the other the son-in-law of the celebrated John Morrissey—left the dock at Savannah, in a tug, Friday night, went out to sea and beat about waiting for the arrival of the City of Dallas. The City of Dallas is the regular steam packet between Savannah and Nassau. It left Savannah at 12 o'clock, Saturday, and when out at sea was met by the tug.

Tweed then got on the boat and went on to Nassau. A short time after the City of Dallas left two detectives from New York arrived in quest of Tweed, but the bird had flown. It is supposed that Tweed will only touch at Nassau and then proceed to Cuba.—Charleston News and Courier.

HOUSE BURNING IN GRAINGER COUNTY.

The supposed Perpetrators Under Arrest.

The dwelling-house of Mr. Nelson Mynatt, in Grainger county, about a mile from Blain's X Roads, was consumed by fire on the night of the 15th inst., the work of incendiaries. Suspicion rested upon several parties as being concerned, and Henderson Hargis, his wife and two sons, and Jane Frost and two sons, were all arrested. Hargis had a hearing before a Justice of the Peace, but there being no evidence against him, he was released. The other parties, however, were held and remanded to jail, (unless they have given bond), until counsel could be procured for the prosecution, and they will be tried Friday next.

The house was unoccupied at the time, but Linnville Mynatt was to move in the next day, and these parties arrested were opposed to his coming there. It appears, and we are told it will be in proof, that Jane Frost had some lumber in the house and was told by Hargis' folks on Wednesday evening to get it out, for the house would be burned. So the lumber was taken out after dark and shortly after the house was discovered to be on fire. So it seems that it was a concerted plan among them against Mr. Mynatt, who was not on very friendly terms with them.

It was certainly a dastardly act, and if the parties are guilty they should suffer the extreme penalty of the law in such cases.

Mr. Mynatt desires us to state that the ill-feelings between him and the parties implicated do not date back as far as the "late unpleasantness."

The Mississippi Senatorship.

A Washington special to the New York Herald says: The Senatorial election in Mississippi attracts a good deal of attention here, and the conservative and progressive Democrats are very desirous to see Mr. Lamar succeed. The news here is that he will probably be elected. He is the most popular man in the State, and the one best known all over the Union. He has against him a few of the extremists and fire-eaters whom he offended by his liberal and peaceful counsels during the canvass preceding the State election. Lamar opposed the color-line movement of these extremists, and defeated it in the State Convention. His wise, statesmanlike course in the House of Representatives has gained him the confidence of the best men of his party in both Houses here, and the respect of the Republicans. He was unanimously made chairman of the Democratic caucus—a high compliment.

In accordance with the order of the last General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Board of Bishops has provided a programme of religious services in commemoration of the Centennial, to be held next year between the first Sabbath in June and the Fourth of July. The following is the programme: "1. On the day appointed for the service let there be from 8:30 A. M. to 10 A. M. a social meeting with the reading of suitable Scripture lessons, selected from the Old and New Testaments, singing and prayer, to be followed by such remarks as any present may feel disposed to make touching national providential blessings or gracious personal benefits. 2. At the usual hour for morning service let an appropriate sermon be preached. 3. We further recommend that at some hour in the afternoon a children's meeting be held, with services calculated to inspire patriotic and religious sentiments."

The Athens Post says several droves of horses and mules have passed down the old stock road in the last six days, bound for the South and a market. Over \$80,000, in money, have been paid out in this county since the middle of August for wheat, hogs and beef cattle, to say nothing of other articles of produce which are daily being bought and sold.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Theodore Titon's lawyers have served notice for a new trial of the Beecher case, and our advice to the jury is, if the case comes on for trial, to supply themselves with TANNAN'S GERMAN OINTMENT. It will not cure a wounded conscience, but it is the best salve in the world for chafe, rashes, sores, bruises, cuts, burns, &c., &c. Price only 25 cents. Sold everywhere.

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**Chancery Court, at Knoxville**  
No. 278L.  
O. P. Temple vs.  
H. W. Johnson, Earnest C. Johnson, Arthur C. Johnson, Mary J. Burnett, Lydia E. Dean, Bally B. Dean and Chas. D. Motufoer, adm'rs of J. B. Johnson, dec'd.

**IT APPEARING FROM THE AMENDED** and Supplemental Bill, which is sworn to, that the defendants, Henry W. Johnson, Earnest C. Johnson, Arthur C. Johnson, Mary J. Burnett, Lydia E. Dean and Bally B. Dean, non-residents of the State of Tennessee, it is ordered that the defendants above named appear before the Chancery Court at Knoxville, Tennessee, on the 1st Monday in January next 1876 and make defense to the original and amended supplemental bills filed in this cause, or the same will be taken for confessed. This notice will be published in the Knoxville Whig and Chronicle for four successive weeks, a true copy—Attest, W. A. GALBRAITH, D. C. & M. December 3, 1875 v1124w4t.