

The Weekly Chronicle.

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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19, 1873.

WENDELL PHILLIPS speaks of a Yankee invention for saving labor, as a "Yankee skulking the final curse of getting his living by the sweat of his brow."

BISMARCK has not yet given up the idea of limiting the powers of the Roman Catholic clergy. He has just made a powerful speech in advocacy of his views.

The Philadelphia Press thinks Wm. Lloyd Garrison the most magnificent specimen of a fossil on the continent. Alex. H. Stephens not excepted.

HON. W. Y. ELLIOTT, of Murfreesboro', has been appointed Pension Agent at Nashville. Mr. Elliott is a high toned gentleman and possesses the entire confidence of all parties.

A Florida paper is happy over the election of Alex. H. Stephens to Congress. It wants Jeff. Davis' disabilities removed so he can take the place of some "despicable carpet-bagger" in the councils of the nation.

HON. J. P. JEUPE has made an elaborate speech before the lower House of the Tennessee Legislature in favor of a fixed salary for Attorneys General. He gives some good reasons for his position, which are entitled to mature consideration.

We fully agree with the Memphis Appeal on the subject of woman's wages. We believe that wages should be regulated by the work done, and that no difference should be made between the sexes. It is fair and just that this should be so.

MASSACHUSETTS has done well in electing Mr. Boutwell to the United States Senate. He is a gentleman of great ability, and a thorough statesman. He is upright and honest in all things. While he will prove a worthy successor of Vice President Wilson, the country will lose his long experience and able services in the Treasury Department.

The St. Louis Republican, the leading Democratic paper of the Northwest, pays the following left-handed compliment to the Democratic members of the 42nd Congress:

"The Democrats in the late Congress demonstrated a singular incapacity to improve their opportunities. They did nothing for the country, nothing for the cause of good government, and nothing even for their party."

In no respect has the enterprise of Chicago shone forth more brilliantly than in the conduct of her newspapers after the great fire. The Times has just gone into a new building erected since the destruction of its former office and now occupies one of the finest structures in the city. The Staats Zeitung, the great German paper of the Northwest, also occupies an elegant new office. The Journal will in a few days move into a splendid building erected since the fire, when all the dailies will have removed from temporary quarters occupied after their offices were destroyed.

THE COLLEGE.

Every citizen of Knoxville is directly and vitally interested in having the Methodist University for the South located at Knoxville. All educational and moral considerations entirely out of sight, we are interested in it, purely as a question of dollars and cents. Very few people fully realize how many benefits must inevitably follow the location of this grand collegiate enterprise at Knoxville. Every property holder and every business man is directly to be benefited by it and therefore all should give something to secure it. Let every citizen give as he is able, freely, generously and with the proper public spirit, and this rich prize will certainly fall to us.

THERE is no class of men who merit public contempt more richly than the professional lobbyists. They may be found wherever a Legislative body is in session. We have no objection to a man who is directly interested in the passage of a measure, going before the Legislature and urging its passage. But the man who goes before the Legislature of a State or before Congress, holding himself in readiness to take a fee on any side of any question, is entitled to the contempt of all honest men. He is generally a man without capacity to earn an honest living, but who makes up for a want of brains by his brass and cool audacity. Such a man is not entitled to any sort of respect from any quarter, and honest Legislators should spurn him. He is not a fit associate for gentlemen.

THE Memphis Avalanche says "there is not a man in the Legislature who votes to rob the people by funding \$21,000,000 as the just interest bearing debt who can make his constituents think it is all right." We may say too. But there is no man in the Legislature who votes not to recognize our past due interest as a part of the public debt, who can make his constituents believe that he is not in favor of repudiation.

We have not and do not believe there is any necessity for funding bonds, not yet matured. There is no sense in it. It is folly. But we do believe that past due interest is a part of the State's just obligations, and that we must pay it or show that we recognize it as just and that we intend to pay it when we can. This is just. This is right. This is honest.

THE LATE VICE-PRESIDENT.

The whole country has been pained at the attempt which once seemed successful to implicate Hon. Schuyler Colfax with the Credit Mobilier scandal. Even the more respectable portion of his political adversaries have manifested a desire to see him acquitted. His friends, those who have known and honored him, and who have admired his high-toned moral character have never believed him guilty of what he has been charged. Last Saturday Mr. Colfax arrived at his home in South Bend, Indiana, and was followed to the court house by an escort of fifteen hundred of his old neighbors and friends who have known him all his life. The Mayor of the city delivered an address of welcome, to which Mr. Colfax responded in a speech of considerable length. He referred to the malignity with which he had been pursued by a portion of the American press, and especially Washington correspondents. He referred to the Credit Mobilier charges and defended himself against them to the entire satisfaction of those who heard him. He read a letter from Mr. Dillon, cashier of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives, in which he stated that he was confident that the checks to initials or bearer were all paid to Ames himself, especially the one for \$1,200, marked to "S. C. or bearer."

At the conclusion of the remarks of Mr. Colfax, Col. Humphries presented him a letter signed with 1,500 signatures of fellow-citizens attached, expressing the confidence of the signers in him; after which the following resolution was offered and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in welcoming S. Colfax home to-day after his twenty years of arduous public service, in which he has been excelled by none as a model statesman, temperate and faithful to principles, we do so with unlimited confidence in his honor and integrity both as a public man and private citizen.

The Louisville Courier-Journal, the leading Democratic paper in the South, in a double-leaded editorial after reading Colfax's speech, says:

"We have taken the trouble to review carefully the case of Mr. Colfax as recorded in the congressional investigation, and compare it with the elaborate defense delivered by the late vice-president at South Bend last Saturday. The result of our researches is that he has given successful and satisfactory explanation of the entire matter. It will require closer analysis than that which we have made or are capable of making, to alter our opinion that in this business Mr. Colfax has been very much abused and wronged, and we are the readier to allow this since we have never been tempted and could not be induced to sacrifice the private character of any man to partisan interest or prejudice in doing what we believe to be an act of personal justice. We desire to be fully explicit and ungrudging, and therefore we shall not shadow the congratulations which we have to offer to a conspicuous political adversary by any of those minor disparagements which might be sanctioned by a less generous criticism."

This one of the ablest of his political adversaries admits his innocence, and says that he has given a "successful and satisfactory explanation of the entire matter." On the 4th of March, President Grant wrote Mr. Colfax as follows:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, March 4, 1873.

My Dear Mr. Colfax: Allow me to say that I sympathize with you in the recent Congressional investigations; that I have watched them closely, and I am as well satisfied now as I have ever been of your integrity, patriotism and freedom from the charges imputed, as if I knew of my own knowledge of your innocence. Our official relations have been so pleasant that I would like to keep up the personal relations through life. Affectionately yours, U. S. GRANT.

It is a melancholy fact, but nevertheless true, that a great many correspondents of leading newspapers, with headquarters at the National capital, make it a point to bedaub the character of every public man who does not court their favor. Their criticisms are too often made without reason, and with no sort of respect for justice. We trust and believe that time will show Mr. Colfax the same honorable, high-toned, Christian gentleman that he has always been regarded.

THE SCHOOL LAW.

Elsewhere in this issue we publish a protest against the School Law enacted by the present Legislature, which protest is signed by Hon. W. H. Eckle, Representative from Jefferson and Hon. J. H. Magill, Representative from McMinn county. We are well acquainted with both of these gentlemen, and know them to be honest and true to principle. We also know them to be fast, unswerving friends of a free school system. What they did in refusing to vote for the school law, was prompted by the highest and purest motives. We have not seen a copy of the law as passed, but all must admit that Messrs. Eckle and Magill give some very good reasons for voting against it. We have not believed it was the kind of law demanded by the exigencies of the times, but have been led to believe it was the best we could get, and for that reason have supported it.

The feature alluded to in reference to the operations of the law on the poorer and less populous counties is specially odious. However, we are in favor of giving the law a fair trial and will urge amendments and modifications in the future until it is perfect.

A bill has passed its third reading in the Senate, appropriating \$75,000 for the erection of an Asylum for the insane in East Tennessee. If the bill becomes a law, the Asylum will probably be established in the neighborhood of Knoxville as the most central point.

VACCINATION OR COW-POX.

Of all the discoveries for the relief of suffering humanity, vaccination undoubtedly stands first. The discovery of anesthesia by ether and chloroform, has saved untold suffering. But vaccination has saved both life and suffering. It is generally supposed that Dr. Jenner was the first to discover the protecting properties of vaccination; it seems however, that it had been used to a limited extent, in various parts of the world, long before his time. But though not the first to discover, he was the first to advocate its general employment; and the plan of propagating the disease from individual to individual, was certainly original with him, and he most assuredly deserves all the honor of an original discoverer.

Jenner was an apprentice to the great surgeon, John Hunter, and as the practice of inoculation as a protection against small-pox was then in vogue the duty of performing this operation fell upon the young apprentice. While practicing inoculation among the milk maids of Gloucester, he first became aware of certain rumors that the cattle would also become affected with small-pox and that the maids who milked these cows were protected often-times against the disease. He himself found that many of these maids could not become affected by inoculation. He communicated these facts to his preceptor who hooted at the idea. Still the young apprentice was not to be put down in that way; he went on with his experiments and proved to his own mind satisfactorily that the cow pox, if communicated to man, was a protection against small pox. He communicated his views with the proofs, to the world, in a small pamphlet of 70 pages, in June, 1798. But the profession and people received his statements with great incredulity. He had a holy faith, however, in the truth of his discovery and continued to accumulate facts, and in time they were so overwhelming as to convince the most doubting, and as a recognition of his services, the British Parliament voted him a gift of 30,000 pounds sterling.

To prove how effectual a protection vaccination is against small-pox, it is shown that in the half century from 1750 to 1800 in 1,000 deaths from all causes, there were 96 from small-pox, and now in countries where vaccination is compulsory, in 1,000 deaths only 2 are from small-pox. There is no doubt that if vaccination were made compulsory throughout the world, small-pox would be entirely eradicated. The great importance of vaccination is thus rendered apparent, and we trust our citizens will bear these facts in mind, now that the disease has, to a limited extent, shown itself among us.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

The Clarksville Tobacco Leaf understands that there is a host of "hungry office seekers, thronging the office of Gov. Brown, asking and earnestly pleading for the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction." It is to be hoped that the Governor will make a good selection for this most important position. The success of the free school system as provided for by the law just passed will largely depend upon the character of the Superintendent. He should be a man of energy, learning, integrity and of patriotic intentions. To his care, more than any other one man in the State, will be committed the future destinies of our youth. He should be endowed with a talent for organization. If the schools are properly organized and conducted, they will become a fixture, as much so as our everlasting hills. If we should fail in the organization of free schools, they would not come up to public expectation, and soon we would hear croakers utter their "I told you so," trying to poison the public mind and bring about an abolition of the system.

It is by far the most important appointment the Governor has ever been called upon to make. We trust he feels all the responsibility he should feel on this question, and that he will give us a Superintendent in whose ability all the people have confidence and who will do credit to himself and the State, in organizing the free school system in Tennessee.

It is alleged that money is being very freely used to secure the commutation of the death sentence against Foster, the car-hoek murderer. Mrs. Putnam, widow of the man who was so brutally murdered, has written a letter to Governor Dix, making a strong appeal in Foster's behalf. It is charged that she received \$15,000 for writing that letter. It is possible that by such means his neck may be saved from the halter, but we do not think so. Governor Dix is a man with a will of his own, and his purposes are not changed without a sufficient reason.

It no longer requires an argument to show farmers why they should be organized. The farmer reaps the same benefit by organizing and consulting with his neighbor who pursues the same vocation, as any other class of men. The agricultural interests of our country are constantly looking up, and it is the result of organization. We trust that East Tennessee farmers will appreciate this by meeting together in the convention to be held here in May. Let there be a general attendance and let every one come prepared to offer something for the consideration of the convention.

Hon. W. R. Roberts, of New York city, has written a letter to Secretary Boutwell declining to receive the five thousand dollars extra pay, and directing the Sergeant-at-Arms to pay the sum into the United States Treasury. Mr. Roberts says: "I was undecided whether to distribute the amount among the charities of my Congressional district or turn it over to the Treasury of the United States, but on consideration, I deem the course I have taken the proper one under the circumstances."

THE law passed by Congress for the suppression of obscene literature will meet with universal approval. Strict regulations should be observed to keep it from passing through the mails, and in addition, those who engage in its publication and traffic should be punished as criminals. It has a very corrupting influence on society, and no measures for its suppression can be considered too harsh.

BISHOP C. P. McILVAINE.

In a foreign land, away from home and kindred and friends, died Bishop McIlvaine, of Ohio, one of the ablest and purest of American divines. The news of his decease will be heard with sorrow in every State and among men of every religious denomination, for, though an ardent and prominent representative of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Bishop McIlvaine had warm friends and admirers in every sect in the land. Those who ever heard him or saw him loved him for he always impressed every body as a Godly, zealous man. At the time of his death he was in Florence, Italy, seeking better health in that mild climate.

He was a native of New Jersey, born in Burlington, January 18, 1798. He was a graduate of Princeton and in 1825, was Professor of Ethics at West Point. He was consecrated Bishop of Ohio in 1832. He and Bishop Smith were the oldest Bishops of the Episcopal Church. He bore the honorary degrees of D. C. L. from Oxford and LL. D., from Cambridge. He was the author of several standard religious works, among them his Evidences of Christianity.

Full of earthly honors, after a long life consecrated to the cause of God, he has gone, beloved and lamented, by the entire christian world.

THE Senate will probably occupy most of the present week in the debate upon the report of Senator Morton's committee to declare vacant the seat of Senator Caldwell, of Kansas. When the debate began, it was very evident that a majority of the Senate would not agree to the report. Some of the democratic Senators argued that the report conflicted with the right of the State to representation. It seems probable now that Caldwell will lose his seat.

The debate of Saturday brought out some of the strong men of the Senate, all of whom favored either expulsion or the report of the Committee. Caldwell used money to secure his election to the Senate and he ought to be expelled. It is time honest Senators and Congressmen understood that the people are tired of technical quibbles, behind which corrupt men seek to screen themselves in their unholy work. Congress has not heretofore hesitated to exert questionable powers when it peened the safety of the country demanded it and Senators may rest assured that even if technical or minor legal objections are in the way in the Caldwell case the people will endorse them in disregarding them in such an emergency as that now presented. We say emergency, for it is patent to every observing mind that some summary and severe measures are necessary to purge our halls of legislation, State and National of bad men and the Senate of the United States ought to begin the work in the Caldwell case.

WITH this week, the work of the first session of the 38th General Assembly closes. A school law has been passed, which, though not just what was wanted, in our opinion, is a great improvement on what we have had. With proper management on the part of executive officers, we will have good schools in most of the counties, and in another two years public opinion will be decided enough to enforce additional legislation on this all-important subject.

We have not had time to look into all the provisions of the funding bill passed on Saturday, but it seems to be a wise measure for the improvement of our public credit. With honesty and efficiency in its enforcement, it will improve our credit, and place us right before the world. It is saying to our creditors, "We acknowledge our obligations to pay our indebtedness. We are unable to pay you now, but we are willing to do the next best thing, give you our bond for it." A great deal depends upon the honesty and efficiency of those having this matter in charge. If they follow the strict letter and spirit of the law, there will be no ground for complaint from those who are disposed to recognize the indebtedness of the State as anything of a binding nature.

Two important measures require action in the short time left for the session. The revenue bill must be passed. Without it all else fails. We cannot carry on the State government or any part thereof without money. We presume the House will pass the bill as agreed upon in the Senate, or something similar, this week.

We trust also, that something will be done on the subject of immigration. Nothing has been accomplished yet, as we understand, on this subject.

With these two measures properly acted upon, members of the Legislature can meet their constituents without a blush. Their acts will be a vast improvement on the acts of their immediate predecessors.

THE Union and American says of the Congressional apportionment law:

The House bill to lay off the State into ten Congressional districts yesterday passed the Senate on its third and last reading without amendments. The districts are not such as we would have preferred. We especially regret the placing of Robertson county in the fourth district. The bill now only awaits the Governor's signature to make it the law for the remainder of this decade.

THE COMMITTEE AT WORK.

A Chance for Knoxville to Show her Hand.

The Committee to raise the funds to secure the location at Knoxville of the Methodist University has begun the work of canvassing. This is really one of the most important enterprises ever proposed for this city. We sincerely believe that it is the test of the faith our people have in the future of Knoxville. Locate this University here and it will bring a thousand additional population at once and cause to be expended here annually tens of thousands of dollars. Every property holder and every business man in the city is largely interested in the success of the movement. We dare not be peevish in this matter. Our representative men must show their liberality in this matter. The real estate holders and men of wealth owe it to themselves and the city to subscribe liberally. It is a simple business matter with them. Every dollar they subscribe is bound to bring them back ten fold. Every lot and acre of land about Knoxville would be increased in value by the University and therefore every real estate holder should give liberally. It is a vital question for Knoxville and our people must come up to their duty. Let the committee make a thorough canvass and every citizen do his duty.

A Badgerer.

EDITORS CHRONICLE: It will be remembered, that A. T. Lacey was elected Speaker of the State Senate through one of those accidents, which will now and then happen through a combination of different elements coming together for a common purpose. We now begin to fear that his is only another one of these mistakes that result from such political accidents. For instance, while the tax bill was up in the Senate on Saturday last, Mr. Speaker, Lacey left his seat and took the floor, and made a speech in which he zealously, and earnestly insisted that a 40 cents tax would be sufficient to pay all the liabilities of the State. Now, this might have been all right! But to keep up the consistency of Mr. Lacey, he argued the same night at the Maxwell House, that a 40 cents tax would not meet the liabilities of the State, and would be the means of rendering the funding policy unpopular. Such are the morals of the Speaker of the Senate. This contrasts strangely with the course of Senator Tillman, Representatives Hyden, Wester and others, who voted against funding, but now insist on a certain tax—one high enough to meet our liabilities whatever they may reach, taking the ground that the faith of the State is now pledged and that it must be preserved.

STATE CREDIT.

Death of Judge Bridges.

A private note from a gentleman at Athens brings the intelligence of the death of Hon. George W. Bridges, of that place, which occurred on Sunday morning. His illness has been protracted for many months. He has held several stations of honor and trust, and had many warm friends. In 1860 he served on the Douglass electoral ticket in his Congressional district. In 1861, he was elected to the United States Congress, after the Confederate armed forces had occupied East Tennessee. He attempted to cross the Cumberland mountains for the purpose of reaching Washington, but was captured by Confederate cavalry and brought back to Knoxville. He was released in a short time and afterward served in the Union army. Since the war he held a judicial position for a short time, being Judge of the Circuit Court. He leaves a wife and children to mourn his loss. They enjoy the sympathy of many warm friends.

Public Address.

We are informed that Col. W. F. Prosser, of Nashville, will attend the Centennial meeting of the Executive Committee which meets in this city on Thursday, the 27th of the present month, and will deliver an address at night in the Board of Trade Rooms.

Col. Prosser is secretary of the organization, and has taken a profound interest in the work. We hope our citizens will not fail to avail themselves of the opportunity of hearing him speak. He is an able and fluent talker, and will prove very entertaining.

By the way, we would call the attention of all the members of the Executive Committee, whose names we have already announced, to the fact that this meeting takes place on the 27th of this month.

THE recent changes in the postal laws which take effect June 30th, provide that after that date no free matter of any character can be transmitted in the mails. Newspaper subscribers after that date must pay postage on all papers, and editors on all newspaper exchanges. Papers have been circulated free in the country in which they were published, but after June 30th they will be charged five cents postage every three months—daily papers thirty cents quarterly.

A PRIVATE dispatch received from Nashville yesterday evening by a gentleman in this city, announces the appointment of Hon. D. K. Young, as Judge of the sixteenth Judicial Circuit, created by a recent act of the Legislature and composed of the counties of Anderson, Campbell, Scott, Morgan, Union and Claiborne. Judge Young is a gentleman of high legal attainments and long experience in his profession and will reflect credit on the position.

THE Banner, in a sensible editorial on the State School Superintendent provided for by the school law, says he "should be possessed of indomitable will, of large experience, of great executive ability and of an extensive acquaintance with Tennessee and her people. Added to these good gifts he should be patient, energetic, enthusiastic, and, above all, gifted with that indispensable condition of success that people call tact." All of which we heartily endorse.

UNDER the reorganization of standing committees in the Senate, Senator Brownlow is chairman of the committee on Revolutionary Claims.

THE expenses of the inauguration ball are said to be \$20,000 short of the receipts.