



LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WAR.

FOREIGN NEWS BY THE CABLE.

Prussians Capture Fort Mont Avron.

French Successes at Other Points.

German Soldiers Drowned in the Loire.

Death of the Spanish Marshal Prim.

MISCELLANY.

INTERESTING FOREIGN NEWS.

Particulars of the Capture of Fort Mont Avron.

New York, Jan. 2.—Fort Mont Avron was not captured. The garrison lost eight killed and twenty wounded during the three days bombardment.

A dispatch to the London Times says Trochu is forming an entrenched camp at Fort Valerien, with a view of evacuating Paris.

A special to the Herald, from Versailles of the 27th ult., says everything is ready for the bombardment on a terrific scale, simultaneously from the circle west of Paris.

The besiegers doubt the feasibility of holding Mont Avron at present.

The Germans at Paris are reinforced by a part of the Army of Frederick Charles.

FRENCH NEWS.

BORDEAUX, Jan. 8.—A corps of 12,000 men in Paris have sworn to cut their way through the German lines.

Gen. Chanzy reports another victory near Vendome.

A portion of Gen. Chanzy's army is now strongly posted near Vendome.

The engagements along the Loire for a week past have all been successes for the French.

Near La Roche twelve thousand prisoners were taken by the French.

A Prussian column recently lost three hundred men by drowning in an attempt to cross the Loire on the ice.

ENGLISH NEWS.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—The telegraph announces on authority that the demands made upon Prussia by the English Cabinet relative to the seizure and sinking of English colliers in the Seine, are in a fair way of adjustment.

Severe engagements in which the French were successful was preceded by the evacuation of Gray by the Germans.

Gladstone's constituents request his resignation—his policy having impoverished them.

The French Government at Bordeaux designate Jules Favre to represent them in Congress.

Reports that the German army of the Loire has retired on Gien are apparently confirmed.

Eugenie received Persigny, Marquis La Vallette, Rohmer, and other distinguished Imperialists on New Year's day.

GERMAN NEWS.

NEW YORK, January 3.—A special to the World says the Court at Berlin expects an early surrender of Paris.

Continual courtesies are occurring between Berlin and Wilhelmshoe. The Emperor is confident of restoration, though the Empress spends most of the time in weeping and praying for peace.

Prince Louis telegraphs to the Government at Darmstadt that two Hessian regiments whipped a superior French force on Saturday, south-east of Orleans. The Hessians lost fifty men.

VERSAILLES—via London—Jan. 3.—The King gave a reception at the Palace. He said that the great events which preceded a celebration on such a day and in such a place were due to the heroism and perseverance of the officers and the bravery of the soldiers. Our goal still, however, is unattained. Important tasks remain before we shall have achieved a lasting peace. We would be censured to make any peace which involves the continuance of the duties which brought us here.

BORDEAUX, Jan. 3.—Paris advices of the 30th, say that the Parisians unite in urging Trochu to make a sortie with an enormous force, which can readily be spared.

SPANISH NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—An official cable dispatch received here this afternoon, from Madrid, states that Prim died last night at eleven o'clock, from the wounds received in his shoulder and arm.

The new King has reached Madrid, and was warmly received.

The Cortes voted full powers to the Government formed by Admiral Topite.

MADRID, Dec. 30.—Aosta arrived at Cartagena on Friday, and was enthusiastically received. He departed for Madrid on the same day.

Prim's death produced a profound sensation, and grief and indignation everywhere prevailed.

The republican battalions have nearly all surrendered to the army.

Tranquility prevails in Madrid and the provinces.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

The colored cadet, Smith, is being court-martialed at West Point for untruthfulness.

The colored people of Wilmington, N. C., celebrated Emancipation Day on Monday.

The Roman Catholics of Richmond denounce the action of Victor Emanuel in seizing Rome.

Christ's Church, on 13th street, St. Louis, has been burned.

Archbishop Kendrick, of St. Louis, was formally received by a large deputation of people on his return to that city. He explained his inaction in the Ecumenical Council in voting for infallibility.

Dickerson College received its name from Hon. John Dickerson. He made a very liberal donation to the college, and was President of the Board of Trustees for a number of years.

The weather thus far has been intensely cold throughout the entire North.

HOME NEWS.

Treasury Bonds and Gold Transactions.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—The Treasury will sell one million in gold each Thursday, and purchase two million in bonds on the first and third Wednesday's, and one million in bonds on the second and fourth Wednesday's, making a total sale of four millions in gold, and a purchase of six millions in bonds during January.

The Cuban steamer Hornet has escaped from Nassau loaded with stores. She is well armed and of great speed. A second Alabama career is predicted for her.

FIRES.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 2.—Seventy buildings in the town of Millin were burned last night. Loss, nearly a quarter million dollars.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 3.—Gen. Forrest has submitted a proposition to the County Court to appropriate a half million dollars to the Memphis and Selma railroad. In the event the Court refuses, the Illinois Central propose extending their road from Cairo to Holly Springs.

THE DEBT STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—There was a full Cabinet meeting to-day, except Akerman, Greeley and Postmaster General Creswell had a long interview with Grant. Seventeen thousand dollars has been recovered from ex-Collector Tullis, of Texas. He is still held in defalcation to the amount of thirty thousand dollars.

Pleasanton took the oath of office to-day as Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

The debt statement shows a decrease of two and a quarter millions. The amount of coin in the Treasury is nearly one hundred and nine millions. Amount of currency thirty and one-fourth millions.

The Pacific Railroad owes the Government nearly six and a half millions accrued interest, after deducting transportation.

Navigation from here to Acquia Creek is again resumed.

MEETING OF LEGISLATURES.

DOVER, DELEWARE, Jan. 3.—The Legislature organized by electing Charles Gooding Speaker of the Senate, and Sewell C. Biggs Speaker of the House.

ALBANY, Jan. 3.—The Legislature has organized, and the Assembly elected Democratic officers.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 3.—The House organized and elected James H. Webb, Republican, Speaker. The Senate organized, and elected Wm. A. Wallace, Democrat, Speaker, and all the Democratic census candidates have been elected.

GEORGIA ELECTION—OFFICIAL.

ATLANTA, Dec. 3.—The official election returns are not fully in. Enough is returned to show the election of Gen. Young in the Seventh Congressional District, by about nine thousand majority.

Bigby C. Thrice was elected in the Third District by seven or eight hundred majority.

Long, in the Fourth District, was elected by about five hundred majority.

Tift, in the second District, was elected by about three hundred.

All the other districts are as previously reported.

Judge O. A. Lochrane was appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court to-day.

Attorney General Akerman has purchased a home near Cartersville.

Rev. J. T. Lefwitich, of the Presbyterian Church, was presented by his congregation with two life insurance policies of five thousand dollars each.

LOS BY FIRE.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 3.—The steambark Travis Wright was burned to-day. Loss, \$5,000.

MAGNOLIA, MISS., Jan. 3.—A seminary was burned here to-day. Loss, \$6,000.

FACTS ABOUT EAST TENNESSEE.

NO. 1.

In pursuance of a plan adopted some weeks ago, we begin with this number the publication of a series of articles intended to disseminate such facts concerning Eastern Tennessee as will likely be of interest to all who are looking to it as a section in which, if practicable, they would like to live. In the publication of these articles, we do not hope so much to publish what will be new to our own people or those who have travelled through the State, as to classify and arrange the information already available, presenting it fairly and connectedly to those who have never visited East Tennessee or considered its many attractions.

Before beginning this work in detail, we propose to give some general observations calculated to make more acceptable and valuable the facts we shall from issue to issue present.

THE KIND OF FACTS NEEDED.

In the first place, we desire to say that the facts we shall give will be as reliable and accurate as possible. We do not propose to embellish our articles with rhetorical flourishes, to make them read attractively at the expense of truth, for men who want to take so important a step as to change their home, want as a basis for their plans, facts as trustworthy and complete as possible. We do not see what could be more disadvantageous to a State than to have it peopled with families induced to adopt it as their homes upon a misunderstanding of its advantages, especially where such misunderstanding was brought about through the misrepresentation of its own citizens. To our friends who have been induced to read these articles in the hope that they might find in them the picture of such a home as they want, we say, read not only these articles, but read carefully in the other columns of this paper our weekly picture of current events—facts about the business, politics, crimes, courts, churches, schools, manufactures, railroads, and the daily life of our people—signs which a prudent man will watch closely, for they give him an insight into the character of our population, which he could obtain only in one other way—by an

extended tour of observation. Our paper is as near as we can make it, a chronicler of the daily experiences of our people, and just in proportion as it is faithful, is it a valuable aid to emigrants in making truthful and practical the information we give in this series of articles.

The first point upon which the immigrant naturally desires information is the geographical position of his proposed home. In reference to East Tennessee, some general observations upon this point are particularly necessary, because, being part of a Southern State, it is usually classified with them as to its climate, soil, products, and the customs of its people; whereas, the very respects in which it differs from the rest of the South, give it its distinctive features and form part of its very strongest attractions.

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION.

East Tennessee is part of an extended section of country almost entirely bounded by mountain ranges. Its Southern boundary line is in the main on the parallel of latitude 35° north; its northern line, somewhat broken, lies between the 36° 29' and 36° 41'. The southern line runs mainly on the crest of the great Unaka chain of mountains running from northeast to southwest and dividing North Carolina and East Tennessee. Its entire width is about 110 miles, and its length 230 miles. It has two natural divisions; the Valley of East Tennessee and the Cumberland Table Land. These two divisions form part of the great central section which transversely cuts the extended trough or basin running from Eastern Pennsylvania through Virginia, East Tennessee and Alabama to the Gulf. This transverse section slopes to the northwest from the summit of the Blue Ridge in North Carolina. So that East Tennessee while in the great basin, which, beginning in Eastern Pennsylvania, extends southwest to the Mississippi and Gulf, is also part of the great water shed, sloping from the crest of the lofty Blue Ridge range northward to Cincinnati, on the Ohio, and to Memphis, on the great Father of Waters. The slope of this great water shed determines in general the course of its rivers. These have their heads in the Blue Ridge piercing, transversely in deep cuts the Unaka chain and sweeping in a general northwesterly direction to the Ohio and Mississippi. This general flow of our rivers to the northwest is changed to the southwest for near two hundred miles by the high tablelands of the Cumberland, a part of the chain marking the northern boundary of the valley of East Tennessee. This Cumberland plateau stands up as a great wall, breaking the general slope to the northwest, and forcing the Tennessee and its tributaries to make that long, graceful sweep to the southwest, which is one of its distinctive marks.

These general geographical relations it will be necessary to remember, as they have an important influence upon the climate and productions of the section, as we shall more fully show hereafter.

THE VALLEY OF EAST TENNESSEE.

The Valley of East Tennessee comprises the greater part, both in area, population and wealth, of East Tennessee. It is bounded on the South by the Unaka chain before referred to, and on the North by the Cumberland Table-Land. Its average width is about 50 miles, and its length 230 miles. Its elevation above the level of the sea is from 1,800 to 800 feet, or an average of about 1,300 feet. It has an area of about 9,200 square miles, and is one of the most picturesque and romantic sections of the South. While a valley in itself, lying between the great mountain walls to the South and North, it is in fact composed of a number of valleys all tending in the same general direction, northeast to southwest. These valleys are formed by a series of high ridges which are remarkable for their uniformity of character and outline. In some places, as where they come out from Virginia and terminate abruptly they are called mountains. They are in general but ridges, and pierced at convenient distances by gaps which are used for roads traversing the valleys. In some places, near the Unaka or Cumberland range, several unite and with the mountains form picturesque coves, often five to ten miles long, and one to two miles wide—isolated retreats of great fertility, where one or two hundred families live in true simplicity and Spartan independence.

These subordinate valleys are of various widths and lengths, vary in fertility and population, and to some extent differ in geological formation. Traversing these valleys the country is very rolling, but following their course it is as level as a plain. It may therefore be said to be both rolling and level. All trending in the same direction, the valleys are watered by clear, rapid flowing streams, large enough to be valuable for irrigation, and of sufficient descent to afford unsurpassed water power. The valley of East Tennessee, made up of these minor valleys and coves, is one of the most favored sections of country in all the South, presenting more varied attractions than any other area of territory of equal size in the Union. In respect to its climate, soil, agricultural resources, natural water power, minerals, timber and manufacturing advantages, it presents to the immigrant—whether farmer, artisan, minor, merchant or professional man—attractions worthy of the fullest investigation and latest trial.

While constituting a part of the South,

partaking of the better features of its genial climate, it is as to its products, resources and general disposition of its people, more like the better agricultural and mining districts of the North. Its mountains and ridges give to it great abundance and variety of minerals, while its valleys, well watered and fertile, give to it superior agricultural advantages. Its streams give it unrivalled natural motive power. In these three respects it combines the advantages and attractions of a mining, manufacturing and agricultural region.

THE CUMBERLAND TABLE-LAND.

Leaving the Valley of East Tennessee, we notice the remaining division of East Tennessee—the Cumberland Table-Land. This division is well defined, and but part of a long belt running through several States. Near the Kentucky and Tennessee line it is 71 miles wide. Near the Georgia line, including Raccoon Mountain and Sogatchie Valley, it is 50 miles in width. It covers an area of 5,100 square miles, or about one-eighth of the State. It embraces three counties and parts of fifteen others. It is 2,000 feet above the level of the sea, and has one of the most delightful summer climates in the South. It is an immense depository of Stone Coal, as we will hereafter show. It is peculiarly adapted to fruit raising, and stock growers feel confident that its meadows and clear streams will one day make it a fine stock country. But as we shall have occasion hereafter to notice it more in detail, we leave it for the present.

These two divisions comprise the division of the State, both natural and political, known as East Tennessee.

This necessarily limited sketch will enable our readers to take in the general outlines and relative geographical features of the country, concerning which we propose to write. We have given this general notice to make more satisfactory and clear our treatment in detail of its prominent attractions. Bearing in mind the general geographical position and features we have herein described, we will in our next number be able to treat more satisfactorily of our climate.

Bible Meeting.

The Knoxville Bible Society held its Anniversary on Sunday night in the First Presbyterian Church, James H. Cowan presiding. After singing by the Choir, Rev. James Park opened the services with prayer.

George M. White, Esq., Treasurer of the Society, read his report for the year, from which it appears that the Society has been limited in its operations for want of means, and now has a very small balance in the treasury.

Dr. T. W. Humes, Corresponding Secretary, read an interesting report of what the Society has accomplished in the past year.

Rev. C. H. Wiley, Agent of the American Bible Society, addressed the meeting at some length, giving interesting details of his work in East and Middle Tennessee, and spoke in eloquent language of the great good being accomplished. He made some startling statements of destitution in some localities, and appealed to the Christians of all denominations to aid in diffusing light and knowledge, by distributing the Holy Scriptures in destitute localities.

At the close of his remarks, Rev. John R. Eads, Rev. J. Howard Smith, Rev. Wm. Lloyd and Rev. N. Bachman, were successively called upon, each of whom excused themselves with a few appropriate words.

On motion of Rev. Jas. Park, a collection was taken up, the funds to be placed in the hands of the Treasurer of the Society, and it was also resolved that a collection be taken up in each of the Protestant Churches of the city on the second Monday in April.

The Board of Managers of last year were continued for 1871. They are, Jas. H. Cowan, Thomas W. Humes, D. D., D. A. Deaderick, George M. White, L. C. Shepard and William Rule.

The large audience room of the Church was filled to overflowing, and each one present seemed to enjoy the exercises with deep interest.

The Queen Sisters Coming.

Mr. J. B. Hoxsie, the enterprising proprietor of Hoxsie's Hall, received a telegram last night from A. Waldron, the Manager of the Queen Sisters Concert Troupe, from Abingdon, Virginia, saying they would give three of their charming entertainments at Hoxsie's Hall, Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings. The Queen Sisters need no commendation at our hand for they are well known to the music lovers of Knoxville. Their series of entertainments at Turner's Hall last October during the fair were very popular and gave such satisfaction that they will have crowded houses. Their programmes will be announced in due time.

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Jan-4-71

Dissolution.

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