

Letter from Sullivan County.

From our Own Correspondent. ARCADIA, TENN., Aug. 24th, 1870. To the Editors of the Chronicle: Just across the line in Virginia, in the border county of Scott, there was, on Sabbath last, a tragedy so cruel, inhuman and revolting that it almost chills the blood to write or think about it. A woman killed by a woman! Had we read or heard of such a murder being committed in any of our large cities, where crime may be expected, we should have carelessly passed it by as nothing uncommon, or as something we might expect to hear. But to the people of our section of country, who are not accustomed to crime of so grave a nature, the idea of two neighbor women, heretofore peaceable and quiet, becoming so enraged, and so far lost to every sense of womanly conduct and the high characteristic of womanly prudence, as to rush upon another of their sex, and a neighbor, and with bludgeon and knife cruelly put her to death, is shocking enough to our minds to startle the most indifferent. The victim of the knife was a Miss Mary Heart, the daughter of Ezra Heart, a well-to-do farmer who lives near Estellville, Virginia. Mrs. Nancy Johnson and daughter, Mrs. Taylor, were the unfortunate wretches who perpetrated the horrible deed.

It seems Mrs. Johnson and Mrs. Taylor met Miss Heart on Sabbath eve near the residence of the former, and that Mrs. Johnson began a conversation with Miss Heart in regard to a family feud that had been existing in the neighborhood for a short time, when both grew angry, and Mrs. Johnson dealt Miss Heart several blows with a stick. Miss Heart attempted to defend herself, but Mrs. Taylor rushed upon her with a large knife and gave her one stab in the throat, killing her almost instantly. Mrs. Johnson and Mrs. Taylor have both been arrested, and are now in prison.

With the exception of this tragedy, all is lovely in this community. Our farmers have seldom been so wonderfully blessed with bountiful crops. The corn crop will be better than it has been for many years, and the quantity of fruit has not been equalled since time "whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary." Large quantities of both apples and peaches will be dried, and a larger quantity by far will be made into brandy, notwithstanding the rigid enforcement of the very stringent revenue laws. The sober-minded men—the temperance men of the country—would not have complained of Congress if they had made the laws in regard to the distillation of spirits doubly stringent, for they think the biggest crop will be drunken men, and as a natural consequence, trouble, turmoil and crime.

COMMUNICATED. For Governor.

SHELBYVILLE, TENN., Aug. 22, 1870. Should it be determined after consultation by the Republicans of Tennessee to put a candidate in the field for Governor at the ensuing November election, I know of none other who combines more of the elements of a successful political leader than our own worthy and highly esteemed fellow citizen, the Hon. Thomas H. Caldwell. His ability to successfully execute the office of Governor, is unquestioned. As Attorney General and Reporter for the State, he has built for himself a monument that will endure as long as the history of Tennessee is read. Judge Caldwell sprung from one of the most distinguished pioneer families of Tennessee. His grand-father was the companion of the Campbells, the Shelys, the Tiptons, the Carters, Seyfers and other patriots who fought and conquered at King's Mountain, and his father, the late lamented Major John Campbell Caldwell, bore an honorable part in the war of 1812-15, and was with General Jackson at the battle of New Orleans. Should the standard of the Republicans be placed in his hands, he will bear it boldly and fearlessly from Carter to Shelby. Judge Caldwell is eminently a man of peace, and a christian gentleman, and should he be elected to the exalted position of Governor of Tennessee, he would carry those high virtues into the Executive chair. Should another Republican be preferred, Judge Caldwell and his friends would cheerfully acquiesce, and give the candidate their hearty and undivided support.

Comparative Fatality of Modern Warfare.

A correspondent writes from Paris: A comparison between the losses of armies in the battles of the First Empire with those resulting from engagements where improved firearms have been employed will show humanitarians that the old buck-and-ball cartridges, fired from "Brown Bess," were much more deadly than rifled cannon, needle-guns and Chassepots. Sadwa—400,000 men engaged; 33,000 killed and wounded; about 8 per cent. Marengo—55,000 combatants; number of killed and wounded, 13,000, that is, nearly 25 per cent. Austerlitz—Loss, 23,000 out of 170,000; over 13 per cent. Jena—24,000 out of 250,000 combatants; nearly 9 per cent. Borodino—80,000 killed and wounded out of 250,000 engaged; about 32 per cent. Leipzig—50,000, out of 450,000, between 11 and 12 per cent. At Magenta the French lost 9 per cent., the Austrians 10 per cent. of their forces. At Solferino, where the French alone used rifled cannon, their loss amounted to 13 per cent., while the Austrians lost but 11 per cent. What the mitrailleuse may accomplish we cannot say; but it is merely a modification of the Gatling gun, which was used to some of the troops of the Army of the James, and was not there found very serviceable for campaigning purposes. We are not disposed to believe in its miraculously destructive powers.

A young lady who was engaged to be married soon, on passing a barber shop, saw her intended in a chair and a barber fanning him. Supposing he must be sick, she rushed in and threw herself in his arms, and found he was only having his moustache dyed.

During the months of April, May, June and July 845 steamers and 698 barges arrived at St. Louis from various rivers. The total amount of tonnage on which warfage was collected during that time was 396,943 tons, yielding as revenue to the city \$28,386 50.

ALABAMA KUKLUX OUTRAGES.

Seven Men Murdered in One Night—Details of the Bloody Deed.

The following communication is from a gentleman of the highest character, and the utmost confidence may be placed in his statement: PATONA, Ala., Aug. 24, 1870. EDITORS CHRONICLE.—The following particulars of a most atrocious and revolting crime, which took place last night at 7:40, on the State road, we soon found ourselves at Dalton, and ready for the train on the Selma, Rome and Dalton road, which unexpectedly was not ready for us. A company of soldiers were to be transported to Patona, eighty miles down the road, and owing to some mismanagement, cars had to be provided, which detained us for a full hour and a half, but at length we were off, packed like sardines, and as a facetious individual expressed it, in a "devilish uncool condition." Arrived at Patona, we found a depot building, a small hotel, and half a round house, with extensive preparations for permanent shops for this very important line of railroad, and the preliminary examination of witnesses in connection with the fearful Kuklux tragedy of the 11th of July, in the village of Cross Plains, some three-fourths of a mile up the road from this point. I confess to being surprised at the little apparent interest manifested in this trial throughout the country. Seldom if ever in our history has anything so devilish and inhuman been perpetrated anywhere or under any circumstances. Five men hung and two shot in one night. Seven victims, six colored and one white, coolly murdered without a protest as I can gather, after no little inquiry, are substantially as follows: On Sunday evening, July 10th, a number of negroes from Patona were at the depot at Cross Plains about the time the train came along from Selma, when Pat Craig, a young man from the neighborhood, rode up and ordered Wiley Moon, one of the negroes, to hold his mule. Wiley did so, but when the train came in the mule got away. Craig was offended, and pushed him off the platform. Green Little, another negro, made some remark, when Craig pushed him off also, when Little picked up a stick and threw it at Craig. Craig then threw something at him, when the negroes ran away and went back to Patona. That night, some eight or ten of the negroes came in town again, some say for the purpose of trouble, but this is not clearly shown as yet. At all events, at the time meeting closed, a party of young men, and Craig among the rest, came down the street, with others, and meeting the negroes, a collision occurred, when some twenty or more shots were exchanged, with no damage except the wounding in the back of one of the negroes. There seems to be some doubt as to who commenced the firing, the Cross Plains people claiming that the negroes were the aggressors, and at any rate, the same parties were in this affair and the trouble at the depot. The negroes, who were in the employ of the Railroad Company at Patona, ran home at once, and the citizens of Cross Plains immediately prepared for an attack, evidently expecting more trouble. They sent into the country for the Sheriff, stationed patrols about the town and were evidently in considerable force. Nothing further having been heard from the negroes, a party started for Patona about three o'clock in the morning, and arrested some five in all and brought them to trial before a Mr. Nabers, a Justice of the Peace, at Cross Plains. During the examination one testified that he thought a white man resembling a Mr. Luke, a Canadian, and teacher in the colored school, was with the negroes during the shooting the night before, and Luke was also arrested. Night coming on before the examination closed, the negroes were placed in charge of a strong force on the piazza of a vacant store in town for the night, and the white man, Luke, taken to the hotel under guard and placed in a room by himself. Early in the night, another negro was arrested at Patona, without warrant, and placed on the piazza with the others. Under pretense that there might be trouble, the landlord requested that Luke be taken from his house, which was done about eleven o'clock, and he also placed on the piazza with the other prisoners.

At about twelve o'clock the same night a company of Ku-Klux, variously estimated at from twenty to thirty, came into Cross Plains, drove away the guard, seized the prisoners and taking them about a half mile from the village, hung three and shot two others, and the same night, some distance from town, two other men were hung, all colored except one, the schoolmaster, Luke. The bodies of these hung were left hanging till the morning of the second day. Luke was allowed to write a letter to his wife which was left on a stump near his body for which purpose a light and paper had been procured at a house near by. The others, it seems, left no message. The shooting was of the most brutal character, and the men were dragged to the fence by the road side and left in the most horrible condition. It seems the intention was to hang all, but there was not sufficient rope, as a short piece was found around the neck of one of those who had been shot. Of course the excitement was intense, and the effort is now being made to bring the fiends to justice. Gov. Smith is here attending the trial, and doing all he can to ferret out the murderers. Ex-Governor Parsons is managing the prosecution for the State, and Hon. Thomas M. Peters, of the Supreme Court of Alabama, is the presiding Judge. Hon. Chandler Foster and General Forsay are among the lawyers engaged in this case. The universal testimony seems to be that most of the murdered negroes were harmless, inoffensive persons, and that Mr. Luke was a faithful efficient teacher, a devout Christian and in no way a meddler in politics.

I leave you to draw your own conclusions and contemplate the state of security where such outrages could be perpetrated. Verily, something is wrong somewhere. Troops are here, and daily making arrests, and it is said several suspicious persons have left the country. One thing is certain, there is an earnest effort being made to bring the guilty parties punishment.

Atrocious Murder. From a correspondent at Cleveland, we learn the following particulars of one of the most cold-blooded murders ever committed: CLEVELAND, TENN., Aug. 24, 1870. These are great excitement here this morning over the murder of Mrs. Barbara Lee, a widow lady, who lived seven or eight miles west of this place near White Oak Mountain, last night between eight and ten o'clock. It seems that preaching was going on in her neighborhood last night, and during the time the murder took place. Her throat was cut from ear to ear, and she died before any one could get to the house. She was lying on a trundle-bed at the time she was killed. There was no person at the house except two little girls, who gave the alarm by running to a near neighbor's house. The coroner, with a jury, has just left town to hold an inquest and investigate the case. There is no suspicion, up to this writing, who the assassin was. The lady was about forty years of age. Stephen Beard, an old citizen of this county, died at his residence about 8 o'clock last Monday morning.

Our Paper.

It is no empty boast when we say that we are daily in receipt of letters endorsing our course, and commending the CHRONICLE for the enterprise displayed in its management. The following, from the Morristown Gazette, shows how our paper is appreciated by the intelligent opposition: "THE DAILY CHRONICLE."

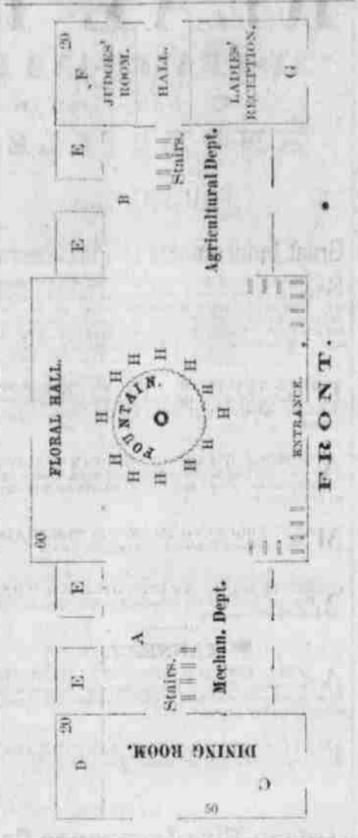
"THE KNOXVILLE CHRONICLE" is fast taking the lead in East Tennessee, as an enterprising journal—in getting up news, special dispatches, etc. We regret that our Conservative contemporaries should allow it to be so, and hope that they will change matters in this respect. But as it now stands, they are falling behind."

On Saturday, the 24th of September, there will be a grand and imposing gathering of all classes of our citizens upon our Fair Grounds. The Masons, Odd Fellows, Fire Company, Turn Verein, and Sons of Temperance, together with a band of music and the citizens, generally, will do honor to the occasion. The corner stone will be laid, and other appropriate services attended to. It will be, indeed, a glorious time, and, therefore, let the whole of East Tennessee be represented. All the orders abroad mentioned are earnestly invited to be present. In due time a programme will be issued. By order of the Executive Committee, C. W. CHARLTON, Sec. &c.

FARM AND HOME.

FAIR GROUND BUILDING.

Illustration of the Ground Plan, as Furnished by Mr. A. C. Bruce, Architect. We present below the plan of the building now in course of erection at the grounds of the East Tennessee Agricultural Society. The plan and specification were furnished by Mr. A. C. Bruce, favorably known as an architect of ability. The diagram below has been examined by Mr. Bruce, and pronounced a fair simile of the one drawn by him:



The center building is 60 feet square and three stories high, covered with an octagon canopy, resting on columns (H) starting from the ground, which are carried to the height of 70 feet, from which can be had a view of the whole ground, and the entire mile track. The center building is designed for the Floral Hall. In the center on the ground floor, it is to be a fountain, supplied with water, to accommodate the contributions of water plants which may be sent for exhibition. The second story is an open rotunda, enclosed by a strong balustrade, forming a gallery or promenade, in full view of the story below. This part of the second story is intended as the art gallery, for the exhibition of paintings or any other art contributions. From this second story is a stairway leading to the canopy floor, 40 feet square, enclosed by a railing.

From the center building are wings, one on each side, 32x40 feet, two-stories high, the first story of which, on one side, is the mechanical department, marked A in diagram. On the other side, marked B, is the agricultural department. The second stories of these wings will be used for the exhibition of cotton and woolen fabrics, sewing machine department, light mechanics and art industry, and the ladies industrial hall—the prominent feature. Two end wings at right-angles, each 20x50 feet, one of which, on the first floor, is a spacious dining hall with carving room attached, marked C and D. On the first floor are four booths, marked E, for rent to confectioners, lunch-stands, &c. In the other end, on the first floor, is the Judges' room (F) and ladies' reception, G. On the second floor of these wings is the Secretary and Treasurer's room and the room for awarding premiums, and the prominent feature of the other end will be the fruit room over the dining room, where the grandest display of the kind ever witnessed in East Tennessee is expected. There are four wide, easy stairways leading to the second story, to avoid confusion either in entrance or egress.

The work is rapidly approaching completion, and when finished, will be a strong, substantial and permanent building, capable of safely accommodating all who may attend. The above diagram shows only the ground plan, and of course does not show the windows, of which there are upward of eighty in the building.

The race tracks, which are being graded under the superintendence of Mr. John Lays, (who knows exactly how it ought to be done, and charges nothing for his services,) are one mile in length, and forty feet wide. The highest grade, when they are completed, will be only two and a half feet to the mile, which is almost level. Those having fast horses will find this a splendid place to show them to advantage.

About fifty stalls are being erected for the stock placed on exhibition. These stalls will be built in the south side of the grounds, and will doubtless prove ample for the purpose they are to subserv.

We would like to see at least a portion of these grounds covered with shade trees, and would suggest that they be planted as soon as the means in the hands of the directors will justify such a course. This would give additional attractiveness to the place, and would, in a few years, be a most pleasant retreat—something like a public park.

President of the East Tennessee Agricultural Society.

Rev. Robert Soud, the President of the East Tennessee Agricultural Society, was in our city on yesterday. Late in the evening, in company with P. Dickinson, President of the Executive Committee, and C. W. Charlton, Secretary of the Society, he went out to the Fair Grounds to examine the situation. We are informed that he expressed a high degree of satisfaction at the energetic progress which had been made in so short a time. He was peculiarly struck with the grand and imposing appearance of the immense building going up under the touch of Atkin & Bruce. In a word, everything seemed to please him.

Imposing Services.

On Saturday, the 24th of September, there will be a grand and imposing gathering of all classes of our citizens upon our Fair Grounds. The Masons, Odd Fellows, Fire Company, Turn Verein, and Sons of Temperance, together with a band of music and the citizens, generally, will do honor to the occasion. The corner stone will be laid, and other appropriate services attended to. It will be, indeed, a glorious time, and, therefore, let the whole of East Tennessee be represented. All the orders abroad mentioned are earnestly invited to be present. In due time a programme will be issued. By order of the Executive Committee, C. W. CHARLTON, Sec. &c.

A Call.

Hon. Horace Maynard, Knoxville, Tenn.: DEAR SIR—We, the undersigned citizens of the Second Congressional District of Tennessee, recognizing in you a tried Unionist, a sound Republican, a true patriot, and a wise and experienced legislator, and believing you to be the choice of the Union men of this District, and that the majority of the people are again willing and desirous to confide the public interests to your faithful and competent representation, do hereby respectfully and earnestly call upon you to allow us to use your name as a candidate for re-election to the high and responsible position you have so honorably and ably filled.

S. P. Evans, H. M. Aiken, M. L. Hall, Alfred Thomas, J. W. Granlee, W. F. Yardley, Joseph H. Wilds, E. C. Camp, H. T. W. Myratt, H. Franklin, M. W. Huffaker, Wm. Livingston, J. M. Harris, E. W. Adkins, W. R. McBeth, A. J. Ricks, Charles D. McGuffey, Henry Holloway, John C. Tate, H. C. Tarwater, W. G. Brownlow, A. S. Prosser, John Chumlee, David Brown, John L. Murphy, J. S. A. Blang, J. T. Doyle, E. P. Kinzel, John Currier, George W. Ross, W. O. White, B. P. Stacy, Joseph A. Cooper, Wm. B. Cooper, R. J. Allen, John T. Chiles, Wiley Mabry, L. H. Bowles, Chas. Morrow, M. A. Walker, Wm. Rule, David Lee, W. W. Wallace, Paul Sturm, John B. Brownlow, Nicholas Burger, John Gibbs, Edward Livingston, W. Y. C. Cox, A. S. Mariner, M. Ries, E. R. Hayes, G. L. Maloney, S. H. Johnson, James Rodgers, Thos. Rodgers, Sr., John B. Clotworthy, C. T. Beergen, T. M. Schaefer, W. J. Richards, E. Goetz, Isaac Lewis, Daniel T. Jones, David W. Sevier, G. R. Brantland, C. W. Hall, M. L. Phillips, John Hood, W. M. Schorn, John Kimbrough, Geo. W. Bridges, J. S. Riggs, J. C. Duff, A. C. E. Callen, John J. Hudgeons, Wm. C. Brandon, M. J. Childs, J. R. Robinson, C. L. Bowling, Joel Parker, James A. Doughty, Drewry Gossett, Stephen Hill, Isaac Low, Wm. F. Johnston, Jackson Hunter, John Brown, James M. Murphy, Bartley Giffin, S. W. Hyden, E. Hall, J. H. Burnett, G. W. Johnson, T. J. Mason, J. P. Edmondson, Wm. P. Jones, Richard Lebow, L. T. Shell, J. J. Crippen, W. R. Evans, P. C. Rutherford, James Pettitt, C. T. Davis, David Seages, W. J. Keith, John Holsey, Abraham Chinc, Dr. Hoard, Bartley Campbell, Lee Greer, Wm. Adams, J. B. Ford.

A very bad memory: Father—"Mary, my love do you remember the text of this morning?" Mary—"No, pa, I never can remember the text, I've such a bad memory." Mother—"By the way, did you notice Susan Brown?" Mary—"Oh, yes, what a bright!" She had on her last year's bonnet done up, a pea-green silk, a black lace mantilla, brown boots, an imitation honiton collar, a lava bracelet, her old earrings, and such a fan! O, my!" Mother—"Well, my dear, your memory is certainly bad."

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES, CARTER & ODELL, Agents, KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE.



Report of Sales from July 26th to August 26th, 1870.

- KNOXVILLE. Mrs. J. H. Tullock, J. A. Nickel, M. G. Lancaster, Mrs. J. H. Hineb, Cleveland, John Hamblight, Charleston, J. F. Tarhan, Chatata, Edward George, Rockford, David T. Taylor, J. W. George, L. A. Gourley, Louisville, Madison Cox, D. L. Stout, Concord, M. J. Berry, Johnson county, H. S. Seehorn, S. J. Monzie, R. Lowe, C. A. Meek, Jonesboro, W. Henry Maxwell, Jonesboro, Col. A. J. Brown, Ellen Babbs, Robert Pickens, Blount county, D. A. Carpenter, Powell's Sta., J. F. Saunders, Z. E. Connor.
- CHATTANOOGA. Mrs. David Musher, Thomas Crutchfield, W. S. Rouse, E. F. Shoos, Philip Richhorn, William Cotter, A. L. Miller, O. H. P. Wayne, American Springs, J. D. Bland, Miss Lena Bach, John S. Stewart, John's Danneburg, Sarah Hunt, G. W. Henry, Rockford.
- BRISTOL. Mrs. M. E. Parriek, W. F. Williams, D. W. Carter, W. A. B. Walter, John Key, V. Bagley, Miss Kate C. Esterson, Mrs. L. C. Good, J. M. Robinson.

475,000 OF THESE SEWING MACHINES NOW IN USE. Over 300 Already Sold in East Tennessee. 57 IN THE LAST MONTH.

Such success and the satisfaction they give, place this Machine, beyond controversy, as the best and most popular Machine in the world. CARTER & ODELL, AGENTS, Corner Church and Gay Streets, Knoxville, Tenn. aug28-tf.