



FACTS ABOUT EAST TENNESSEE. Answers to Correspondents.

NO. LVII. We have before us a very large number of letters of inquiry concerning East Tennessee. It is impossible for us to answer all the questions...

WATKINS, WIS., March 6, 1872. EDITORS CHRONICLE: Enclosed I send one dollar for your paper, (6 months). You reply to inquiries...

Yours truly, SAM'L C. JENNINGS. In reply we have to say: 1st. Our lands vary so much in price because they vary very much in quality...

2d. Does your soil vary much where level enough for cultivation?

Our lands may be divided into three classes: bottom, valley and ridge lands. The second is rolling and the third what might be expected from its name—level and rolling both...

3d. Is your timber large enough for sawing?

We have very fine timber in East Tennessee of almost every variety and good for sawing lumber. By the large quantities, lumber is worth from \$12 to \$15...

4th. What is your coldest and what your warmest weather?

Our warmest weather rarely exceeds 90 degrees. Our average temperature in the summer is 74 degrees. Our winters are not severe. The past one was one of our hardest...

We have before us letters written from the North where the writers speak of the thermometer as at 15 to 25 degrees below zero. The coldest weather we had in February was 21 degrees above zero...

When I see the thermometer standing at 20 degrees below zero at the North, whilst it is forty above here, and the people are out plowing in their shirt-sleeves without inconvenience, I realize some of the great benefits of your country...

A "Young Subscriber" of the CHRONICLE from Pittston, Pennsylvania, informs

us he is coming, and wants to know the route and fare, &c. As we have several other inquiries about this, we will answer thus: Persons coming here from the East should come via Washington, Lynchburg and Bristol...

We have several applications from gentlemen living North, in bad health, who want to come to East Tennessee, for several months as boarders, to see what effect our climate will have upon them...

In reply to parties inquiring of farms for sale. We invite their attention to our advertising columns. They will there find farms described and prices given.

OUR NEW CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

How the Majorities Stand. As will be seen from our special telegram from Nashville, the Democracy have re-districted the State to suit themselves. At the late hour the dispatch reached us, we can not do more than give the majorities in the counties of the new district.

The new county of Clay is on the Kentucky line, and is made from Overton, Jackson and Macon. Its vote we have not at hand now, but it is Democratic. Putnam, the other new county, lies just east of Cumberland, has about 1,500 voters and is Democratic.

We give below the majorities, figuring on the vote for '69 and '70 for Governor:

Table with 3 columns: County, Rep. Maj., Dem. Maj. Lists counties like Sevier, Knox, Union, Campbell, Anderson, Scott, Morgan, Cumberland, Putnam, Macon, Smith, Putnam, new county, White, De Kalb.

Democratic majority, not including vote of new counties, 2,800.

THE ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE ENGLAND'S QUEEN.

Details of Connor's Crime. A New York dispatch of the 14th says:

English papers received to-night are full of particulars of the assault of the Fenian, Arthur Connor, on the Queen. John Brown's testimony was as follows: "I saw this boy coming up between the two equestries; when I first saw him he was standing between the two equestries by the carriage door; I thought there was something wrong, and I pushed him back. Lord Charles Fitzroy told him to get out of the way; with that he ran round toward the Queen's side of the carriage by the back of the carriage; he made no remark; I followed him as fast as I could; he went to the side of the carriage, close to where the Queen was sitting; I saw him when I went round putting his hand right opposite the side where Her Majesty was sitting; he had his hand on top of the carriage, and I caught hold of him by the neck, and the other hand; on catching hold of him he dropped a pistol from his hand; it was the right hand he had the pistol in; the left was by the carriage. I think it was General Harding who picked up the pistol; I saw him with it in his hand when I turned round. I kept hold of the boy till some of the grooms and some of the equestries and a policeman came up; I then handed him over to the policeman and went away. The Queen, I think, was standing up in the carriage all this time. Her Majesty still remained in the carriage while it occurred."

Mark Twain on Editors.

In his new book, "Roughing It," Clemens says: "Nobody except he has tried it, knows what it is to be an editor. It is easy to scribble local rubbish, with the facts all before you; it is easy to clip selections from other papers; it is easy to string out a correspondence from any locality; but it is an unspeakable hardship to write editorials. Subjects are the troubles—the dreary lack of them, I mean. Every day it is a drag, drag, drag—think and worry and suffer—all the world is a dull blank, and yet the editorial columns must be filled. Only give the editor a subject, and his work is done—it is no trouble to write it up; but fancy how you would feel if you had to pump your brains dry every day in the week, fifty-two weeks in the year. It makes one low-spirited simply to think of it. The matter that each editor of a daily paper in America writes in the course of a year would fill from four to eight bulky volumes like this book. Fancy what a library an editor's work would make after twenty or thirty years' service. Yet people often wonder that Dickens, Scott, Bulwer Dumas, etc., have been able to produce so many books. If these authors had wrought as voluminously as newspaper editors do, the result would be something to marvel at indeed."

1872!

FIRST GUN OF THE CAMPAIGN! THE NEW HAMPSHIRE VICTORY.

THE GLORIOUS RESULT FULLY CONFIRMED.

Three Cheers for the Granite State! Concord, March 13.—174 towns give Straw 32,379 and Weston 29,812; Temperance, 338; Labor, 357 Legislators, 167 Republicans, 107; Democrats, Labor and Temperance, 2.

LATER.—Returns from 183 towns give Straw 33,889; Weston, 31,180; Blackman, 273; Cooper, 391. If the balance of the State, 50 towns, should vote as last year the result will be as follows: Straw, 38,490; Weston, 65,215; Blackman and Cooper, 987, giving Straw a majority of 1,288. The first four council districts have gone Republican, and the fifth Democratic. The first, second, third, fourth, fifth, seventh, ninth, and tenth Senatorial Districts are Republican. The sixth, eighth and tenth are Democratic and the eleventh doubtful. Rockingham, Cheshire, Stafford, Hillsboro and Sullivan are Republican. Merrimack, Belknap, Carroll and Coos are Democratic.

The House of Representatives will have a Republican majority of at least 40.

MANCHESTER, March 13.—Straw's majority is about 1,500. The Republicans held a jubilant meeting.

New Hampshire Election in Washington.

Crouse, of the New York Times, telegraphs from Washington of the election news as follows:

The effect of the New Hampshire elections here upon the Democrats has been decidedly interesting, as well as very curious. You cannot find a Democrat who ever expected, or even wanted, to carry New Hampshire. Such a danger was to have been avoided at any cost; success in that State would have given their party an overwhelming confidence that they would have died from political apoplexy next November; they would have had no incentive to work; they would have waxed fat and gross with the certain prospect of the spoils and in a state of supreme Democratic over-confidence; the Republicans would have stolen the victory out of their grasp. But there is another phase of the question, in the fact that some of the old Democratic war-horses, hitherto silent, are muttering curses this morning on the unholy alliance at Cincinnati. A prominent Ohio Democratic member of Congress, contemplating with disgust the Labor Reform vote in New Hampshire, denounced with much fervor the idea of tying the great Democratic Party, with its millions of voters, upon the tail of a party that, in the entire poll of the State vote, could not get enough to make a respectable show of scattering. As to the so-called Republicans, their feelings are gravely set forth in this morning's Democratic organ, the Patriot, which, not meaning to be sarcastic, says:

"It must be confessed that the impression produced by the speeches of Mr. Trumbull, Mr. Sumner and their associates upon the New England community is far less than their friends anticipated. This may perhaps be attributed in part to the course pursued by Senator Patterson and his followers, who out-heroded Herod in their support of Grant after having concerted with the Liberals here in the original opposition. That desertion will not profit Mr. Patterson much, for he has long since been registered for execution at the first opportunity. Having sacrificed the respect of those whom he deserted, he will not even gain the reward which treachery sought to acquire."

Opinions of the Press.

The decided victory of the 'straight-out' Republican ticket in New Hampshire is considered an important event in the political world. We give below the opinion of the leading representative papers on the result.

The Cincinnati Commercial, anti-Grant Republican, says:

The election in New Hampshire, yesterday, restores the Republican supremacy in that State. It does more; it shows the tenacity of the masses of men in adherence to the old parties. Only a few hundred citizens ventured outside the lines of the regular political army. The New Hampshire Republican State Convention, that put in the field the ticket elected yesterday, was particular to endorse the candidacy of Grant for re-election. The opponents of Grant were confident until within a fortnight of the defeat of the Republican ticket, and made their calculations upon that event. It must be admitted, therefore, that the triumph of the straight Republican ticket is under the circumstances, a success for Grant, and one that must increase the already formidable momentum to override all opposition to his nomination by the Philadelphia Convention.

[From the Washington Patriot, dem.]

Although this election brings no disappointment, its instruction is not to be despised. To make the Presidential election an assured success, all the elements of opposition must heartily combine upon a candidate who, while representing the great principle of reform in its best and broadest sense, should be free from all offensive record, and be commended to public confidence and favor by the absence of violent partisanship. The country can only be rescued from its present perils by the cordial co-operation of all good men, by concession, and by the compromise of past differences.

The Washington Chronicle, inclined to be Liberal Republican, says the victory is a significant one. It says:

That result, not to go into all the details naturally suggested, can only tend to further confuse the counsels of the national Democracy, which are already "confusion worse confounded," while it will surely increase the harmony and strength of the Republican party. Beyond this, it is as clearly a personal victory for President Grant, even his own enemies being the witnesses.

THE CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS MAP-PED OUT.

A District 200 Miles Long

Grey Uniforms at a Premium Now. [SPECIAL TO THE CHRONICLE.]

NASHVILLE, March 18.—The Re-districting Committee, appointed to re-arrange the Congressional Districts of the State, have agreed on the following districts:

The First District to be composed of the counties of Johnson, Carter, Sullivan, Washington, Greene, Hawkins, Hancock, Claiborne, Grainger, Jefferson, Hamblin and Cooke.

The Second District to be composed of the following counties: Sevier, Knox, Union, Campbell, Anderson, Scott, Morgan, Cumberland, Fentress, Overton, Clay, Jackson, Macon, Smith, Putnam, White and DeKalb.

The Third District to be composed of the following counties: Blount, Loudon, Roane, Monroe, McMinn, Polk, Bradley, James, Meigs, Rhea, Hamilton, Marion, Sequatchie, Bledsoe, Van Buren, Franklin and Grundy.

There is much alteration over the West Tennessee Districts. SHONBERG.

SUMNER WILL NOT PRESIDE AT CINCINNATI.

Chicago Rapidly Rebuilding.

CINCINNATI, March 18.—The Chronicle of this afternoon says, on authority of Senator Sumner, that he has neither consented nor been asked to preside over the Cincinnati Convention, and that, with his present opinions, he will decline to do anything of the kind.

BALTIMORE, March 18.—Jas. A. Wilson has been arrested on the charge of obtaining \$150,000 under false pretenses.

MEMPHIS, March 18.—A desperate fight occurred on President's Island, a few miles below this city, yesterday. Deputy Sheriff F. Rodegan went there for the purpose of arresting a negro named John White, who for some time has been the terror of the negroes living there. Rodegan was met by a large body of negroes, who professed to want to assist in the arrest, but they stated that White had fortified his cabin and would make a desperate fight. Rodegan approached the cabin and demanded the surrender of White, who refused, saying that he would be murdered by the negroes if he did. After some further parleying, one negro approached the cabin and was shot dead by White who rushed out and secured his gun. In a few minutes he shot another and secured his gun, but was wounded as he retreated to his cabin. White then opened a sharp fire, wounding four others. Rodegan, seeing that it was impossible to dislodge him, sent to the city for assistance. Deputy Sheriff Mike Pine, accompanied a posse and went over, and succeeded in taking measures to burn White's cabin. White then surrendered. After his arrest it was with great difficulty that the negroes were kept from shooting, they even threatening to shoot the officers if he was not delivered over to them. White was brought to the city and lodged in jail. The prisoner has served a regular term in the 3d Cavalry, and it is said, has killed several men before.

How Grant's Cabinet Live. Speaking of the members of the Cabinet, their way of life, their wives and their wealth, a correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, writing from Washington, says: "A very spirited and interesting woman has just been added to the Cabinet circle in the person of Mrs. Williams, wife of the Attorney General. She was a widow when she married Williams, a widower. Mrs. Williams is above the medium size, not far from forty years of age. She has light eyes, a good figure, and a very vivacious and inviting address. The Attorney General has taken a house on I street, which is generally thought to be the most elegant part of Washington. Williams himself is a man of common sense, and an excellent legal mind. He wields a decisive pen, and never puts his foot erroneously on any where. He is not possessed of any considerable means, and, in fact, it may be said that Williams, Belknap, Robeson and Boutwell are all poor. Boutwell sits at an ordinary boarding house table, and is said to save fully one-half his salary. He has a shrewd, economical, New England wife, who takes care that the vanities of this world shall not consume his substance. The rich men of the Cabinet are Delano, whom some allege is worth a million, and Fish, whose family is hereditarily well fixed. Cresswell, including his official salary, has probably an income of \$15,000 a year. The Solicitor General, Bristow, is a young man without fortune, but of the highest order of personal character and native manliness."

Women in Society.

Oliver Wendell Holmes has an article in the Atlantic for April on women, from which we extract the paragraph:

"A woman, notwithstanding she is the best of listeners, knows her business, and it is a woman's business to please. I don't say that it is not her business to vote, but I do say that the woman who does not please, is a false note in the harmonies of nature. She may not have youth or beauty, or even manner; but she must have something in her voice or expression, or both, which makes you feel better disposed toward your race to look at or to listen to. She knows that as well as we do; and her first question after you have been talking your soul into her consciousness is, 'did I please?' A woman never forgets her sex. She would rather talk with a man than an angel, any day."

Hard Times in Carter County—Court Matters.

ELIZABETHTON, TENNESSEE, March 15, 1872.

EDITORS CHRONICLE: Circuit Court is in session here, this week, and the all-absorbing topic of conversation is the great trial in the case of the State vs. Turner and Bowers, charged as aiders and abettors in the murder of George Shell. The trial has now consumed more than three days, and yet the examination of witnesses continues. More than a hundred and fifty witnesses were put upon their *voir dire* before a competent jury could be obtained. Fuhr, charged as the principal, will ask for a change of venue to the county of Sullivan. Maj. H. H. Ingersoll, Capt. J. L. R. Boyd, Col. W. C. Emmert and Hon. James White appear for the defense in the case now in progress and Messrs. Tipton, Singletary and Pettibone are assisting Attorney General Hacker in the prosecution.

Hon. James White is creating quite a flutter among turnpike presidents and directors, as the Commissioner to look after the interest of the State in regard to the State bonds issued in aid of turnpike roads, &c.

The people of this county complain terribly of hard times, but yet they support one more drinking saloon now than they did four months ago, and drunken men are thick as grasshoppers in haying time. Hay and straw are, in fact, really scarce and stock generally poor in consequence, and, in many instances, cattle have died from pure starvation. It is no uncommon thing to see farmers hauling hay, straw and fodder ten or twelve miles; but there is no real scarcity of corn and wheat, yet the price of each has advanced considerably.

Elizabethton needs a temperance society. HENRY.

Legislative Proceedings.

So far the proceedings of the Legislature have not been interesting. We give some of the more important proceedings reported.

Committee on Apportionment was appointed as follows:

State at Large—Mr. Frierson. First Congressional District—Mr. Carr. Second Congressional District—Mr. Parker. Third Congressional District—Mr. Clift. Fourth Congressional District—Mr. Jones. Fifth Congressional District—Mr. Cheatham. Sixth Congressional District—Mr. Gordon. Seventh Congressional District—Mr. McGlothlin. Eighth Congressional District—Mr. Harris.

COST OF PUBLISHING SUPREME COURT REPORTS.

By Mr. Martin: Joint resolution requesting the Comptroller to furnish a comparative statement of the cost of printing the Supreme Court reports under the act passed at the last session. Adopted.

HOUSE BILLS ON SECOND READING. Authorizing the election of a County Judge for Carroll county. Passed. Authorizing towns of 3,000 inhabitants to issue bonds to the amount of \$15,000. Passed. To expedite business in the various courts of the State. Passed. To appoint a commission for each grand division of the State to dispose of the accumulated business on the Supreme Court dockets. Passed. To regulate practice in the inferior and Supreme Courts. Passed. Thursday's Assembly proceedings were as follows: Senators Earnest, Gibson and Greene were appointed a committee to examine into the boundary dispute between Virginia and Tennessee. Mr. Gibson explained that in surveying the line between Virginia and North Carolina, before Kentucky and Tennessee were erected into independent States, there was a difference of seventeen miles between the surveyors representing the two States. In 1820, after Tennessee and Kentucky became States, this boundary dispute was revived and was settled by a joint commission appointed by the two States. The northern line was adopted from Cumberland Gap to the Tennessee river, where the southern line was followed to the Mississippi river, thus cutting a strip of seventeen miles off this State from the Tennessee river to the Mississippi. This settled the question between Tennessee and Kentucky. Virginia now claimed that the southern line was the correct one, and that a strip of Tennessee territory seven miles wide extending from Cumberland Gap to the North Carolina boundary belonged to Virginia. The Banner gives the following summary of the proceedings:

The economical mood of the House was further evidenced by abolishing two clerkships, and refusing to make a small appropriation for postage stamps. A resolution offered by Mr. Enloe looks to saving a large amount of State warrants which were put "up the spout" on State prison account. It will take \$20,000 in cash to redeem them. Mr. McGhee introduced a bill which provides for canceling, instead of burning Bank of Tennessee notes. Any way will suit us, so the stuff is gotten rid of as quickly as possible. House bill with regard to the issue of bonds by small towns—"of not less than 1,500 nor more than 20,000 inhabitants"—and that amending the act of last session, for the admission of patients to the Insane Asylum, were passed on third reading, and considerable new business was introduced. We take the Banner's summary of Legislative proceedings, for, as a whole, it is uninteresting. The Banner says: The most important business acted upon yesterday in the General Assembly was the passage by the House of Mr. Martin's bill for the resale of lands heretofore sold for taxes. After a breezy debate, that body refused to amend that provision of the bill which vests in the Governor the appointment of the Commissioners to sell such lands, but the Senate thought differently, and made the office elective by the County Courts.