



FROM UPPER EAST TENNESSEE.

The Home of Hon. R. R. Butler—Johnson County—Its Soil and Climate.

TAYLORSVILLE, Oct. 6, 1873.

Taylorsville is a mountain town and is the capital of Johnson county. It is a beautiful place, high and healthy, and the best summer resort in all the country. Were I in search of health I would certainly go to Taylorsville. There the air is perfectly pure, and the water unsurpassed. It is a desirable place any way you take it. The citizens are hospitable, intelligent and refined. There is a school here that would do credit to your city, or any other city. Nearly two hundred pupils are being educated by competent teachers. The social element is admirable. The country contiguous is rich and productive, and the population industrious and wealthy. The buildings are tastefully constructed, and some of them very fine and costly. Hon. R. R. Butler has a magnificent residence, but few finer in the State. He has displayed remarkably good taste in its construction.

Speaking of Judge Butler, reminds me that I was intimately acquainted with him in early life. I knew him when he was so poor that he was not able to buy decent clothes. He was brought up in a tailor's shop, had to make the fires, black boots, sweep out the shop, heat the smoothing irons and do all sorts of drudgery. He afterwards learned the tailor's trade and made a first-rate workman. At an early day he made his way to this place, where he has been ever since, and was not worth a dollar when he reached it. What a wonderful change has been wrought in his circumstances since that unpromising period! He is now a wealthy man, worth his thousands of dollars and still accumulating. He has always been sober, frugal, honest and industrious. He had natural ability of a high order, as is evidenced by the enviable position he now occupies. He studied law, went to the General Assembly of Tennessee and afterwards to Congress where he is now. His last contest was with Col. W. B. Carter, a gentleman of considerable ability and of irreproachable character. He distanced him in the struggle, beating him over fifteen hundred votes. He fought against wind and tide. No man ever confronted stronger and more bitter opposition. But he was equal to the emergency, and came out of the contest master of the situation. He is a tough customer to handle, and those who may attempt it in the future will find this out. He is immensely popular throughout his district, and stands high at home. Here where he has spent the prime and vigor of his manhood, he is highly respected. His nature is warm and genial, and he will go to any extent to aid and accommodate a friend. And let me tell you that he is to-day infinitely a better man than many of his calumniators.

I was perfectly delighted with Johnson county. It is a great county, great in her mineral resources, great in the fertility of her soil and great in the noble population within her borders. A more hospitable people never breathed the breath of life. Their homes are open to you, and you meet with a generous welcome and reception. I speak understandingly on this subject. My own reception was cordial, and my recollections of the place and people will always constitute a green spot in my future career. I was the guest of T. S. Smith, Esq., where I fared sumptuously. He has a lovely home, and is surrounded by an amiable and intelligent family. Mr. Smith is a fine specimen of the true gentleman, is intelligent, dignified and generous.

I had gone to Johnson county in the interest of agriculture, and had an appointment to address the farmers on the 6th of this month. There was a large gathering, and I will add, an enthusiastic one. I was astonished to find the farmers so thoroughly aroused. They are far ahead of many of the counties that boast of their privileges. They are progressive men, pushing ahead with their work, and building up their highly favored section. They have an excellent farming region, and one of the best grass sections we have. They are turning their attention to grazing, and raise for the markets fine cattle, mules and sheep. There is one interest they are neglecting—that of cultivating the cranberry, which grows to perfection in this country. It is indigenous to this region, and thousands of dollars could be made at a nominal cost by cultivating it. The berry is large and luscious, though in its wild state. An enterprising man could take hold of this interest and make a fortune.

From Taylorsville I made my way to Abingdon, Va., traveling through a large portion of Washington county. The Virginians are "some" on "brag," but a fairer in their "come out." I have not found, anywhere, deader farmers than those of Washington county, and I was told there was not, perhaps, a farmer's club in the State! They live on their ancestral blood!

ALONZO DANTE.

Chandler's Buggy.

[Donn Platt's London Letter.]

In European hotels no gas is ever found in bed-rooms, and the candles and soap are charged among the extras, to the full value of each candle, whether burned or not, and each cake of soap, let it be washed away or returned to the landlady. The result is that the female mind, always liable to spasms of economy, moves its possessor to a great seizure of the candles. An English nobleman either burns the candles all night or quarrels next morning until they are stricken off the bill.

Not a bad story is current among Americans in Europe in this connection, concerning our great Michigan Senator Chandler. While making his grand tour of Europe he encountered his friend, Gen. Le Pevre, a distinguished linguist, then United States Consul at Nuremberg. The conversation turning on bills presented by

landlords, the Senator said he could not complain. His bills, compared to those he had to pay in Washington, were reasonable enough.

"But there is one thing that puzzles me," he continued: "wherever I go, if but for one night, I am charged with a buggy. Now the charge is low enough if I ever had the buggy, but I haven't seen a buggy since I left the States."

Our Consul was bothered. He asked at last to look at the bill, and found the learned Senator had mistaken the French word "bugie" for the honest American one, "buggy."

BAPTISTS IN COUNCIL.

Meeting of the Educational Convention—A Permanent Organization Effected.

Session of the General Association of East Tennessee.

MORRISTOWN, Oct. 11, 1873.

The adjourned meeting of the Baptist Educational Convention, which held its first session at Mossy Creek, on the 23d of July last, reassembled at the Baptist church in this place on yesterday, Rev. N. B. Goforth, of Mossy Creek, presiding, and a good attendance.

The Committee appointed at the first meeting to draft a constitution made their report, which was adopted and a

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

Effected by the election of the following officers:

Rev. J. F. B. Mays, President; Rev. T. C. Teasdale, 1st Vice President; Rev. A. M. Cartledge, 2d Vice President; W. A. G. Brown, Secretary and R. R. Bryan, Treasurer.

The Convention then being ready for business, educational matters were discussed at some length, and the desirability of the early establishment of a denominational paper to be located at Knoxville, fully set forth.

The same matter was still further discussed at the night session and the session this morning with great earnestness. The members of the different Associations throughout East Tennessee, are alive to the importance of having a Church organ, through which her claims can be set forth to the world, and will no doubt have an additional incentive from the fact that the papers of the two Methodist Churches are soon to be removed to Knoxville. The design is to raise a sufficient amount to guarantee its success, and as soon as the sum determined on is raised, to commence publication at once. This can be done easily with the proper effort, and with the strong membership of Baptists throughout East Tennessee, to say nothing of other points, it can and would have the largest circulation of any religious paper in this section.

SECOND DAY.

The Educational Convention resumed its deliberations at 7 P. M., Saturday. The resolution recommending Bristol Female College as worthy the sympathy and patronage of the denominations was taken up. Rev. E. Dodson, who obtained the floor gave, way for the reading of a paper by B. G. Maynard, on symmetrical education.

Rev. T. T. Eaton said that he feared the public school system would not work the grand results hoped for by us. We needed teachers' institutes to prepare teachers; that he favored the idea held by the paper read—that the teacher should know how to develop all the powers of the person—the individual.

Rev. Dr. Goforth questioned the propriety of endorsing the Bristol Female College. He did not think the Convention should endorse this institution and thus establish a precedent which might hamper or embarrass the future operations of the body.

Prof. R. R. Bryan, of Mossy Creek, moved an amendment to the resolution by adding Mossy Creek College, which was accepted.

The Convention adjourned to meet at the call of the Executive Committee.

General Association.

The General Association of East Tennessee met Saturday morning at the Baptist Church at 11 A. M. The introductory sermon was preached by Rev. J. F. Kefauver, of Madisonville, after which the Association adjourned until 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Association met at the appointed hour, I. B. Kimbrough in the chair, and organized by the election of officers as follows:

Rev. I. B. Kimbrough, President.
" J. F. B. Mays, 1st Vice President.
" N. B. Goforth, 2d "

" J. F. Kefauver, 3d "

Mr. M. N. Garrett, Rec. Sec'y.

Rev. J. F. B. Mays, Cor. Sec'y.

On taking his seat, Mr. Kimbrough remarked that it was customary for the President to at least return his thanks for the honor conferred, and he hoped the brethren present would assist him in performing the duties of his office and that the Association might prove peaceful and harmonious.

Before commencing the regular business, Rev. Dr. Teasdale announced that he had on hand a few copies of his sermons which he would dispose of during the progress of the meeting.

DISCUSSION.

Rev. Thos. T. Eaton, offered a resolution, prefaced by a few explanatory remarks, in regard to certain action taken by the Evangelical Alliance concerning the suppression of the resolution offered in that body by Dr. Curry on religious liberty, which was received with approbation by a large number, but after some discussion was condensed by Mr. Eaton into the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the General Association of East Tennessee heartily approve of the principles of absolute religious liberty; that we oppose any religious tests whatever in civil affairs, and earnestly disapprove of the efforts now making to intro-

duce a religious amendment into the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That we tender our earnest thanks to Dr. Curry for the noble and fearless manner in which he has so ably defended the blood-bought principle of our faith—soul-freedom.

The discussion was participated in by Rev. Messrs. Montgomery, Bradley, Kimbrough and Goforth.

Mr. Eaton explained that, while he had endorsed Dr. Curry's sentiments, yet, he was of the opinion that he was out of his element in the Alliance, which, he charged, had broken faith with the Baptists.

Rev. Messrs. Tupper, Graves and Chaudoin were then severally introduced to the Association and, on motion, they, together with other visiting brethren, were invited to seats.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

The President announced the chairmen of the standing committees as follows, stating that the remainder would be filled hereafter:

On Finance—Rev. C. E. Dunn.
Foreign Missions—Rev. T. C. Teasdale.
Home Missions—Rev. N. B. Goforth.
Sabbath Schools—Rev. A. M. Cartledge.
Books and Periodicals—Rev. Dr. Mays.
Ministerial Education—Rev. J. P. Kefauver.

Nomination of the Executive Committee—Rev. S. H. Smith.

Introductory sermon and to choose the place of holding next meeting—Rev. T. T. Eaton.

The importance of Church periodical literature was urged by Rev. Messrs. Montgomery, Graves, Kefauver and others and the introduction of the *Home and Foreign Mission Journal*, represented by Dr. Chaudoin, highly recommended.

On motion of Dr. Teasdale, the hours for business were designated from 8 A. M. to 12 M., and from 2 to 5 P. M., with night sessions if necessary.

PREACHING ON SABBATH.

The pulpits of the different churches, were filled as follows:

Baptist Church—Rev. H. A. Tupper, at 10:30 A. M.; Rev. J. R. Graves at 3 P. M.; Rev. W. N. Chaudoin at 7 P. M.

Methodist Church—Rev. Dr. Mays at 10:30 A. M.

Presbyterian Church—Rev. T. T. Eaton, at 10:30 A. M.

The pulpit of the colored Baptist Church was also filled.

After transacting routine business and the discussion briefly of general subjects the Convention adjourned until Monday morning at 8 o'clock.

CHRISTIAN COURTESY.

The Quarterly Conference of the M. E. Church, South, was to have met here yesterday, but generously gave way to their Baptist brethren and adjourned to Mossy Creek, where they are now in session.

SECOND DAY—MONDAY.

The Association met at 8 o'clock Monday morning at the Baptist Church, Rev. I. B. Kimbrough, D. D., presiding. Devotional exercises were conducted by Dr. Kimbrough, after which the minutes of the first day's session were read by the Secretary and after slight alteration approved.

Letters were read from Hiwassee Association and Buffalo Creek Church, appointing delegates to the General Association.

Before commencing the ordinary business Rev. Dr. Teasdale offered a resolution expressive of the sympathy of the General Association for Memphis, now stricken with the pestilence of yellow fever from Memphis.

The resolution was supported by Dr. Mays, who cited the efficacy of prayer in the case of Knoxville's providential deliverance from cholera. Dr. Teasdale then offered fervent prayer for the stay of the epidemic in the stricken city.

The report of Rev. D. M. Breaker, corresponding Secretary, was read and adopted.

Dr. Teasdale made some remarks urging the necessity of simplifying the business of the Association and avoiding a multiplicity of reports.

The report of J. L. Moses, Treasurer, was adopted.

On motion the regular order of business was suspended, when the committee appointed to determine the place of holding the next annual meeting reported in favor of Chattanooga, with Rev. Dr. J. M. L. Burnett to preach the introductory sermon, and Rev. A. M. Cartledge as alternate.

Rev. S. H. Smith reported the Executive Committee for the ensuing year, which report was adopted.

After some discussion on the financial affairs of the Ocoee Association, the report of the Committee on

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

was read by Dr. T. C. Teasdale, urging the support of the missionaries and the dissemination of literature, showing the workings of the mission board in distant lands in a forcible and eloquent manner. Remarks on the subject were also made by various members, and upwards of \$800, by *pro rata* of East Tennessee, for the support of missionaries in China subscribed. The report of Dr. Teasdale was then adopted.

While the subscriptions were being received, the enthusiasm was very great, many of those present being affected to tears; especially was the emotion manifested when the venerable Elder Taylor, whose locks are white with the frosts of more than three score and ten winters, arose in his seat and with streaming eyes and quivering voice, adding his contributions to the mission fund, and regretted that he could not do more.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Association met at 2 P. M., Dr. Kimbrough in the chair and opened with prayer by Rev. A. M. Cartledge and Dr. S. H. Smith and Messrs. Norton and Garrett were appointed a committee to revise the list of ministers. The report of the committee on Domestic Missions, was read by Rev. N. B. Goforth, who made some remarks on the subject, being followed by Dr. Mays and others.

An amendment to raise the sum of \$8,000 for home mission work also elicited considerable discussion.

A resolution was offered by Rev. Mr.

Eaton, looking to the unification of Baptists throughout the State, which was adopted, and delegates appointed to attend a meeting to be held at Murfreesboro' on the Friday before the second Sunday in April, 1874.

The Association assumed the indebtedness of the Marion Association, amounting to something over \$500 for pay due missionaries.

Mr. Eaton offered a resolution looking to the holding of a ministers' institute at the next meeting of the General Association in Chattanooga.

PERSONAL.

The *person* of the Association is such as would reflect credit on any body of men, especially earnest, working Christians, such as they are. The newspaper interests were well represented by Dr. Graves, of Memphis, Dr. Tupper, Dr. Chaudoin and Rev. B. G. Maynard, the latter of Bristol, who is now conducting a monthly journal at that place. Mr. M. was formerly connected with the secular press, where he acquired the deserved reputation of a brilliant writer. Messrs. Henry Davis and John Cruze, Jr., are in attendance from Knoxville, making a strong delegation from that place.

PRESIDENT GRANT ON THE PANIC.

His Views as to Resumption—Favors a Postoffice Banking System.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 13.—President Grant, yesterday, in an interview said he thought that the panic generally through the country differed essentially both in cause and effect from any similar event of which he had knowledge. When such events have heretofore taken place distrust has been occasioned as to the currency in circulation. Every one in possession of currency would rush to the banks with it, or spend it in the most liberal manner. But now currency, instead of being depreciated, is actually becoming daily more valuable. He thought he saw in passing events the first steps toward resumption, for the reason panics generally occur when the country lacks prosperity, such as from the failure of crops, over-purchases from abroad, &c. In this instance the panic has occurred in the midst of the greatest general prosperity. He believed he was correct in saying that our exports since the beginning of the present fiscal year have exceeded our imports, and that too at a time when comparatively no cotton, the largest single item of exports, was not moving. Every thing we produce is in great abundance, and the demand for it abroad is beyond the supply we have to spare, our manufactures are prosperous and many articles which have been imported are to a large extent not only produced at home but we are actually competing in the supply of foreign markets.

The aid recently rendered in the purchase of an unusually large number of bonds, was not so much real as moral. The fact is, the money corporations of the country had become startled and in turn startled the whole country. Had not the Treasury seemed to aid them in some way, the fright would have become more general and the consequence to the country more fatal. As it was he really believed the effect was going to be beneficial in many ways to the country at large, though the cost to some individuals deserving of a better fate may be severe. A return to a specie basis can not be effected except by a shrinkage of values. This always works hard to a large class of people who keep all they are worth in margins. This shrinkage has now taken place. Disasters to individuals have already overtaken them, and it is to be sincerely hoped the advantage may be retained in order to reach a solid financial basis.

Already the currency has been appreciated to about par with silver. He wondered that silver is not now pouring out. When this should take place, his theory is that the country could absorb from two to three hundred millions of it. This would prove a great benefit in several ways. It would supply a market for a number of years, for a product of our mines now becoming a drug. It would take the place of forty millions of fractional currency, about the amount of change that experience has proved to be necessary for the transaction of business, and will become the currency which will be needed in small amounts. He believed that silver once more in circulation would never be at a discount, and the fluctuations from that point would be in appreciation of value of our paper money.

As to the Legislation, the President said he thought much upon the subject, and if he were now engaged in writing his annual message to Congress he should recommend positive authority to re-issue the forty-four millions of reserve, a free banking law, with the same protection to bill-holders as now, a repeal of the clause requiring a reserve for the protection of depositors, a per centage of the other reserve to be in gold and that increased in a regular ratio until the whole reserve would be in gold. This could be solely effected by requiring such institutions to save the whole or a large per centage of the gold interest paid to banks on their bonds held by the Treasurer of the United States for the protection of bill-holders. He also favored an absolute prohibition to the payment of interest on deposits. The President did not contend that he would be right in these recommendations, but they embodied the views which his unadvised reflections had brought to him.

There was no question but that much demoralizing and injurious speculation and gambling was caused by the accumulation of capital in large centres, during a portion of the year, when money is not required for the moving of products by the payment of interest on deposits. This leads country bankers, merchants and others to deposit in city banks, principally in New York, to make this money earn something during the period, when they do not wish to use it. Banks paying interest on deposits cannot afford to hold the money idle, hence gambling on fancy stocks, millions of which, as an investment would

not support a family, even on the more economical manner. The building of railroads that are not wanted, and which can not for years pay running expenses, etc. Such gambling and speculation, had, he trusted received a blow from which he hoped they never would recover. The President said that unless his mind should undergo a change he would recommend a post office bank. This would give an institution in which every body would have great confidence, and within the reach of every one who can approach a money order post office. He should recommend the payment of four per cent. to depositors and the conversion of deposits either in outstanding United States bonds, or into new four and a half per cent. bonds and the taking up of a corresponding amount of those outstanding.

HOME NEWS.

Storm on the Eastern Coast.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 11.—The Monongahala encountered rough weather off Nantucket and lost her starboard cutter and split her sails.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 11.—Satanta and Big Tree have been released.

An arrival at this port reports very heavy weather on the Gulf on the 9th.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 10.—Six hundred employees of the Southwark foundry have struck in consequence of the reduction of hours and wages.

BOSTON, Oct. 10.—The anniversary of the birth-day of Father Matthew was appropriately celebrated here to-day by the Sons of Temperance.

AUGUSTA, GA., Oct. 10.—Hon. Alfred Cumming, Governor of Utah during President Buchanan's administration, died at his residence near this city last night.

Additional contributions were forwarded to Memphis and Shreveport to-day.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10.—A convention of prominent gentlemen, who are interested in the immediate construction of the Chicago and Southern Atlantic Railroad, elected Gov. Magoffin, of Kentucky, President. Several Vice Presidents were also elected.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 10.—An overland mail coach was robbed near Redding this morning by four men. They got Wells & Fargo's box, containing nearly two thousand dollars, and about two thousand from the passengers. The robbers escaped. The Sheriff's posse is in pursuit.

BOSTON, Oct. 10.—Pare & Co.'s box factory was burned, loss \$50,000. One hundred men are thrown out of employment.

UTICA, Oct. 10.—The State Temperance Convention has assembled, only 50 delegates in attendance. There has been no nomination for State officers.

BOSTON, Oct. 10.—An unknown British schooner was discovered bottom up below here to-day. The body of a woman, somewhat mutilated about the head, was found lashed to the wreck. It is supposed that all perished.

FOREIGN.

Humored Victory for the Carlists.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—The Carlists profess to have received information that Gen. Otto, on the 6th inst., defeated and routed the army of Gen. Marceon, near Citauqui and compelled it to retreat 15 miles southwest of Pampeluna, leaving behind a large number of dead and wounded. The Carlists claim this as the greatest victory of the campaign.

The English schooner, *Mischief*, was wrecked and was totally lost but the crew was saved.

GENEVA, Oct. 10.—The Count de Chambord has taken up his residence in Saccoc, two miles from this city.

PARIS, Oct. 10.—In the Bazaine court martial to-day, the hearing of M. Riviere's report was concluded, and the documents appended were read. One relates to the dispatches sent and received by the accused and shows the miscarriage of those which Bazaine addressed to McMahon which precipitated the catastrophe at Sedan.

Count de Chambord has left Frotzдорff. His destination is unknown.

Grevy, formerly President of the Assembly, will soon publish letters declaring himself in favor of the Republic.

Provisions for Destitute Americans in Vienna.

VIENNA, Oct. 11.—Mr. Jay, American Minister at Vienna, has written to Washington, recommending that provisions be made for sending home from Vienna a number of waiters, laborers and other Americans who are now in this city in a destitute condition. Many travelers who held letters of credit from suspended banking houses in the United States find themselves without funds, and are compelled to accept friendly subscriptions to enable them.

Change of Government.

PARIS, Oct. 11.—Twenty-seven members of the Municipal Council of Paris have published an address, in which they declare that the Assembly has no right to alienate national sovereignty. They affirm that a majority of the people respect the claim of Count de Chambord to the throne of France, and request deputies from the Department of the Seine to declare frankly how they propose to vote when the question of the change in Government is brought in the Assembly.

Insurgent Defeat in Spain.

MADRID, Oct. 13.—The Insurgents fleet has been defeated by the National squadron. The fight took place on last Saturday afternoon near Cartagena and lasted about two hours. The insurgent vessels were considerably injured and were compelled to return to Cartagena harbor. The Government squadron consisted of the *Almasa*, *Villoria*, *Carmen* and two smaller vessels. Admiral Toboz, was in command. The Insurgent fleet numbered four vessels. There is a rumor that Talon had been captured, but the Government has received no such intelligence and it is thought to be untrue. There is great rejoicing here over this victory.