



FACTS ABOUT EAST TENNESSEE.

Farms and Farming in East Tennessee.

Our correspondents generally inquire about the farms in this region of country, and what are the most common products. Unlike, of course, the Great West, most of the valuable lands were entered many years ago, and much of them have been under more or less degree of cultivation. Under the old system of labor the tendency was to an accumulation of a large tract so as to give work to the more men. There are now many plantations containing from 500 to 1,500 or more acres of land. Since the emancipation of the slaves, these farms are larger than can be profitably managed with hired labor, consequently a great deal of tillable land is neglected. The owners, not desiring to retain so much unproductive property, are willing to sell, but the same reasons they have for selling are an objection to buying. The only way to obviate this difficulty is for a number of persons from the same neighborhood in any Northern locality to unite in buying these farms and divide them up into smaller tracts. This will afford an opportunity to settle down together and be neighbors, and will remove an objection which is urged against leaving a home where their associations are already formed and resettling among strangers.

We know of some large farms for sale, which lie near each other, containing land enough for quite a colony. In past years whole townships of land in the West have been settled by families who were acquainted in the East, and the same to a less extent might be done in coming South.

Having said the above about farms, we may suggest some information about farming here. To begin with, there is a ready market at home for all the land will produce. We hear no such cries here as at the far West about the cost of transportation of surplus products to market being more than the original price. Many parts of this State and especially the Eastern portion, is destined eventually to be a manufacturing district, when the consumer will come to the very doors of a farmer to obtain what he wishes to eat. Besides being a good agricultural region, there are hills and mountains containing coal and the metallic ores, which will require consumers to explore and bring this wealth to the hands of an anxious world.

Our farming lands, although not uniformly rich like the great prairies of the West, are still more fertile than those of the New England States or the hill portions of the Middle States. In close proximity to the banks of coal and iron, are beautiful valleys and coves, which can be made into good grain and grazing farms.

The mineral lands of this region of country are destined at no distant day to supply the South Atlantic trade with iron and coal. Only railroad communication is now wanting to open these immense deposits of coal to an extent which will surprise the world. Now is the time to secure in advance these advantages, and there will never be a time when real estate can be bought so low as at the present.

While Mr. Greeley was saying to the young men, "Go West," he might in the same breath have said to the older men, "Go South." Capital and acquired skill are required here to develop the resources of this interesting region.

It may not be amiss to repeat what may have been stated in former numbers of our paper many times, that for farming, our short and mild winters should be taken into account. What will only winter one horse or cow north of the Ohio river, will carry two or more through here. One who has never visited the South, it can hardly be possible to convince of the great difference in climate. This difference not only is a great item so far as personal feeling and enjoyment is concerned, but in the question of expense in wintering stock, and of doing farm work at a season when at the North the ground is solid with frost.

We might write much more as bearing upon this subject, but our readers will have seen that we can offer superior advantages to all who will come and try the New England of the South, or as our Swiss friends say, "the Switzerland of America."

Anna Dickinson keeps a grocery in Boston. She caught a young chap tapping her till. But she wasn't strong enough to hold him till help came, and he escaped. If it had been father Anna he wouldn't have got off so easily.

WASHINGTON.

THE MEXICAN VETERANS.

They Call Upon the President at the White House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16. The convention of Mexican war veterans, at their meeting this morning, passed a resolution that the convention, upon its adjournment to-day will forward, under the direction of the presiding officer, to the Executive Mansion, for the purpose of presenting their respects and congratulations to their illustrious commander and friend the President of the United States, that they inform him of the measures they propose, and invite him to participate in the re-union and the deliberations of the convention. The committee appointed to ascertain at what hour the President would receive the convention committee was appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws for the brotherhood, and another committee to prepare a memorial to Congress. A resolution was adopted requesting the War Department to furnish to the convention for preservation, copies of the muster rolls of those who took part in the Mexican war. The convention then proceeded in a body, to the Metropolitan Methodist Church, where Gen. J. S. Negly, of Pennsylvania, delivered an address. A poem was recited by Gen. Albert Pike. There were other exercises, interspersed with music by the Marine band, and the band from Fort McHenry.

General Albert Pike delivered an original poem and recited his battle of Buena Vista before the Mexican veterans to-day.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 17.—The Mexican Veterans at their meeting this morning agreed upon a memorial to Congress, asking pensions for those who were engaged in that war or their surviving widows and children, in accordance with previous arrangements. The Convention in a body, proceeded to the Executive Mansion and arranged themselves in line in the east room where the President entered, and was received by ex-Governor Herbert, of Louisiana, who, as Marshal of the Convention, said the Convention were glad to recognize in him an old companion-in-arms in the glorious and victorious battles in Mexico. The President bowed his thanks in reply, and then accompanied by Gen. Denver, the President of the Convention, passed from one veteran to another, shaking hands.

Numerous Incidents.

Among the incidents were the following: Colonel Ruddack, of Maryland, asked permission, which was granted, to pin on the President's coat the rosette, the badge of that State. Gen. Cadwallader, of Pennsylvania, presented to the President in a few humorous remarks an old colored man named Benjamin Johnson, who, during the Mexican war, served as General Scott's cook. One of Grant's classmates at West Point made known the fact to him and a brief but pleasant conversation followed. Among the spectators were Gen. Sherman, Senator Fenlon and a number of ladies. The President and members of the Convention seemed to be much gratified with the meeting. The convention then returned to their hall to resume business. President Grant was a Lieutenant and regimental quartermaster of the United States Fourth Infantry during the war.

Upon the return of the Mexican war veterans to their hall, the President called their attention to a beautiful vase which had been placed upon a center table in front of the platform, and which came from South Carolina. He asked the Convention to receive it standing. He then called upon Judge Mackey, of South Carolina, to give its history. The vase stands upon a square base of about ten or twelve inches and three inches in height, resting upon eagles' claws, all of solid silver and beautifully chased in frost work, representing the charge and repulse at New Orleans. This vase was purchased solely by the ladies of South Carolina, two thousand subscribers for that purpose, and bore the following inscription on the front: "Presented by the ladies of South Carolina to Major General Andrew Jackson, January 8th, 1815." The inscriptions on the adverse were the coat of arms of South Carolina with a motto on both sides in full: "Presented by General Andrew Jackson to Captain W. B. Stanley, in trust for the last survivor of the Palmetto Regiment."

Judge Mackey said the vase was presented to General Jackson by the ladies of the Thirty-ninth Congressional District of South Carolina at the close of the war of 1812. General Jackson bequeathed it to the State to be given to the man who in the next foreign war should be entitled to it by acts of valor and gallantry. It was decided after the last war that no one man should be selected to hold it and it was presented to W. C. Stanley, to hold in trust for the last survivor of the Palmetto Regiment.

A resolution was adopted asking Congress to remove the disabilities of those who took part in the Mexican war, but who engaged in the late civil war, from receiving pensions.

Judge Mackey then reported a constitution and by-laws for the government of the permanent Association, to be known as The National Association of Veterans of the Mexican War, and providing for its officers the mode of management, and for an annual meeting in Washington on the 23d day of February, that being one of the days upon which the battle of Buena Vista was fought, as well as being the birth day of Washington.

Dr. Todd, of Ohio, offered a resolution tendering the thanks of the convention to Dr. Tiffany and the authorities of the Metropolitan church for the favors extended to them in the use of the church yesterday, which was adopted.

J. W. Griffith, of Iowa, offered a resolution which was adopted, urging all delegates to use their influence with the State Legislatures to pass joint resolutions, calling upon Members of Congress to pass acts carrying out the objects of this convention. The convention elected the

following officers of the permanent Association: President, Gen. Geo. Cadwallader. Also a Vice President and a Counselor from each State and Territory, five Secretaries and a Treasurer. Those representing the District of Columbia, were Vice President, Gen. J. W. Denver; Counselor, Gen. Albert Syke; First Secretary, A. M. Kenaday. The convention to-night adjourned sine die. The proceedings were harmonious, and the delegates rejoiced that the old friendships had been renewed in their persons, coming from all sections of the Union.

No Troops for Texas.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The Attorney General this afternoon sent the following telegram to Gov. Davis, of Texas, in response to his second call for military assistance:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, WASHINGTON, January 17, 1874. To Governor E. J. Davis, Austin Texas:

Your telegram stating that according to the Constitution of Texas, you were Governor until the 28th of April and that Hon. Richard Coke has been inaugurated and will attempt to seize the Governor's office and buildings, and calling upon the President for military assistance has been referred by him to me for an answer, and I am instructed to say that after considering the fourth section of article four, of the Constitution of Texas, providing that the Governor shall hold his office for the term of four years from the time of his installation under which you claim, and section three of the Election Declaration attached to the said Constitution under which you are chosen, and which provides that the State and other officers elected thereunder shall hold their respective offices for the term of years prescribed by the Constitution, beginning from the day of election, under which the Government that claims the office, and more than four years having expired since your election, he is of the opinion that your right to hold the office of Governor at this time, is at best, so doubtful that he does not feel warranted in furnishing United States troops to aid you in holding further possession of it, and he therefore declines to comply with your request.

GEO. H. WILLIAMS, Attorney General.

The Texas Mob.

AUSTIN, TEXAS, Jan. 19.—Gov. Davis still holds out and no transfers of either State offices has been made. His friends say he will await the result of the Cabinet meeting at Washington to-day.

This evening seven of the ring leaders of the mob who arrested the Mayor yesterday were arrested on civil process, they being four negroes and three whites. This caused quite a sensation in the basement of the capitol, but no demonstrations were made and everything is otherwise quiet.

HOME NEWS.

Bold Robbery in Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, Jan. 17.—The stage which left Malvern yesterday for Hot Springs was stopped by a band of five highwaymen, about five miles from Hot Springs, who captured the mail bags and about \$2,000 worth of valuables from the fourteen passengers, and, taking one of the stage horses, decamped.

Horrible Fratricide.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 17.—Bob Turner, of Potosi, Grant county, Wisconsin, has been arrested for the murder of his brother, Albert. The inquest, which has just been concluded, revealed a bloodthirsty propensity on the part of Bob. The murdered man was killed with an axe, his head being nearly severed from his body, as he was coming out of a mine hole (shaft) in which he had been at work. He fell back speechless and never moved.

The murderer then called to another brother, who was in an adjoining shaft, and this brother, named Newton, commenced climbing out. When he reached the surface he saw the body of his murdered brother, Albert, and was about to run, when Bob seized him, and, showing him the bloody axe, threatened to kill him instantly, unless he would swear to assist in pulling the body away, and to preserve silence.

This Newton, assented to, but on the first opportunity he escaped to Potosi, where he gave the alarm and the murderer fled to Lancaster. He was pursued and arrested and lodged in prison where he soon attempted the life of his keeper.

It has just come to light that a boy named Nuley was murdered by Turner, near California, on December 23d, his neck being almost severed from his body by an axe, several other mysterious murders having taken place in localities which Turner had been seen.

The Prisoner Makes a Confession.

Marshal Bennett visited the prisoner and asked him to confess, if he had any hand in the killing. He finally confessed that he remembered killing two men—a stranger whom he had encountered in a deep ravine, at the back of the poor farm, and thereupon attacked and murdered, hiding the body; the other a man he met on the road to Muscoda, where he was going to get work. He says that the latter made threatening gestures and he feared he was to take his life, so he closed with him, and with a four-pound weight which he carried in his pocket struck him two blows over the eyes, smashing in his skull and killing him instantly. He then dragged the body into the bushes, secreting it there.

Has Committed Nearly Forty Murders. Now that he has confessed he delights to talk of many persons he has killed. He gloats over the skill with which he has concealed their bodies, and declares that if they were got together there would be nearly forty of them.

Sudden Death of a Minister.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 19.—Rev. Samuel Fisher, of College Hill, fell dead yesterday. He succeeded Dr. Beecher as pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, and was also President of Hamilton College, New York.

THE CHIEF JUSTICESHIP.

APPOINTMENT OF MORRISON R. WAITE, OF OHIO.

Senators of Both Parties Satisfied with the Nomination.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 19.—The nomination of Morrison R. Waite, of Ohio, to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court was a surprise to the Senators and all others about the capitol, including the Justices of the court. But it did not occasion the same degree of wonder as when Caleb Cushing's name was transmitted for the same office. Subsequently the Senate, in executive session, referred the nomination to the Committee on Judiciary, who will probably tomorrow report favorably upon it.

Many inquiries were made as to the standing of this gentleman, he not having a national reputation, but being best known in the State of which he is a citizen. The nomination recalled the fact that he acted as one of the counsel at the Geneva Council of Arbitration. Some of the Senators were acquainted with him as an able lawyer of thirty years' standing in Ohio, and although a Republican, not an active partisan, and at the present time President of the Ohio Constitutional Convention. It was discovered on looking at the Supreme Court record that a year ago to-morrow Mr. Waite was, on motion of Caleb Cushing, admitted to the Bar of that Court as an attorney, contrary to the report that Mr. Waite never held a judgeship in Ohio. Senators of both parties speak well of the nomination and there seems to be no doubt of the confirmation.

Important to Real Estate Brokers.

In the case of James O. Lloyd against Edward Matthews, reported in the last volume of the Court of Appeals—the court of last resort in the State—the following principles were laid down touching the right of brokers to recover commissions for selling real estate:

1st. To entitle a real estate broker to compensation it is sufficient that a sale effected through his agency as its procuring cause; and if his communications with the purchaser are the means of bringing him and the owner together, and the sale result in consequence, the compensation is earned, although the broker does not negotiate or is not present at the sale.

2d. It is not necessary that the purchaser be made known to the owner as the broker's customer (if he is so in fact); owner is entitled to know that the broker has been instrumental in sending the purchaser; but when advised by the latter that he has received the information of the purpose to sell and the price, it is the owner's duty to inquire whence the information was derived.

3. Where the owner has placed his property in the hands of two or more brokers to sell, notice to one of a change of purpose does not affect another, nor is the latter's agency removed thereby.—From *The New York Reports*, 124.

Age of Our Congressmen.

The united ages of the 72 Senators are 3,130 years, or an average of 43 years and nearly 3 months each. The ages of 3 are not given. The actual years in the total of those given is 2,979. Cameron is 74, Dorsey just over 31. There are 5 under 40 years, 25 over 40 and under 50, and a number from 50 to 59, while there are 10 from 60 to 69, and 1 over 70. There are 15 ex-Governors, 18 ex-Representatives, 1 ex-Vice President, 2 ex-Cabinet officers, 3 once Ministers abroad, 3 Presidential electors, 3 ex-Lieutenant Governors and 15 who have seen military service. One of the Senatorial soldiers was a private, 7 Major Generals (2 in the rebel service) and 4 Brigadiers (1 in the rebel army), 1 was a chaplain and another a surgeon. Of occupations among Senators, 25 are lawyers, 6 planters, 2 railroad Presidents, 4 who have been, or are, printers and editors; 1 lumber dealer; 1 civil engineer; 2 manufacturers; 5 merchants; 1 a miner in Nevada, and another a coal miner and a banker. Two Senators have been regularly apprenticed to the carpenter's trade—Brownlow and Oglesby.

Eight have held high judicial positions, 3 have seen Chief Justices in their States. One Senator has held office ever since leaving college; 24 have received a collegiate, 19 an academic, and 16 a common school education. Pennsylvania claims 8 Senators, 3 of whom have "carpet-bagged" in the South, and 3 others in the North. New York claims 6, and Massachusetts 5; Virginia and Maine claim as many.

The New Baby Washer.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* is a firm believer in the story that an invitation is ready for parents which acts as follows:

You simply insert the bagged and mottled-coated infant in an orifice, which can be made of any required size by turning for ten minutes a cog wheel with electric attachments. The child glides gently down a highly-polished inclined plane; its lips are met at its terminus by an India rubber tube, from which the infant can draw lactical nourishment. While in this compartment, which is lined with plate glass mirrors, the perturbed spirit of the infant is soothed by its frantic efforts to demolish its own image, reflected in the glass with a nickel-plated combined tooth-cutting, nail knife, rattle and tuck hammer, which are thrust into the baby's hand by an automatic monkey. Fatigued by its destructive efforts, the infant falls asleep, while the organ attachment plays softly the melody of "Put me in my little bed." Then it slips into the third compartment. Here the baby is washed. Another small tube administers a dose of soothing syrup, and the infant glides from the machine, its nails pared, its hair combed, ready for the habiliments rendered necessary by the fall of our first parents.

The Hon. Reverdy Johnson, though 78, is mentally as vigorous as ever. In a recent case at Raleigh, North Carolina, he spoke two hours without notes in reference to the legality of certain bonds issued by the authorities of that State. His eyesight having failed, the authorities to which he referred were read by his secretary.

Good Advice to Southern Claimants.

The following letter from Hon. J. M. Thornburgh to the editors of the CHRONICLE contains so much information of value to the public that we publish it and invite attention to its suggestions:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13, 1874. I believe you will confer a very great favor upon many of our people who have claims pending before the Commissioners of Claims, by calling their attention to the following facts:

The Commissioners of Claims, in order to prevent the taking up of claims and deciding them before the claimants have filed all the testimony they desire to file in support of their claims have established the following rule:

"Rule 22. Whenever the proofs in a case have been completed to the satisfaction of the claimant or counsel, written notice must be given by such claimant or counsel to the clerk of the Commissioners, or to the Special Commissioner before whom the testimony is taken, that the case is submitted to the Commissioner for decision."

No claim will be acted upon until this written notice is given. No such notice has ever been given in a very large number of claims. Now if our claimants who have cases before this Commission, and who filed all the proof they desire to file in support of their claim, will write to Charles E. Benjamin, Clerk of Commissioners of Claims at Washington, D. C., (or to me if they prefer, and I will refer their letter to the proper officer) stating the number of their claim (if they can) and that the testimony in their case is completed and they desire it submitted to the Commissioners for decision, then we can get them acted on. There are from East Tennessee alone some fifteen hundred claimants asking for about one million of dollars. Very many of them ought to have been paid long ago, and I desire to get them in proper shape just as soon as possible.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. M. THORNBURGH.

The Cushing Letter.

The following is a copy of the letter written by Hon. Caleb Cushing to Jefferson Davis:

WASHINGTON, March 20, 1861.—Dear Sir: Mr. Archibald Roane, for the last six or seven years a clerk in the Attorney General's office, desires from me a letter of introduction to you, and he desires it not in view of anticipating administrative favors, but that he may have the honor of your personal intercourse. Of this I take pleasure in assuring you, he is eminently worthy, a Southern man by birth, family and affection. He has carefully studied and ably discussed in Mr. DeBow's *Review* and other Southern works, the lamentable events which have been gradually undermining and have at length overthrown the American Union. Whilst a practical man he is also a ripe and accomplished scholar, with indeed predominant literary tastes and habits. In the discharge of his official duties he has combined to a singular degree the purest integrity and most enlightened intelligence with modest contentment in his lot, having more than once declined offers of more conspicuous employment in the public service. He now resigns his present office from sentiments to that which alone he can feel to be his country, namely, the Confederate States, from one of which (Texas) he was appointed. I most heartily commend him as a gentleman and a man to your confidence and esteem, and I am with highest consideration your obedient servant.

C. CUSHING.
Hon. Jefferson Davis, Pres't Confederate States.

Mrs. Hannah F. Gould once wrote this an epitaph for Caleb Cushing:

He is dead, all ye dead,
For in the next bed
Reposes the body of Cushing;
Who wended his way
Through the world, as they say,
And perhaps, now he's dead,
He'll be pushing.
Mr. Cushing retorted as follows:
Here lies one whose wit,
Without wounding, could hit—
May the turf lie lightly above her;
She has sent every beau
To the region below,
And gone down herself for a lover.

A Little Forgotten History.

The political affairs of Massachusetts were strangely mixed in 1824. It was the year of the scrub race for the Presidency, when Adams, Jackson, Crawford, and Clay divided the people and threw the election into the House of Representatives. At that time Caleb Cushing, a young man who had not then reached the age of twenty-five, presented himself as a candidate for Congress in the Newburyport district, where he lived. His scanty years were overweighed by experience. He had already graduated at Harvard, served two years as a tutor in that institution, secured his admission to the bar, fenced with the literary wits of that day, contributed articles to the *North American Review*, helped to edit a paper, and made his presence keenly felt in the Puritan Commonwealth which gave him birth. He was not elected to the Congress, but he enlisted the campaign with pungent speeches, and wrote himself up elegantly in the columns of local newspapers. Self-praise, which is the chief reliance of our present crowd of statesmen, was an innovation on the accepted rule of that earlier period. Mr. Cushing was called to account, and with the promptness of a finished politician he denied the charge. An investigation showed that the articles in question were in the handwriting of his wife. He merely dictated them, he did not write them. His vindication was as perfect as Henry Wilson's in the Credit Mobilier scandal.

Horrible, if True.

CHICAGO, Jan. 19.—A special from Grand Rapids, Michigan, says a report is current there that while a party of people were skating on the river at Brown Oak, on the Michigan Southern Railroad, one person broke through the ice, and the rest of the party, twenty-seven or twenty-eight in number, going to the rescue, broke through and were drowned. The report lacks confirmation and no particulars are given.