

FACTS ABOUT EAST TENNESSEE.

Knox County—Its Location, Reputation and Area.

Knox county is situated in the very heart and center of East Tennessee. It is equi-distant from the northeastern and southwestern boundary of this section of the State. It has about seven thousand voters and a population a little upwards of forty thousand. Its area is five hundred and seventy-three square miles and contains three hundred and sixty-six thousand seven hundred and twenty acres of land.

ITS SOIL AND PRODUCTIONS.

The county having two large rivers, the Tennessee and French Broad, flowing through it and many creeks, some of them considerable size, it consequently has a great deal of bottom land and many islands and valleys that are extremely fertile.

Some of the uplands are also very productive and easily cultivated. Much of the best lands in the county have not yet been cleared and will not be for some years.

Our farmers have been and will be for some years busily employed in restoring worn-out lands. It is easier to do this than to clear fresh lands. The basis of the soil being a mulatto clay, very favorable to the growth of clover, which lasts three years, turning under the third crop generally prepares the worst worn-out lands for a crop of wheat.

Our farmers have greatly improved in agricultural science in the last six years. They have within that time purchased a great many of the most improved agricultural implements. The consequence has been that much of the worn-out lands have been reclaimed and restored to their pristine fertility, and in equal seasons our crops are increasing at the rate of at least twenty per cent. per annum.

The productions of the soil are corn, wheat, oats, rye, buckwheat, grass, sweet and Irish potatoes, turnips, every variety of roots, tobacco, grapes, &c., &c. All of these are raised in great profusion, except tobacco and grapes. Both of the latter, however, have been sufficiently tried to show that our climate and soil are admirably adapted to their culture.

OTHER PRODUCTIONS.

Besides the products emanating directly from the soil, large quantities of butter is made and exported to the South.

Turkeys, chickens, geese, ducks and eggs are in great abundance and in large numbers exported both North and South.

Some cheese is made, but not enough for home consumption.

Feathers are a very important article of export and bring a considerable revenue into the county.

Furs in considerable quantities are also exported to the Northern cities. Hogs, horses, mules, cattle and sheep are sent out of the county in considerable numbers. Our farmers are beginning to bestow earnest attention to the improved breeds of hogs, sheep and cattle.

WATER COURSES.

There is no county or country better watered than Knox county. The Tennessee River flows through the county from northeast to southwest, and is navigable to Knoxville for steamboats of a large class nine months in the year. The French Broad River, a very considerable stream, navigable during the same time for small steamers, and for other craft during the whole year, runs through a considerable portion of the county and makes a junction with the Tennessee River four miles above Knoxville. Besides these two rivers there are some fifteen or twenty creeks, some of them of large size, and innumerable spring branches permeating every section of the county. Some of these creeks afford excellent water power for the purposes of machinery.

MINERALS.

Knox county abounds in minerals—marble, zinc, hydraulic cement, iron ore and limestone. Marble of the very finest quality and in endless variety is found in every section of the county.

Four miles from Knoxville, on the Tazewell turnpike, the road for nearly a mile is macadamized with a beautiful variegated red and white marble of the very finest grain.

Six miles above Knoxville, on the Tennessee River, is a single quarry containing the white, the variegated white and red and a black marble. No section of the world, it is believed, of the same dimensions, contains such a beautiful variety and such an inexhaustible quantity of marbles as Knox county.

Zinc of a very fine quality and in large quantities is found in the eastern part of the county. Hydraulic cement in inexhaustible quantities and of a very fine quality is found ten miles above Knoxville, immediately on the French Broad river. Iron is found in several of the ridges of the county. Limestone abounds in every section of the county.

MANUFACTURES.

There are quite a number of manufacturing establishments in Knox county, most of these are in the city of Knoxville. They consist principally of a rolling mill, nail factory, two or three foundries, three sash and blind factories, two large boot and shoe factories, a large saddle and harness establishment, two or three broom factories, two furniture factories and others. Hydraulic cement in considerable quantities is made up the French Broad river. Zinc of exquisite whiteness and great strength is made out of white marble, about two miles from Knoxville, in large quantities.

Our capitalists are beginning to turn their attention earnestly to manufacturing, and probably next year we shall have a woolen factory and an establishment for making wagons, carriages, and other vehicles. These are very much needed and would do a thriving and prosperous business. Our carriages and buggies are now purchased generally in New York and New Jersey. Our wagons come principally

from Wisconsin and Michigan. Both markets are more than a thousand miles distant.

Knoxville is a very eligible point for manufacturing of nearly every kind. Fuel and provisions are very cheap. Coal for manufacturing purposes can be had for twelve cents per bushel of eighty pounds. The country from this point to be supplied by manufactures, without competition, is four hundred miles in length.

PRICE OF LAND.

Tillable ridge land can be purchased for from one to five dollars per acre. Improved uplands can be bought at from ten to forty dollars per acre. Bottom lands and islands bring from thirty to one hundred per acre.

KNOXVILLE.

Knoxville is the county seat of Knox county. It is situated on the north bank of the Tennessee river, which is navigable for a large class of steamboats nine months in the year.

In the last three years its commerce and manufactures have been doubled what they previously had been.

Some ten or twelve rivers empty into the Tennessee above Knoxville, down which the products of twelve or fifteen counties are brought to this point.

Besides these channels of commerce, four railroads terminate at Knoxville. One penetrating into Virginia, one into Georgia, one in the direction of the Ohio river and one intended to go direct to South Carolina. The Knoxville and Ohio railroad, forty miles from Knoxville, taps exceedingly rich mines of coal and iron of the very finest quality and inexhaustible in quantity.

Knoxville has thrived and prospered astonishingly in the last ten years. In that time, her commerce and manufactures have been doubled. This year twenty-five store houses and a proportionate number of dwelling houses have been erected. Some of the blocks of stores would do great credit to the largest cities in the United States. The material out of which they are built are white marble, brown sandstone and brick. All these are cheap and abundant in the immediate vicinity of the city.

East Tennessee is improving more rapidly than any portion of the United States, except some parts of the Northwest, and Knoxville improves in proportion to the country around it. People who are ignorant of the advantages of East Tennessee and her resources wonder at this. But they must take into consideration that we have one of the most salubrious climates in the world. We have no cold, rigorous winters nor hot summers, the heat of the sun in summer being modified by our mountains. We have no chills or fevers and but few diseases of the lungs.

Then, besides being an excellent agricultural section our country is full of minerals. Copper, zinc, marble, coal, hydraulic cement, sandstone and limestone are found in vast abundance. With all these resources and advantages, the people who come here to "spy out the land," conclude they can not make a mistake by taking up their residence here—that the progress of the country must necessarily be upward and onward, and those who conclude to settle here are content to remain for life.

The Cincinnati Southern Railroad.

Coupled with the news that the Supreme Court of Ohio has decided the Cincinnati tax levy of ten millions for its Southern railroad constitutional, we see that Theo. Cook, one of the prominent members of the Chamber of Commerce, at a meeting held in Cincinnati on the 19th, introduced the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That the proposition to build the Cincinnati Southern Railway at the cost of the city is dangerous in precedent, and unsound in policy; and that any probable good to result from such act would be more than counterbalanced by the depreciated credit of the city, loaded with debt, and the onerous taxes thereby necessarily imposed on its citizens.

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this chamber that the effort now being made to obtain a charter for the Cincinnati Southern Railway from the State of Kentucky should be abandoned; and that the Legislature of Ohio be memorialized to repeal all laws granting to cities of the first class authority to build railroads.

Henry Ward Beecher and the Eight Hour Movement.

Mr. Beecher, in a recent discourse at Plymouth Church, spoke of the working classes as follows:

"There is a tendency among the working class to shorten their hours of labor. I sympathize with this and I abhor it; I sympathize with it in so far as it is one of the signs of advancement among the working classes of their attempt to aim higher and nobler, and I abhor it in so far as it is tending to make men feel that work is not a good for them, that they must shrink in equivalent and enlarge in reward. My own impression is that there are very few men who can make enough out of eight hours a day to enable them to educate their children and lift their family far higher than they found it. Politicians say a great deal about the interest of working men, they are praised a great deal in the papers, and God forbid that I, who have the blood of blacksmiths in my veins, should not think well of working men, but they should love work for its own sake, and their children must be brought up to feel that they must by work make themselves independent. Do not expect a division of your father's estate. Be honest; be manly? Cultivate a spirit of independence, and by the sweat of your brow work out your own salvation. There is a pride in this, and a just pride, and I honor a man who can say, 'I am not indebted to fortune for my prosperity; I earned it by the sweat of my brow; I baptized every dollar of it with my sweat.' Money so earned generally stays by a man, and usually has a man to stay by. [Laughter.]

THE SIGNAL SERVICE BUREAU.

How Storms are Reported.

Our readers are every morning informed in the CHRONICLE of the probabilities of the weather for the day before them. As all do not, perhaps, realize how these reports are made up, and upon what principles, we give some facts explaining these operations, which we have prepared with care:

Within a few years past, meteorology has made rapid progress and has risen to the dignity of a true science. The invention and perfection of the barometer and thermometer has brought it within the power of man to grasp and unfold the laws of certain phenomena which are continually occurring within the region of our atmosphere. Thus it has been determined that storms move with a degree of regularity and according to a fixed law by which their progress and destination can be determined in advance of their arrival.

As these became developed it was perceived that great practical advantage might be taken of them. Accordingly about one year ago the United States Signal Service was established by the General Government. Its prime object was the protection of shipping on our lakes and sea-coasts from the destructive effect of those dreadful storms and cyclones which annually destroy thousands of lives and sweep away millions of dollars worth of property.

To accomplish this a signal corps was organized as a division of the United States army, and observers were stationed at favorable points all over the country from Maine to California and from Key West to the head of the great lakes.

All these stations have telegraphic communication with a chief signal office at Washington, and three times a day at exactly the same moment, Washington time, the state of the weather is noted by aid of the proper instruments, and telegraphed to the office in chief. When these are received, the situation in all parts of the United States is at once comprehended by the head "weather man," and if a storm is raging in any section, its law is so well understood that cautionary signals are at once ordered to be given on the routes which it will pass over. For example, a great many of our storms are formed on the plains, just east of the Rocky mountains, and sweeping over the Mississippi valley increase in fury till they reach the lakes, and finally pass off from the Atlantic coast. These storms moving, as is now well determined, in the character of vast whirlwinds, do not proceed forward as fast as might be at first supposed. It is their rotary motion that does the damage by its velocity and not their real progress. Therefore it may be several days after a storm rises at the Rocky mountains before it finally leaves the continent at New Foundland and is lost in the Atlantic Ocean.

During all this time the office at Washington is continually apprised of its progress and location by dispatches from the various signal stations and forecasts of its time of arrival at other points are telegraphed sometimes twenty-four or forty-eight hours ahead.

This has been done in numerous instances, and hundreds of vessels and thousands of lives have been saved by the timely warning. Every American storm usually comes from one of three directions. In the first place cyclones from the West India Islands in following the track of the Gulf stream frequently send off-shoots up the South Atlantic coast. The force of these is generally broken against the summits of the Blue Ridge and Alleghenies. They sometimes ravage the coast as far north as New York and Nova Scotia.

The second system move north from the Gulf of Mexico through Texas and Louisiana and throughout the extent of the Mississippi valley, while the third come from the region of the Rocky mountains and passing eastward reach the Atlantic.

These last, it is thought, probably have their first origin on the coasts of China and Japan, in the very "nursery of the tempest and typhoon," and following the ocean currents across the Pacific finally reach the California coast.

Weather prognostication is no longer a matter of guess work, but a thing of certainty. No longer may it be said "the wind bloweth where it listeth and ye hear the sound thereof, but know not whence it cometh or whither it goeth." The lightning of the telegraph distances the fleetest hurricane, and the wisdom of man marks its pathway.

Just across the Virginia line, in the border county of Scott, upon the North Fork of Holston, there was on Friday, the 9th inst., a most distressing and touching death. Mr. Benjamin Smith, an old gentleman eighty years of age, had been to a neighbors house and on his return attempted to cross the river on the ice, and when about half way over, in ten feet water, the ice gave way, but he held to the edge until his wife came to the river side, attracted by the scream of a little boy who had been watching Mr. Smith when he started across. Mr. Smith continued to hold on, resting his elbows upon the ice for more than half an hour. There in that terrible position he conversed with his wife, who was on the shore frantically calling for help; he told her he was dying happy, not to grieve after him. Her screams brought but one man, and he vainly endeavored to render him aid, and with her aged companion in the waters, shrieking for help, help, he sank to rise no more. Mr. Smith was a man of eminent piety and spotless purity of character.

A bill has been introduced in South Carolina making it an indictable offense for any person to call another a "har, thief, rogue, scoundrel, poltroon, or other similar opprobrious epithet."

The Christian Register, commenting on the frequent abuse of D.D. and L.L.D., says it would direct Mr. Bergh's attention to the "cruelty of killing men by degrees."

OUR BANKRUPT TREASURY.

The Lamentable Condition of the State Finances.

A Gloomy Prospect for Next Year.

We find from an examination of the appropriation bill that the expenses of the General Assembly just adjourned are about as follows as per appropriation bill:

For per diem, members and clerks \$45,272 64

Mileage..... 5,000 00

To this amount some three or four thousand dollars should be added for postage, papers, stationery, fuel, etc.

The prospect for an abundant supply of currency at the Capitol is not at all encouraging.

The rate fixed for 1872, (40 cents) in view of the reduction of taxes generally, will not probably yield a revenue greater than \$1,300,000 from all sources. This will be the assessment, and then, of course, a great amount will not be collected. Out of arrears, however, enough may be collected to cover the commissions for collecting the tax of 1872, and the releases and insolvent lists. Going upon the hypothesis that every dollar of the assessment for 1872 will be paid in by January, 1873, or that sum, rather, realized from taxes prior to 1872, and including that year, let us see how much better off we will be.

Tennessee money now outstanding and to be refunded, under decision of the Supreme Court of the State..... \$650,000 00

Warrants outstanding to 18th December money..... 37,315 74

Borrowed money..... 300,000 00

Interest account..... 25,000 00

Add expenses of State Government, 1872..... 700,000 00

Less taxes to be paid in to January 1, 1873..... \$1,400,000 00

Deficit..... \$1,062,315 74

The amount of revenue proper collected for the year ending September 30, 1871, was \$1,173,000, and this out of arrears, a tax of 60 cents on real estate, and a larger privilege tax than at present. If the same rate of collections obtain, we shall not have for the twelve months to come (with a 40 cent tax on real estate and a reduced privilege tax) collections amounting to over \$1,000,000. This leaves us in debt January, 1873, for current expenses, \$1,462,315, so that we shall then be in no better condition than at present, and no nearer a resumption of interest payments in 1873 than now.

The revenue bill just enacted makes all warrants good for taxes, or, in other words, places \$737,315 of warrants on a perfect equality with Tennessee money. As long as each remains below par, so long will parties owing taxes pay them in, and as both aggregate more than the amount of tax to be collected for the coming year, it is safe to say that the treasury of the State will be bankrupt for another year, and no relief afforded the various officers of the State who serve her as Judges, Jailors, Clerks, Sheriffs, etc.—Nashville Banner, 20th.

Church Dedication at New Market.

A correspondent sends us an interesting account of the services connected with the dedication of the M. E. Church at New Market on the 10th inst. Though delayed beyond reasonable time we give the following extracts:

Dr. Colbeigh, of Athens, preached on Saturday night, preaching from the text, "Let your light shine." On Sunday morning, his subject was, "Walking in Faith by God's Word." Both sermons were eloquent and in the Doctor's usual impressive style.

Five hundred and forty dollars were pledged toward the indebtedness of the church and to finish it in a neat and tasty manner. Wm. Brazleton and family, Geo. W. Dice and family, Jacob Sharp and family, H. E. David and Wm. McLean, Mrs. E. S. Price and family, Mrs. Dr. Burnett and Mrs. Walker deserve especial mention for their liberality.

Members of the Presbyterian Church and others, by subscription aid at the festival, and on the day of dedication, contributed liberally to help on the work. The ladies, by means of a festival held some months ago, contributed materially toward painting and furnishing the church. To God be all the glory.

On Sunday night communion services were held and the Presiding Elder, J. F. Spence, preached a stirring sermon to the impatient, and thus closed a day of no small interest to the M. E., and other churches of New Market.

Barn Burned.

Last night about 3 o'clock, Edward Maples (colored) had his barn burned. One horse was burned and another one injured so badly that he will perhaps die. Two years ago he found the same fate, losing about the same amount except the horses. Both fires were no doubt the work of incendiaries. No clue has been found to the perpetrators.

Ned, although a colored man, is full of energy, is economical and saving. In fact he is a thriving man and is sure to get along if he could have but half a chance. He raises plenty and keeps his barn well filled. It is thought that some one who is jealous of Ned's prosperity seeks to put the rubbers on by touching a match to his barn occasionally.

Very truly, D. P. GASS.

Sevierville, Dec. 21st, 1871.

The New York Weekly Witness is an eight-page paper, full of interesting matter, including news, markets, and copious extracts from leading journals. It has also the commencement of a serial story of deep interest.

The specimen number will be sent to all subscribers, in addition to the volume, which will begin with the first Saturday of the new year. The subscription is one dollar per annum, to be sent to John Douglass, Daily Witness, 162 Nassau street, New York.

THE KNOXVILLE CHRONICLE

FOR THE NEW YEAR.

Now is the Time to Subscribe!

THE SUCCESS OF THE CHRONICLE. It is already assured. It has met with the most flattering reception wherever it has circulated. Our labors have been met by our friends in a proper spirit, and our circulation is as wide as we had any right to expect under the circumstances. But with the beginning of the New Year, we desire to renew our zeal, and to push forward our enterprise, until it shall not only be the

LEADING NEWSPAPER OF THE STATE

but a journal to which East Tennesseans of all parties may point to with pride, as an evidence of East Tennessee enterprise.

We shall continue in the future as in the past, to advocate the principles of the

REPUBLICAN PARTY

of the country. We expect to defend the present National Administration so long as it conducts public affairs in the satisfactory manner which has characterized its past history. We do this because we believe the principles of the Republican party are right and true. While we shall pursue this course and advocate what we believe to be right, with whatever ability we possess and with all the earnestness of our nature, we will accord to others the right to think and act for themselves, and in our criticisms of those with whom we may differ we will endeavor to exercise that courtesy toward others which we expect in return from those who may differ with us.

But while we are earnestly engaged in these partisan discussions, our chief aim and highest ambition will always be the development of

East Tennessee.

Any enterprise having this end in view, will always receive our earnest support. We want to see our population doubled, and our wealth quadrupled before another census shall be taken. We feel flattered with the prospect, and believe that our humble efforts already made in that direction are being appreciated. There are more numbers of the CHRONICLE being sent out of the State to those looking for homes in Tennessee, than of any other journal published in the State. We will never relax our efforts to induce immigration to this State and to the South.

An Advocate of Free Schools.

Regarding FREE SCHOOLS as indispensable to the public welfare, we will continue to advocate the establishment in our State, of a perfect Free School system.

In addition to all this, the PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST comes off next year in which we expect to take an active part. We will keep our readers fully posted on every topic of interest connected with the canvass. Excitement will run high, and everybody will want the latest news. This we will faithfully furnish to our patrons.

In consideration of all this, we call upon our friends everywhere to rally to our support. Let CLUBS be made up at every post office. Let each one of our friends interest himself in the matter and soon our circulation will be increased ten-fold, and our facilities for doing good correspondingly increased. Let the work begin at once so that subscribers may begin with the NEW YEAR. Send on your clubs, and if you can't make clubs, send on your single subscribers. Our terms are exceedingly low, consequently we are compelled to require payment of subscription INvariably IN ADVANCE. We cannot depart from this rule.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE.

DAILY—For one year, \$8.00; for six months, \$4.00; for three months, \$2.25; for one month, 75 cents.

WEEKLY—For one year, \$2.00; for six months, \$1.00.

CLUBBING RATES.—To Clubs of Five subscribers, we will send our WEEKLY for one year, each, \$1.75. To Clubs of Ten, we will send the Weekly for one year, for \$1.65. To Clubs of Twenty, \$1.50 each.

We will send one extra copy of the WEEKLY CHRONICLE, one year, to any one sending us a Club of Ten, at \$1.65 each. We will send an extra copy of the WEEKLY CHRONICLE, for one year, to any one sending us a Club of Twenty subscribers to the WEEKLY, at \$1.50 each.

Money can be sent by Postoffice Money Order, Registered Letter or Draft at our risk. Address,

RULE & RICKS, Proprietors,

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