



### FACTS ABOUT EAST TENNESSEE. Knoxville as a Manufacturing Center.

NO. LXVI.

We come now in the place marked out for our articles, to consider the advantages Knoxville affords as a manufacturing point. Our readers who have fixed in their minds the geographical position we assigned Knoxville in our last article, will remember that it has a large and growing territory to be supplied by its merchants and manufacturers with goods, wares and merchandise.

The manufacturing interests of this city are yet comparatively undeveloped. We have, however, as we believe, the basis for making this a manufacturing center. Just thirty miles north of us are immense fields of coal. They lay side by side with valuable beds of iron. They are immediately on the line of the Knoxville and Ohio Railroad, which we trust will soon be extended north to the Ohio at Louisville and Cincinnati. An unfinished link of less than sixty miles is all that separates us now from a rail connection with the Ohio Valley. The coal referred to is a soft bituminous of fine quality. It burns clear and is of the same character as that at Rockwood, which is used in the iron furnaces without coking. This coal will answer in any manufacturing establishment. At the mines, slack coal can be bought at from three to four cents per bushel, and the coal just as it comes from the mines at eight cents. The latter can be bought by the car load in Knoxville at twelve cents and the slack coal at eight and eight and one-half cents per bushel. This coal is superior for gas purposes and will answer in most cases where the best bituminous coal is used. So much for coal, which is an important item in all manufacturing enterprises.

**LUMBER AND IRON.**  
The next important article for manufacturers is lumber. We have in East Tennessee almost every variety of timber found in the North. Our stock is not yet large enough to keep the market well supplied with seasoned timber, but this will not long be the case. We give the following prices of lumber as furnished us by a gentleman in the trade:

Undressed pine lumber can be bought by the quantity at from twelve to fifteen dollars per thousand.  
First clear, pine and poplar lumber, is worth from twenty to twenty-five dollars a thousand. Good oak lumber, for wagons, runs at about two dollars per hundred. Walnut, first clear, ranges at fifty dollars per thousand; green at from twenty-five to thirty-five dollars. Other lumber runs at about the above rates. Most of this lumber is sawed in East Tennessee. The numerous streams and rivers with which this section is watered afford fine facilities for floating logs and rafts, and the supply of timber in our mountains is yet very large. We have timber enough for generations.

Iron is needed, of course, in most manufacturing enterprises. We have furnaces in East Tennessee that supply us with superior pig metal of various grades and kinds. We have from Carter county a very fine pig iron for car wheels. It is used here by our car wheel factory—Messrs. Clarke, Quaife & Co.—and we have seen certificates from railroad authorities, awarding it the very highest praise. We have in the Knoxville Iron Company a growing establishment, making superior bar iron of all grades, and superior nails. These can be purchased at the lowest rates and afford inducements to manufacturers who will need their wares.

We believe that in coal, lumber, and iron, Knoxville affords very favorable advantages for manufacturing enterprises, largely using these articles.

**OTHER FIELDS FOR ENTERPRISE.**  
We wish here to invite attention to other fields open for capital and enterprise and promising, as we think, great rewards. We noticed in our last article the great amount of grain that is annually shipped to and by Knoxville. We think a large flouring mill that would grind up this wheat and corn, and that would encourage the production of more grain, would prove a profitable investment. The fact is, there is a vast amount of flour brought into this market from other States and sold to Tennessee consumers. So long as it is notorious that East Tennessee wheat makes the best flour known in the markets, it is wrong that we should pay toll to foreign mills for our bread.

We believe East Tennessee affords a fine field for wool growing. Experienced Eastern wool men have pronounced it the finest field known. With the growth of this department of farming enterprise, should go hand in hand here at Knoxville a woolen mill. We believe it could be made a profitable enterprise.

Standing almost midway between the cotton belt of the South and the great commercial marts of the East, in a section affording the finest water power and a most healthful location for workmen, we see no reason why Knoxville should not sustain a Cotton Factory. Our large wholesale houses here would of course encourage such an enterprise with patronage, and it would otherwise find advantages equalled by very few points in the South.

In a general way Knoxville affords encouragement to such enterprises as we have named. It is conveniently situated in a growing section of great diversified interests. It is an exceptionally healthful point. Its citizens would extend liberal aid in the way of land and patronage to any enterprise reasonably promising success. All these are considerations worth presenting.

We have superior clay immediately about Knoxville that can be worked into earthenware of almost any finish. It is pronounced very good by those who have worked it. We have marble and limestone here in abundance. We believe we have stone here that will one day be worked here and shipped abroad in its finished state. We hope soon to report further information on this point. The imposing Postoffice building now being erected here is being built of marble pronounced equal to any on the continent.

**WHAT WE HAVE AND WHAT WE WANT.**  
It might be interesting to know what manufacturing enterprises we have. Our advertising columns will show most of these enterprises. A brief summary will show what is not found there. We have one bar iron and nail mill. We have two foundries and machine shop; one car wheel factory; one foundry and plow factory; one saddle tree factory; three water power flour mills; railroad shops, working exclusively for the railroads; one carriage factory now building; one boot and shoe factory; two shops manufacturing furniture; saddle and harness factories; one tannery and other enterprises not necessary to mention.

Most of these enterprises are yet but imperfectly established, most of them needing additional capital and enlarging.

In addition to the advantages named, we hope soon to offer superior shipping facilities by the completion of the Great Trunk Road from Cincinnati to Charleston, South Carolina, crossing here the great route from New York to New Orleans. Our river already affords some facilities for navigation, and is being improved by the Government so as eventually to give us a better water channel to Chattanooga.

### East Tennessee Notes.

Trains are running regularly on the Alabama and Chattanooga Road from Chattanooga to Birmingham, Ala.

The *Herald* says that the mortality among the colored population at Chattanooga is very great.

A colored wharf rat at Chattanooga loosed half a dozen flat boats from their moorings at the wharf in that city, on Friday night, and turned them adrift.

Col. Thomas H. Reeves is organizing a company of colored soldiers for the frontier service. A number have been enrolled, from five feet five to five feet seven inches in height. A mustering officer is expected here in a few weeks, when the men will get transportation.—*Jon-abara's Flag*.

The *Cleveland Banner* says the last ten days of spring weather is bringing out the wheat, oat, clover and grass crops most beautifully. Our farmers inform us that they have never seen more flattering prospects for these crops. Garden vegetables look well and promise finely.

In the 3d district of Hamilton county, on last Tuesday, a four year old son of Mr. Wm. Foust, while riding home from the field behind his larger brother, met with a serious, if not fatal accident. As they rode into the barnyard a loose horse and the one the two boys were riding commenced fighting, when the little boy was thrown to the ground and, in the melee, received a kick on his left temple which broke a circular gash in the skull, the length and the shape of the point of the horse's foot. The part of the skull broken loose was lifted by the blow, leaving a horrible wound with the brain visible. Although he was doing moderately well yesterday, it is not expected he can live.—*Chat. Herald*.

Andrew Bishop, who stole Mr. M. H. Duff's horse, in the northern portion of this county, a short time ago, was sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary, at the Kingston Circuit Court, on Tuesday of this week, by His Honor Judge Hall.—*Loudon Journal*.

Of the Hawkins County Female Institute the *Reporter* says that the institution, now under the charge of the Rev. P. D. Cowan, is beginning to flourish again; and the entire community will, no doubt rejoice with him in its prosperity. The Trustees, as well as the citizens of the town, should take steps at once to improve the grounds in a suitable manner.

There is but one prisoner in the Hamilton county jail, and he is a lunatic.

The *Chattanooga Times* mentions the sale of some blooded cattle at that place by Mr. Crutchfield. They were Devon stock, raised and fattened by Mr. C. Two three year olds weighed 1,090 and 1,145 pounds; or 2,235 for the pair. Two two year olds, 960 and 1,045.

### WASHINGTON.

#### WHAT THE DEMOCRATS WILL DO.

**The Morse Memorial Exercises.**  
WASHINGTON, April 14.—The Democratic members of Congress are consulting among themselves regarding their political course in view of the Cincinnati Convention. Some of them freely express their willingness to vote for the nominee of that Convention, provided the demonstration there shall give promise of success, and the platform be of such a character that they can endorse it. They say they only want the enunciation of a few general principles. Some of the anti-Administration Republicans have been privately exchanging views with them in order to arrange a basis of coalition. It is generally agreed, however, by the Democrats, that their course will be governed by the National Democratic Convention, whether it shall agree to support the Cincinnati nominee, or make a nomination of its own.

The Secretary of the Treasury has prepared and submitted to the Committee of Ways and Means a bill abolishing the office of collector and assessor of internal revenue, and providing for not more than fifty supervisors who shall perform all the duties of collectors. The bill proceeds upon the assumption that all taxes are to be removed except those collected by stamps.

The bill regulating the transportation of animals by rail passed. It compels five hours' rest and refreshment after twenty-four's confinement in cars.

The House Judiciary Committee have unanimously agreed to report on the bill of Mr. Harris, of Virginia, in favor of repealing the test oath on civil claims for anti-bellum claims for mail and census service.

Not a single member of the Lower House in Congress will attend the Cincinnati Convention, Senators Schurz and Tipton are expected to attend. Sumner will write a letter.

### FOREIGN.

#### Critical Condition of Affairs Between France and Germany.

LONDON, April 15.—Dispatches from Madrid report a general rising of malcontents.

Reports are current here that troubles have grown out of recent diplomatic negotiations between France and Germany. The relations between the two countries are said to be again in so critical a condition that grave complications may be apprehended.

LONDON, April 9.—Remonstrance to the Spanish Government against the prohibition of the departure of Chinese laborers from Cuba is urged in the House of Commons. The Ministry stated that the Government was aware the Havana authorities forbid their exit.

The Grand Jury at the Old Bailey indicted the Tichborne claimant for forgery and perjury.

A special dispatch to the *Manchester Guardian* says that the Hon. R. C. Schenck, while in Paris, from which city he returned yesterday, had an interview with the American Consul before the Geneva Tribunal of Arbitration, and upon his arrival here called upon Earl Granville.

The result of these interviews, the dispatch says, is that neither the Council nor the Arbitrators will meet at Geneva on the 15th inst., the day appointed for the assembling of the Board, but that the English and American agents will meet and exchange count cases. The dispatch further states that the Board of Arbitrators will not again assemble until the 15th of June.

A severe snowstorm prevailed throughout the Northwest on Tuesday.

### HOME NEWS.

#### DETAILS OF THE OCEANUS' EXPLOSION.

St. LOUIS, April 12.—The *Belle* of St. Louis arrived with twenty-eight survivors and seven bodies of persons who died during the passage. The books and papers of the *Oceanus* are lost. A list of the loss is impossible. Geo. Constable and wife of Noyes' circus are missing. The dead on the boat presented a horrible appearance, their bodies being swollen and many of their bodies were of the color of raw beef, the skin having been entirely scalded off. Those not otherwise designated are not injured. The engineer said he went on watch but a few moments before the explosion and tried five gauges and in all which he found plenty of water; then he walked back to get a cup of coffee, and in five minutes the explosion occurred. Robert Chew, one of the proprietors of the Atlantic and Pacific Circus, saved himself by means of a plank. He thinks George Constable and wife were circus performers from California. Frank Slate and Frank Williams, also circus men, were drowned. George Kethley, the first engineer who was on watch when the explosion occurred, says the boat had just struck a bar. The engines had been stopped and he glanced at his watch to note the time when the explosion occurred with a terrible force. One of the boilers was blown back to the cylinders and the whole forward part of the boat, including pilot house, Texas and forward state rooms were scattered right and left. The boat took fire instantly and started the half nude passengers who were not killed awoke to the terrible reality. But one boat was left and that was badly broken. The officers did all they could to assist the passengers. Capt. Reeder and his clerk, Henry M. Worslam, gathered together the life preservers that were left in the back part of the cabin and distributed them to the half-drowned passengers. There were but two females on board, Mrs. Constable and the chambermaid named Wallace.

#### An Alleged Thief Hangs Himself.

**Special to the Chronicle.**  
GREENEVILLE, TENNESSEE, April 13—4 P. M.

EDITORS CHRONICLE: James Fry, who was under recognition to our next Circuit Court, for stealing, in company with George Simpson, the Mason murderer, hung himself in the garret of his house, one mile from town, this evening. He was discovered in time to save his life.

#### Custom House Appropriation Passed.

**Special to Daily Chronicle.**  
WASHINGTON, April 15th, 6 P. M.

The bill that passed the Lower House of Congress some days ago, appropriating ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS for continuing the work on the Knoxville Custom House passed the Senate this afternoon and is now a law.

A Mason man wishes to bet that before November 1, 1873, the railroad from that town, via Knoxville, to Cincinnati will be completed.

### LETTER FROM SENATOR BROWNLOW.

Who Passed Our University Claim—East Tennessee Claims.

WASHINGTON, April 10th, 1872.  
EDITORS CHRONICLE:—Hon. Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, who is Chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, did me the kindness yesterday to call up Senate Bill for the relief of the East Tennessee University. By an unanimous vote of the Senate the bill was passed.

Since this University has been made the depository of the Agricultural College fund, appropriated by Congress to the State, and since it is now in a most flourishing condition, the people of the whole State will doubtless be gratified to hear of the passage of the bill, as all our people, irrespective of party, are interested in the prosperity of the College.

As a matter of interest, I give the bill as passed yesterday:

A BILL for the relief of the East Tennessee University.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Treasurer of the United States be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to pay to the Trustees of the East Tennessee University the sum of eighteen thousand five hundred dollars, in full compensation for all claims which could be made by said University for all damages caused to its buildings at Knoxville, Tennessee: Provided, That before said sum shall be paid, a release in full of all claims against the Government for all damages that might or could be claimed by said East Tennessee University on account of said buildings, shall be executed in due form by the proper officers of said University, and deposited with the Treasurer, along with the receipt for the money hereby appropriated.

My colleague, Hon. Henry Cooper, heartily and efficiently co-operated with me in my efforts in behalf of our University, but to Senator Wilson are our people most indebted for this act of justice to our most important institution of learning. By his long, legislative experience and exalted character for integrity, Senator Wilson was enabled to put the bill through without difficulty.

At this period of the session, when hundreds of bills are pending, and the most important legislation of a general character is still on the calendar, unattended to, it is no small matter to have a bill passed, as Senator Wilson had this, giving it precedence to a host of others which were pending and on the calendar before it.

I wish I had it in my power to correct the erroneous impression so prevalent, that to get a bill passed by either House of Congress, it is only necessary for a Senator or Representative to present it, and upon his statement that it is "all right," it will be adopted. On the contrary, so many claims of a fraudulent character, so many in the interest of disloyal parties, in the violation of all law have been smuggled through Congress from a Tennessee that any claim presented from our State is more closely scrutinized than from any other section. And on this account it is difficult for an honest man from Tennessee having a just claim to get justice.

I am almost daily written to from East Tennessee by parties having claims to go through the Department and look after them and aid in having them audited and paid. I don't plead ill health as an excuse for not complying with these requests, for I claim to discharge my duties, as a Senator, about as well as the majority, with the exception of speech-making. We have a great deal too much talking now in both Houses of Congress and the country would lose nothing if more Congressmen were unable to talk.

My reason for not becoming a Claim Agent is that, beside it being unlawful in a Senator to prosecute claims against the Government, I have no time for that business. All my time is occupied in attending to the legitimate business devolving upon me.

To facilitate the adjudication and settlement of these claims in the South, Congress has provided for the appointment by the President of three superintending commissioners who sit in this city. These commissioners are Hon. A. C. Aldis, former Judge of the Supreme Court of Vermont; Hon. J. B. Howell, former U. S. Senator from Iowa, and Hon. O. S. Ferris, long a member of Congress from New York. They are all able, just men of unimpeached character and I undertake to say that the claims which they approve will be paid by Congress.

For East Tennessee they have appointed as sub-Commissioners, Hon. L. C. Houk, Col. D. G. Thornburgh and Maj. Chas. J. McKinney. Let our East Tennessee people go before these men with their claims and witnesses, who will, I doubt not, do their work properly.

W. G. BROWNLOW.

### French and German War Preparations.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commonwealth* says:

The Prussians are fortifying Metz with enormous cannon of steel from Krupp's manufactory, of the same caliber as those at Mount Valerien during the war. They are also enlarging Strasburg, so that instead of ninety thousand, it can contain two hundred thousand, making a canal parallel with the Rhine, and an enormous basin for ships coming from Mannheim and the North Sea.

Thiers, in an interview with a contributor to the *Paris Patrie*, said the part of a Frenchman now is to act as a fireman, quenching every incendiary attempt. The policy must be uniformly pacific, so that the unequalled commercial and manufacturing resources of France may be built up. He says he has one hundred and thirty thousand soldiers training in the rudiments of camp life, and considers the future of the army very hopeful, yet France only wishes to live in peace with all the world. He claims Germany has already spent for war expenses the two milliards paid by France. The remaining three milliards will be promptly paid, and that Bismarck intends making war with it is probable. In the recent war the French soldiers were not at fault, but the army organization.

### CHEATHAM VS. BROWN.

A New Candidate for Governor.

Gen. Cheatham publishes the following:

I take this method of announcing myself a candidate for Governor at the ensuing November election. This step is not taken without reflection. I have never sought any political position, and I now do so only in obedience to the demands of my friends, having always acted upon the principle that we should not seek or decline public stations, accompanied as they always are with onerous truths and responsibilities. Outside of my disinclination for politics, I have in the past believed that the superior claims of many distinguished sons of Tennessee merited promotion at the hands of a generous people over myself, and hence I have been more than content with a private station. I do not now claim for myself any superior merit or qualification for the office, but simply yield my consent to serve the people to the uttermost of my capacity, faithfully and honestly, if I shall be their choice for this distinguished honor.

It is scarcely necessary for me to declare to you what are my political tenets and faith, for I feel assured that it is well known that I have ever been a Democrat. Such I am to-day; and my every effort shall be given to uphold the principles of this party, and to strengthen its organization, and increase its power and influence, embracing as it does in its organization thousands of pure and good men from the old Whig and Democratic parties.

I have appealed to the Democratic Executive Committee to postpone the State Convention, called to meet on the 9th of May next, at Nashville, to give me time to canvass the State, and I doubt not they will yield to this just request of mine.

In conclusion, I respectfully and earnestly solicit the suffrages of a people I have always loved and in any feasible way have, whenever called upon, endeavored faithfully to serve.

B. F. CHEATHAM.

### WHAT THE PAPERS SAY OF HIM.

The *Memphis Appeal* says in reference to the above:

The following publication, with the name appended, awakens memories hallowed by associations the most delightful, however suggestive of grief, that may be revived by a drumbeat or a trumpet's clang. Whenever heard the voice of Cheatham, appealing to Tennesseans, is very like a call to arms, and awakens a degree of enthusiasm that few know how to inspire.

The *Avant-courier* says of the day fixed for the Convention:

If the committee adheres to the day named, and refuses to postpone to the convention, General Cheatham has a way open to him, which we venture to point out, now and which we think is the best in any view which may be taken of the action of the committee. Let him announce himself, as he in fact has done, a candidate for Governor, without reference to the convention, and let the party throughout the State agree to have no nominating convention. This movement will be in harmony with the spirit of the day. This will obviate a bitter contest inside the party, which is not desirable, and ought by all means to be avoided.

The *Nashville Banner* says: The *Memphis Appeal* is disgusted at the indecent haste of the Democratic Tennessee Central State Executive Junta to give the people marching orders so early as the 6th of May, even if "the welfare of the nation" did demand it. It says "the calling of the State Convention at such an early period was a stupendous blunder. We can not understand the motive that prompted such precipitate action, unless it be to facilitate the aspirations of men. It is seven months before the people will be called upon to elect a Governor, and the idea of having a six months canvass, in these fast telegraph and railroad days, is an absurdity. The contest for Governor should not be mooted before September—certainly not until after the election for county officers on the first Thursday in August.

### Bright Prospects for Greene County—Iron Works Active—Paint Rock Railroad.

EDITORS CHRONICLE: Nothing unusual has disturbed the even tenor of our ways. The weather is fine, and everything seems to have received a new animation from April showers.

The iron interests of our county, in consequence of the advance in iron, have been encouraged. The proprietors of the New York and East Tennessee furnace, which has been out of blast for a number of years, have ordered their works to go into operation at once.

The Unaka furnace is again in blast, and the prospects are that they will have the largest yield of any year since the works went into operation. Gen. Hayes, the former Superintendent of the above furnace, is in the county with the intention of putting up another furnace. Other parties here are negotiating the purchase of another site for a furnace.

With these furnaces and those contemplated, Greene county will in fact be the iron county of Tennessee.

The Narrow Gauge to Paint Rock is a fixed fact. Capt. Vanderhoof, the Engineer, has completed the preliminary surveys of two routes, and the board of directors at their meeting to-day decided to put eight miles, including the bridge across the Nolachucky river, under contract.

The completion of this road, when the North and South Carolina system of railroads are completed to Wolf Creek, will be of immense value to Greene county. The markets of Augusta, Columbia and Charleston will almost be at our doors.

DON.  
Greeneville, Tennessee, April 13, 1872.

A circular signed by the President and Secretary of the Colored National Labor Union has been sent out to the 371 colored labor unions throughout the country, repudiating the action of the labor convention at Columbus, Ohio, and urging that it is the duty of the colored men to support the candidacy of the Philadelphia Convention.