



## FACTS ABOUT EAST TENNESSEE.

NO. LXXXVI.

## OUR CINCINNATI RAILROAD.

Our people have heard so much of the long projected Cincinnati railroad that they read with distrust all promises looking towards its early completion. We had the pleasure yesterday of meeting Messrs. Gunn and Lovett, of the engineer corps connected with the proposed road, and gathered from them some facts that may be of interest to the readers of the CHRONICLE. We give these facts not only for general information, but also to explain the seeming delay in the construction of the road—a matter of justice to the officers of our Knoxville and Ohio road and to the Trustees of the Cincinnati fund.

As most everybody interested in this project knows, the city of Cincinnati has appropriated ten millions of dollars for the construction of a railroad from that city southward into East Tennessee. Delayed by litigation and other embarrassing obstacles, the Trustees have not yet been able to finally agree upon the route. They have felt that with so large a trust in their hands it was their first duty to obtain by thorough surveys all the information necessary to secure the shortest, cheapest and most advantageous route. Some four different lines have been before the Trustees and all but the one now being explored, have been surveyed. In all, the engineers have run over ten thousand miles. They have fully examined the advantages of all the lines and when the route is finally determined upon it is expected no subsequent changes will be necessary or better line ever be developed. When the route is finally agreed upon the work will be pressed vigorously from both ends of the line. The surveys will be all completed by March and then the work will be begun in earnest.

The point naturally of greatest interest to our readers is, will Knoxville get an advantageous and early connection with the road to be built? We have no hesitation in saying that we believe she will. We base this opinion upon the following facts gathered from the engineers. The extreme Eastern route which is now nearly surveyed, brings the road on a direct line from Cincinnati, via Paris, Winchester, Richmond, Rock Castle, Laurel Bridge, Williamsburg and Careyville to Coal Creek. This far the route is almost an air line from the Ohio river to Knoxville. From Coal Creek it trends to the Southwest down the valley north of Kingston by Rockwood to Chattanooga on a line parallel with the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad. This is the Eastern route. This is the best line for Knoxville, and as we will hereafter show, the best line for Cincinnati. The next best line for us, leaves the Kentucky Central Road at Nicholasville comes via Lancaster, Somerset and Chitwood by Rockwood. This route, if adopted, will necessitate the building of a new branch from the Knoxville Road from Coal Creek to the State line, northwest about twenty miles. These two lines are the Eastern lines and either of them would give us a connection with Cincinnati. The shortest line from Cincinnati to Chattanooga is via Danville, Monticello and Jamestown.

## ADVANTAGES OF THE KNOXVILLE ROUTE.

The advantages of the Eastern line, or as we have called it above the Knoxville route, are many. In the first place, it is only about fifteen miles longer than the most direct route surveyed. In the second place, the work is quite as light and perhaps, on the whole, less expensive. In the third place, by coming the fifteen extra miles, at little if any extra expense, Cincinnati gets all the connections the most direct route to Chattanooga gives her, and, in addition, she gets, by Knoxville, the most direct and cheapest possible connections with the entire railroad system of North and South Carolina and Eastern Georgia. By coming the eastern line to Knoxville, at a trifling expense she gets, by Morristown, Asheville, Salisbury and Charlotte, direct communication with the Southeastern Atlantic sea-board. This communication is not one she may get by further expenditures, but one she will find existing before she runs a car into Tennessee. The road referred to is assured as certainly as anything of a railroad character can be. It will be completed before Cincinnati gets here to use it. By the same road she will have, lacking one short link, the shortest direct line to Charleston and Savannah. The gap is from Asheville to Spartanburg, seventy-four miles. A route has been surveyed over this gap and can be built at a small expense. It will certainly be built, if it is needed to complete the long talked of line connecting the Ohio river and Charleston.

The advantages of the Knoxville line can better be appreciated from these figures:

	MILES.
Cincinnati to Knoxville, by Gunn's new line,	269
Knoxville to Morristown,	41
Morristown to N. Carolina line,	43
N. C. line to Asheville,	44
Asheville to Spartanburg, S. C.,	74
Spartanburg to Charleston,	220

Total from Cincinnati to Charleston, 691 To reach Knoxville but 153 miles need be constructed; to reach Charleston there needs be built South of Knoxville 161 miles of road.

The distance from Cincinnati to Charleston via Chattanooga by the proposed Southern road will be 804 miles, leaving a saving of 113 miles between the Ohio river and the port of Charleston in favor of the Knoxville connection.

Briefly recapitulating the advantages Knoxville presents, they are, that by adopting a line but a few miles longer, Cincinnati reaches by the Knoxville route all the connections she would secure by the most direct route to Chattanooga and in addition secures all the network of connections in North and South Carolina and Georgia, and reaches her original objective point—Charleston—by the most direct line.

It seems to us such facts must have their weight. We know the Trustees of the Cincinnati fund and believe they will build the road best calculated to aid the trade of their city. We believe their road will be commenced next Summer and pushed vigorously, and believing the Knoxville line the most advantageous, we hope soon to chronicle the opening of the long looked for road.

Our readers will see in this article good reasons why our Knoxville and Ohio road has not been built. To go on with the work until Cincinnati finally decides what to do is impracticable. Nothing can be done until the surveys referred to are completed and the Trustees locate their road. Then the work will go forward expeditiously and unceasingly.

## FOR BUSINESS MEN.

## How Paper Stood the Fire in Boston.

From the Boston Advertiser, Nov. 18.

Curious results have followed some of the experiments made upon charred papers and documents, and the examinations of books in safes which proved worthless in the great fire. It has been found that what paper-makers call poor paper, paper considerably "clayed," stood the best test. Parchment paper, used for bonds and legal documents, shrivelled up exceedingly, and the print blistered so that it could be read when writing was illegible. So it was with the engraved work on notes. The gilding on the account-books burned and charred showed out as bright and clear as when the books were new, which brings up the question if to introduce gilt-edged account-books would not be well, on the ground that the gilt would stay the passage by fire of the pages within. Books crammed into a safe so that it was difficult to get them out, suffered considerably less than those that were set in loosely, and in some cases came out from safes in which everything else was worthless, so far preserved that the figures on their pages could be deciphered. With charred papers, which could not be made transparent by any light whatever used, it was found, after the employment of vitriol, oxalic acid, chalk, glycerine, and other things, that anything that moistened them to a certain stage—to which it was delicate work to get and not pass—made them lines, words, and figures legible through a magnifying glass. It has been the almost universal experience that lead-pencil marks show out all right where ink marks cannot be distinguished. The success of the use of photography has already been noted.

## The Working Women of Boston.

The Boston Post says: With regard to the working women, it is gratifying to observe that some of the large manufacturing establishments are making arrangements for the immediate re-employment of their usual force; but certainly weeks and probably months will elapse before this numerous class of industrious citizens will be able to earn again the wages that supply them with lodging and with food. The poor that Boston has always within its limits form a burden that is borne none too gracefully; and as we enter upon the inclement season with thousands added to that class of dependents, and with other thousands cut off temporarily from the means of livelihood, we cannot afford, for their sakes, to repulse the offers of assistance made in their behalf. These are people who will not beg, but who must be sought out and cared for; and in accepting the gifts from abroad we concede nothing of our ability to care for our own poor, any more than to rebuild our own warehouses, but heartily acknowledge the good will that prompts such brotherly action.

## "It's a General Thing."

We take from the Baltimore Sun the following paragraph, which reminds us of better days: The only consolation for the defeated is that which a Georgia negro suggested to his master, whose plantation had been swept over by a tornado. The negro was sent out to ascertain the extent of damages on the estate, and after including the surrounding farms in his observations, he summed up his consolations by saying: "Master, there's only one consolation—it's a general thing."

## BY TELEGRAPH.

## TOM SCOTT AND THE GREAT SOUTH-WESTERN RAILROAD.

General Irwin McDowell Succeeds General George G. Meade.

Time Expired for Filing Claims for Cotton.

## THE ALABAMA LEGISLATURE ORGANIZED.

Destructive Gale Reported On the English Coast.

Destructive Gale on the Welsh Coast.

## HOME NEWS.

## DECISION AFFECTING BANKRUPTS.

Two Roughs Murdered—Union Bank Suspended Payment.

## Excitement over the Arrest of Jay Gould.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 23.—Major M. J. Wicks has resigned the presidency of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, and John J. Rather, of Huntsville, Alabama, has been elected to fill the vacancy.

The malady has appeared here and has extended to the mules.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—Jay Gould has been arrested on a charge of malfeasance in the Erie management. Bail for \$1,000,000 was given.

A heavy snow fell throughout the North last night.

All the morning papers agree that Mr. Gould's arrest was planned to effect temporarily Erie stocks. Watson, President of the Erie road, asserts, however, that the stock jobbing operations have nothing to do with it. Large crowds gathered around Fifth Avenue Hotel. The general opinion was that Gould's arrest had not checked his schemes.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—Bank statement: decreases loans three-eighths of one million. Decrease of specie one and one-half millions of dollars. Decrease of legal tenders seven-eighths of a million. Decrease of deposits four and five-eighths millions. This shows a loss of one-eighth of the reserve.

Col. Kelsey, who was recently tarred and feathered in Long Island, is safe at home.

The Sedwick from New Orleans, reports that on the 21st inst., in latitude 39, and longitude 73, she passed a lot of wrecked stuff with two dead bodies attached.

ATLANTA, Nov. 23.—The Board of Underwriters of this city met to-day, and protested against the proposed reduction of commissions and asking the co-operation of other local Boards.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., Nov. 23.—The errors having been corrected and a full Republican State ticket is declared elected.

A bill regarding the Mobile Bay and Harbor has passed both Houses, and goes to the Governor for his signature. The other House is doing nothing.

Gov. Lewis will probably qualify next week.

The Governor and Lieutenant Governor elect replied to the committee that they understood there were two legislative bodies holding sessions, and they would withhold action until Monday.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 23.—The steamer Frances Wright has arrived from Galveston Texas with a cargo of beef and fish. During her voyage a flue of the boiler driving the refrigerating machinery, exploded, and the heat entering the refrigerator, completely destroyed the entire cargo.

WORCESTER, Nov. 23.—Two men are held under thirty thousand dollars bond for hiring a negro to assault a State constable. The negro has also been arrested. The constable is recovering.

SCRIBE GRASS, VENANGO COUNTY, PA., Nov. 23.—Robert's glycerine magazine at this place exploded this morning. Harry J. Wolfe, a telegrapher, and Dr. R. A. Wright, torpedo agent, were blown to atoms.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 23.—Judge Miller, of the United States Court for the Eastern District of Wisconsin, has decided that a bankrupt cannot sell his homestead and claim his store as his residence by moving into it, and orders the store and lot be delivered to bankrupts creditors.

The horse disease is abating. Reports from Northern and Western parts state that large numbers of deer are dying, apparently from some disease.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—In a drunken fray between some roughs and thieves, on the corner of Pelham and Cherry streets, the community was relieved of two. August Standinger, proprietor of a restaurant, corner of Broadway and Broad streets, is missing. Robert B. Morton, millenge clerk on the Morris and Essex road is also missing. Anthony Eaton, who was assailed by a target party is dying.

MONTGOMERY, Nov. 23.—Gov. Lewis and other newly elected State officials assumed their offices this morning. The Rump Legislature adjourned until to-morrow. The new Lieutenant Governor informed the Senate through the retiring Lieutenant Governor that he would preside to-morrow, whereupon the Senate elected Mr. Erwin President pro tem. Gov. Lewis so far has recognized neither body. It is rumored that Lewis will issue a proclamation convening the Legislature at the Capitol to-morrow.

RALEIGH, Nov. 23.—A resolution to investigate the August election has passed several readings.

The Conservative caucus nominated Gov. Vance for the Senate. Seven of Judge Merriman's friends withdrew. Balloting will commence to-morrow.

## FOREIGN.

## Steps to Suppress the Slave Trade.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—The Yantic and Colorado with the British steamship Breton, with the promise of support from the Khedive of Egypt, will form an expedition against the slave trade at Zanzibar. The Khedive proposes to anticipate the expedition by seizing the lake region of the Nile.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—During the storm in the English Channel yesterday many lives were lost. The weather to-day is tempestuous. More disasters are reported. The steamer Nevada put back the second time with damaged machinery.

Special dispatches from Paris to London in this evening's papers report that the situation is gloomy. A majority in the National Assembly, it is stated, has determined to adhere to the position it has taken and a compromise of the differences between the executive and legislative departments and the Government is regarded as impossible.

## Death of a Prominent Author.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—Sir John Bowering, a politician, author and formerly editor of the West Minister Review and a member of the Parliament and British Minister to China, is dead.

A report is current that Amadeus is dead, but it is officially reported that he is better.

PARIS, Nov. 25.—It was announced to-day that the members of the National Assembly have selected General Changarnier as the candidate for President, in the event of the resignation of Thiers.

## WASHINGTON.

## Change in General Officers.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—A special to the New York Times announces that the only acting, to say authorized, is the returning board, consisting of Lynch, Herron, Hawkins and Longstreet, and the entire Republican ticket elected, by twelve thousand majority with a Republican majority in the legislature.

General Irwin McDowell succeeds General Meade as Major General. General Meade will be assigned to command the department of the South. Hancock will command the Atlantic division, vacated by Meade's death. Terry succeeds Hancock in command of the department of Dakota. McDowell's headquarters will be at Louisville.

Paymaster Hodge, convicted by a Court Marshal of embezzlement nearly \$500,000, and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment, has been pardoned. Facts seem to show that paymaster Hodge was trapped into the defalcation.

The report that Mr. Greeley's mind is affected is not corroborated by his friends. They have not authorized the statements afloat.

Phillips qualified as Solicitor General.

## The Labor Question.

EDITORS CHRONICLE: I have noticed, now and then, your strictures upon the Memphis Appeal with regard to the status of the colored people, and I am prepared to say that I heartily indorse them. That the Appeal is ably conducted, no one can deny who is familiar with its columns, but its views with regard to the race in question are wholly out of the question and betray an unusual weakness. The effort of any Southern journal to put down the black man, is simply suicidal. As to his voting, he must be allowed to vote just as he likes, without any interference or any threats of ostracism. He is a freeman, and if he don't vote for your party or mine, we must not get into a passion about it and threaten him with annihilation, for such is the logic of the Appeal. That journal would sweep him from the face of the earth simply because he did not vote the Appeal's ticket!

Now, if any respectable portion of the Southern people endorse and adopt the chimerical and outlandish views of the Appeal, they might as well put a razor to their own throats and be done with it. What would be the result? Just this: depriving thousands of the muscle of the colored race, without which they would become bankrupt in ten years or less time. No other race on earth is fit to cultivate cotton fields but the black race. White men cannot withstand the burning sands and the scorching sun of a Southern latitude. The Southern people know this, and, therefore, it would seem strange for them to accept the doctrines of the Appeal and to carry them out. Instead of driving off the negro and otherwise mistreating him, they should draw the closer to him, cultivate amicable relations with him, secure his favor and thus command his cooperation. They can't dispense with his labor. It can't be substituted. He will make more cotton than anybody.

The South has its periodical spasms with regard to the colored man. They occur whenever elections occur. It has so happen that he has usually voted contrary to the way the whites have voted, and this accounts for the milk in the cocoanut. Those spasms must be checked, or else vast injury will befall the pocket. Such papers as the Appeal, in its fury, may inflict untold mischief upon the South. The labor question is a vital one with the Southern States.

## A SOUTHERNER.

Hon. Horace Maynard seems to be gaining prominence as a candidate for Speaker of the next Congress. His name is pressed earnestly by Tennessee journals; and the venerable Truman Smith, of Connecticut, in a letter to Senator Brownlow, after congratulating him upon the re-election of Grant, seconds earnestly the recommendation of Maynard for Speaker.—Washington Chronicle.

The prettiest little knick-knacks imaginable—urns, hunting-horns, tablets, and the like on oxidized silver are now worn slung to the waist belts of our belles.

## WEST TENNESSEE NOTES.

## A Defeated Relic of By-Gone Days.

Special Correspondence of the Chronicle.

HUMPHREYS, Nov. 21, 1872.

It is difficult to get a West Tennesseean just now to talk about anything else than cotton. The ordinary salutation when you meet one of them is, "how's cotton?" This is natural, for to the cotton crop they look for money to buy clothing, hardware, groceries, and most of their bread and meat. The crop is a fair one. Thousands of acres stand unpicked, looking like vast fields of snow in the distance, and yet every depot has its cotton bales, amounting in some places to hundreds. Cotton commands a fair price and is going into market with reasonable activity.

Two days of the present week I spent in the Bluff City, noted now as being the home of the worst beaten man in the United States, not even excepting the disgraced sage of Chappaqua—I mean, of course, Landon C. Haynes, the great Spread-Eagle orator of the Volunteer State—the man who Barbour Lewis says spent his boyish days in fishing for minnows in the "beautiful Watauga" and fancied he was catching whales. In the late campaign in the Memphis district he evidently went feeling for a "Tartar" for he caught one when he waked up Barbour Lewis. Ordinarily, men can become reconciled to defeat and learn to accept the situation, but Haynes' case is without a parallel. There is something withering and crushing in it. Caldwell, Key, Golliday and others of the much defeated, are only common men, but Landon C. he is the greatest orator, in his own estimation, that ever smiled upon an audience, and the idea of having been amazed to death on the stump by Barbour Lewis, a Northern man—a New England carpet bagger at that, is enough to break the great man's heart. Groans and oaths by night and drinks by day may ease him in the course of time, but for the present, he squirms amazingly. The idea of being beaten never entered his mind as even a remote possibility, and the fact that he was beaten three thousand votes, makes him look with disdain upon his species. The next thing you hear of him, he will be emigrating to one of the straight districts in Kentucky. The "Confederate Cross Roads" perhaps. Just the morning of the election, he was boastful of what he was going to do. Walking into the bar room where he is accustomed to taking his morning drink, he said:

"To-day I shall beat Barbour Lewis three thousand votes."

Next morning the election returns made him want another drink, and he said, "Barbour Lewis is elected by the solid nigger vote." When he took the drink on Tuesday morning he didn't. The poor fellow, beaten to humiliation by a man vastly his superior in point of ability, but whom he regarded as his inferior in every respect, he now returns from the political arena with no one to weep over his fate. He has gone to his political grave, "unwept and unstoned." His folly is his monument, and this he has erected himself.

As in other portions of the State, I find that the people of West Tennessee expect much of the next Legislature. They seem to feel that we are getting out of the old ruts in which we have moved so long, and that henceforward our pathway will be smoother, and that the commonwealth will make more rapid progress in the right direction. Never since the war, have the people of the whole State been actuated by so lofty a spirit, or so eagerly pressed forward with a steady purpose to achieve something. Andy Johnson claims that he broke the crust of prejudice, and I think the sequel will show that the people have had their eyes fully opened. Fossilized politicians will wake up to the fact that they are behind the age. They have proven a weight to the prosperity of Tennessee, that is to be no longer tolerated. A puffing up, ignorant, intolerant, stand still would-be aristocracy, the relic of slavery, they have been a blight to our progress in the past, but henceforth progressive ideas will win, and progressive men will rule. So mote it be.

W. R.

## THE EPIZOOTIC.

## How it Affects Man and Game.

## FATALLY POISONED BY A DISEASED HORSE.

A man by the name of Becker, who resides near Quarryville, in this county, owned a couple of horses that had the distemper. In cleaning out the mangers the other day the virus came in contact with a flesh wound on his hand. In a short time his hand and arm became so terribly inflamed and swollen they had to be amputated. Soon after the amputation he died. Persons owning horses cannot exercise too much prudence in this respect, as the matter from this distemper is rank poison to the human system.—Round Freeman, Nov. 18th.

## EPIZOOTY AMONG THE DEER.

We understand that a deer was recently captured in Prince George county, which showed unmistakable evidences of the disease now so prevalent among the horses throughout the country. It is a matter of regret that this noble game should be thus affected, and the hunting of them should be stopped for awhile. We have noted the fact that deer have been caught at several points elsewhere, so sick with this disease that they were unable, or rather showed no disposition to escape from the hunter.—Peterburg Index.

## RAVAGES OF THE CHICKEN DISEASE.

The disease among the poultry is said to be decreasing in this vicinity. Some poultry raisers have suffered heavily, several of them losing half their flocks in the past ten days. The disease is pronounced analogous to the horse disease, and some poultry raisers think it was caused by the hens being allowed to pick their sustenance among the stable refuse of diseased horses.—N. Y. Dispatch, 18th.