

For the Anderson Intelligence. Home Views. NO. VI.

The Nahantahala River and valley have long been celebrated as a peculiar and favored haunt for sportsmen and stock-raisers in Western North Carolina...

This river, as we have before stated, is so elevated that its bed is really but a trough between two mountains—the level of the Hiwassee on one side, and the little Tennessee on the other...

This range of mountains, on both sides of this river, formed the great hunting and fishing grounds of the Cherokee Indians...

For a colony of Scotch, we know of no place more desirable. The river affords, towards its head, large bodies of table lands of great fertility...

But, in the meantime, manufacturing industry is experiencing serious results from the depletion of the New England forests. The woolen and clothing trades still feel the effects of the drought of last year...

But, Mr. Editor, we feel almost ashamed at the meagre description of this marvelous section of Western North Carolina. People must come and see for themselves that our description is not exaggerated.

After a few hours of delightful sport with the trout in this celebrated river, having no appliances for cooking, we left and commenced the ascent of the mountain of the same name.

horseback, is most extensive and grand, and now often visited from Franklin. The descent of the spur which the turnpike crosses and down which we went, although well graded, is wild and in some places fearful.

Failure of Water Power in New England.

For a series of years past a gradual change has been taking place in the motive power of New England factories. Formerly water power was the rule, now it is the exception.

But, however this may be, it is quite certain that the water supply of New England is gradually failing, and that steam power is being more generally employed as a substitute.

The changes which are taking place in New England are common all over the country and for the same reason. Our forests are disappearing with fearful rapidity, and with the inevitable results of ruinous droughts in summer...

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The Great Fire in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Oct. 9.—It is impossible now to give an approximate to a correct statement of losses, but a faint idea may be formed when it is stated that every bank in the city, except two savings institutions on Twenty-second street...

On the 5th of May, 1842, a fire broke out in the city of Hamburg, Germany, which raged with great fury for four days, destroying about one-third of the city.

CHICAGO, October 16.—One of the most pitiful sights was that of a middle-aged woman, on State street, loaded with bundles, struggling through a crowd of chicky, chicken, and cry.

In the same year of the last great fire in New York, 1845, Quebec suffered terribly from the same destroying element.

Philadelphia has been fortunate in having few great fires, but one occurred in that city on the 9th of July, 1850, which destroyed 350 buildings.

The scene most naturally recalled by this fearful disaster in Chicago is the terrible celebration of the Fourth of July in Portland, Me., in 1836.

It seems probable from the reports thus far received that the terrible fire in Chicago has no parallel in modern history, unless in the conflagrations kindled by war.

Children are going around the burnt district, seeking something to satisfy their hunger. They ask for relief, but there is none to give them. No one has provision or money.

Twenty-three dead bodies have been taken to the station on the north side. At the present time it is impossible to know who they are. As night comes on the want of gas is keenly felt.

felt. There are but few candles in the city, and no water, except what is taken from the lake. Very grave fears of outrages by thieves on the west side are felt on every hand.

Great Fires of the Past.

Among the great conflagrations of the past that of London in September, 1666, will always stand pre-eminent for its terrible destructiveness. It followed upon the great plague, which had carried off one-third of the population in the previous year.

On the 5th of May, 1842, a fire broke out in the city of Hamburg, Germany, which raged with great fury for four days, destroying about one-third of the city.

In this country great fires, especially before the day of improved fire-engines, have been comparatively frequent, and New York has had her full share.

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Facts vs. Theory.

The theory and practice of the Southern people is sadly at variance with the fundamental principles of political economy, and the rules which govern national and individual wealth. Theoretically and practically, we have ever been opposed to manufacturing.

We are, however, firmly convinced that no such a state of things exists in nature. Let us take a glance at the facts in the case. The cotton that is produced in York county is, at present, shipped several hundred miles to be converted into yarn, cloth and various stuffs, and again re-shipped to us to be consumed.

Some one, no doubt, is ready to exclaim, "You have no water facilities in Yorkville?" "What does this matter? Two-thirds of all the manufacturing establishments in the North are run by steam."

It is asked whether manufacturing will be profitable or not? The history of those few manufactures in different parts of the South, lead us to come to the conclusion that a manufactory in York village would be immensely profitable to the owners and also to the whole community.

General Walker, the Celebrated Filibuster.

Some verses by the new poetical celebrity Joaquin Miller, upon "Walker in Nicaragua," commencing "He was a brick, and brave as a bear," recall to the public notice a man, who, though forgotten in the rush of stirring events which followed hard upon his tragical death, once occupied a wide share of the world's attention.

William Walker was born in Nashville, Tenn., in 1824. He was a puny, stunted boy, and received what is called at the South, a classical education, at the "University of Nashville."

It may be interesting to those who have day in business session, whereat the clerk, in great surprise, inquired of him the reason. "A child was born," his honor said, "and I am the happy sinner."

Another Ku Klux Proclamation.

WASHINGTON, October 12.—The President has issued the following proclamation: Whereas, unlawful combinations and conspiracies have long existed, and do still exist, in the State of South Carolina, for the purpose of depriving certain portions and classes of the people of that State of the rights, privileges, immunities and protection named in the Constitution of United States and secured by the Act of Congress approved April 12, 1871...

(Signed) U. S. GRANT.

HISTORY OF CHICAGO.—Chicago is situated on Lake Michigan, at the mouth of Chicago River. The river affords the only good harbor on the West side of the lake near its Southern extremity, and to this fact the city owes its original importance.

IMPORTANCE OF EXERCISE.—Without regular exercise of the body health cannot be maintained; the body becomes weak, the countenance pale and languid, and the spirits depressed and gloomy.

HOW PEOPLE GET SICK.—Eating too much and too fast and swallowing imperfectly masticated food. By taking too much fluid during meals. Drinking poisonous whiskey and other intoxicating drinks.

BACHELORS, ATTENTION.—The attention of bachelors is invited to the following "wail": "There are some sad sights in this world; a city sacked and burnt—a battle-field after a great slaughter—A London in the midst of a plague—a ship burning at sea—a family pining in starvation—a jug of molasses wrecked upon the pavement. All is bad, it is true.

IN A NUT-SHELL.—The Columbia Phoenix, in referring to President Grant's latest Ku Klux proclamation says: That Lynch-law has been resorted to in certain cases in South Carolina, is undoubtedly true. But it is also true that it was resorted to in Chicago.

A famous Judge came late to court one day in business session, whereat the clerk, in great surprise, inquired of him the reason. "A child was born," his honor said, "and I am the happy sinner."