

ART. IX.—HOW OUR INDUSTRY PROFITS BY THE WAR.

(Continued from the April Number of the Review.)

RESPONSES FROM GEORGIA.

DALTON.—1. Most prominent among the new branches of industry in this town, caused by the war, are the factories of cartouch boxes, bayonet scabbards, sword belts, knapsacks, canteens, clothing and similar articles of military equipment, which are being made on an extensive scale. Also oil cloth, which is made in large quantities, but for army and private use. A large contract has also been taken in this town for swords, but its execution has been delayed by the illness of the contractor, who is now slowly recovering. It is impossible to state the amount of capital invested, or the quantity and value of the manufactured articles produced, but they have given active and remunerative employment to a large population, male and female.

2. The manufacture of boots and shoes has been begun by three different firms, to an extent somewhat limited at present, from the difficulty of procuring workmen and material, but with a view of gradually increasing their business to meet the demands of the markets south and southwest from us. At present the home demand gives

them full employment. We have one tannery in the town and several in the neighborhood, which were languishing before the war, but are now doing an active business. Arrangements are being made to manufacture largely several articles of prime necessity, which have heretofore been supplied entirely from the Eastern and Middle States of the late United States, but the parties engaged in these enterprises do not wish to have them particularized at present.

Our position is central, connecting directly by railroad with all parts of the Confederacy; the climate salubrious; provisions cheap, being surrounded by a very productive country, and perhaps no other point in the Confederate States offers greater inducements for the investment of capital in manufactures. Here the cotton region and the grain and tobacco region meet and run into each other. We have every facility of timber, coal, iron, copper and transportation. In the first settlement of this continent population followed along the rivers and estuaries of the Atlantic or the great rivers of the West that seek an outlet through the Gulf of Mexico, leaving this, the most beautiful and attractive portion of the continent, unnoticed and in the possession of the Cherokee Indians until very recently, because of its distance from the coast, the difficulty of access and the cost of transportation. The embarrassments have very recently been removed by the construction of the great lines of railroads passing through this place from Memphis and Nashville to Savannah and Charleston, and from Norfolk and Richmond to Pensacola, Mobile and New Orleans. But the country is new and undeveloped, most of the settlers were men of small means who have to go in debt for their settlements, and there is but little disengaged and convertible capital, which can as yet be applied to the development of its manufacturing capacities. The money capital to do this must be brought from other parts of the Confederacy, or we must wait for that gradual accumulation which is rapidly taking place at home.

MARIETTA.—With the exception of the comparatively unimportant manufactures of printing ink and letter envelopes, there are no new “branches of manufacture, or other industry,” within the corporate limits of this city, “which did not previously exist,” or “have sprung up during the existing war.”

There has been considerable activity among leather dealers and workers, and large numbers of knapsacks, in addition to an increased quantity of shoes, have been made in our city.

We have one large flouring mill in the city, and several smaller ones in the county.

At Roswell, in our county, there is a large cotton factory, which has been for some years in successful operation. I have no doubt, could the necessary machinery be obtained, they would turn their attention to the manufacture of calicoes, &c. At present they only manufacture yarns, osnaburgs and rope.

At the latter place there is also a woolen factory, where very excellent jeans and kerseys are made. But such has been the demand upon them for soldiers' clothing, they have had no time to consider of new branches of manufacture, or varieties of style even.

There was at one time at the same place a broom factory. I do not know if it is now in existence.

Except several tanneries, I know of no other manufactures in the county. In the neighboring county of Campbell there is also a cotton factory of some extent. They have added to the yarns and osnaburgs previously manufactured, an article of sewing thread, spun from long cottons, which, I am informed, meets with favorable sale.

The war is evidently stirring a spirit of enterprise among our people, and should it continue a few years, we will find ourselves, at its close, independent of the North for a thousand things, for the supply of which we have foolishly looked to them. This alone, if our people would look at it aright, would make the war a paying one to us.

No country in the world presents greater advantages for manufacturing than Cherokee Georgia. Abounding in the most ample and profuse water power, with forests of the finest woods yet uncleared—vast mineral resources scarcely yet explored, convenient to the coal fields of East Tennessee, and by many thought to possess that mineral itself, though not yet developed—it would seem to have been designed by Nature for a great manufacturing district. I have no doubt that time and the march of events will yet make it such.

COLUMBUS.—One large flouring mill (Palace Mill), running 6 years. Eagle Manufacturing Company, owning two large cotton and woolen mills. Capacity largely increased since April 1, 1861.

The following have sprung up since April 1, 1861:

Sword (cavalry and artillery) factory, by Louis Haiman, makes now 100 per week, and can increase to 200 per week, and is arranging to commence manufacturing fire-arms by January 1, 1862, with ability to make 5 Mississippi rifles per day, to increase to 30 per day.

S. Rothchild, army clothing manufacturer—has already furnished to Confederate States Quartermaster Department 4,000 suits, and to military companies 1,500 suits.

Brands & Kerner manufacture India rubber cloth, make now 1,200 yards per week, can make 2,500 yards per week. They also manufacture drums (bass and kettle), have already made 1,000, can make 100 per week. They also make fifes.

Eagle Manufacturing Company also makes good quality India rubber cloth.

Sappington & Co. make shoes for the army, can make 8,000 per annum. Have sold Quartermaster Department (F. M. Dillard, Agt.), for the army, 1,000 pairs.

A. D. Brown, Sr., makes shuttles and supplies cotton mills over the whole Confederacy. Makes spinning wheels.

W. B. Brown & Co. cast cannon. See accompanying report.

Barringer & Morton make gun carriages.

Cadman makes military buttons. Thom makes the same.

W. S. Loyd makes military caps.

S. D. Thom makes military caps.

Columbus Iron Works Company has in operation twelve or fifteen

large and small lathes and customary machinery, also a large foundry attached to the building, in all 300 feet long and 40 feet broad; on the premises is a large blacksmith shop, new, 100 feet long.

They are now building engines and machinery for a gunboat for Apalachicola Bay, also making shot for the defences there. They employ in all about 100 hands. Belonging in part to the same property is a large foundry 60 feet square, with an air furnace capable of melting twenty tons pig iron at a heat. This establishment is now making brass field pieces for the State of Florida, and have now a proposition from Col. Gorgas to make 1,000 tons shot and shell.

Attached to the latter is now being erected a rolling mill for the purpose of making iron suitable for gun barrels and manufacturing small arms; also attached is a brass foundry, where they are now making small brasses for gun and sword mountings, &c. In the upper part of the building of the Columbus Iron Works Co., is the sword factory of L. Haiman & Bro., who now make say from one to two hundred swords, sabres, &c., weekly.

Also, in the same place an armory machinery is now fitting up for the manufactory of the Mississippi rifles.

The Eagle Manufacturing Company of Columbus, Geo., have within the past six months largely increased their regular styles of goods, and added several articles to their list of production which were demanded in consequence of our separation from the Northern States and the blockade of our ports. At the commencement of the war we made per week two thousand yards of cassimere, suitable for soldiers' clothing; we now make twelve thousand yards. We have adapted a portion of our machinery to the manufacture of mariners' stripes used for soldiers' shirts; of this article we make seven thousand yards weekly. We have also adapted a portion of our machinery to the manufacture of tent cloth; of which we make eight thousand yards per week. We have connected with our establishment the manufacture of India rubber cloth. The demand for this article is greater than we can supply. It is used for overcoats, capes, cloaks, knapsacks, &c., &c. We now produce five hundred yards per week, and shall soon perfect our arrangements to turn out one thousand yards weekly. Our mills produce other articles of prime necessity, osnaburgs, sheetings, kerseys, yarns, ropes of various sizes, sewing thread and twine. We make eighteen hundred pounds of rope and six hundred pounds of sewing thread per week. The aggregate value of our whole production is now at the rate of about six hundred thousand dollars per annum. A large increase in the past six months has been attained. The demand for many articles required by our mills for the manufacture of our goods has been met by the mechanics in our midst. One of our citizens has invented the machinery required to make shuttles. Another has turned his attention to the manufacture of bobbins and spools. A third to making loom harness, and a fourth to making pickers. In fact nearly all the articles wanted by our mills, are now or soon will be supplied by our own people.

MACON.—The following is a list of parties manufacturing in this city and vicinity, with the quantities manufactured, as near as can be ascertained:

E. J. Johnston & Co.—Fine infantry swords, about 40 per week; cavalry sabres, about 40 per week; artillery sabres, about 40 per week; naval cutlasses, about 40 per week; belt clasps and mountings for same.

W. J. McElroy.—Fine infantry swords, about 20 per week; bowie knives and sheaths, about 20 per week; naval cutlasses, about 20 per week; sergeants' swords, about 20 per week; sword belts and straps for same; belt clasps and mountings for same; sheet brass and copper for mountings; brass cavalry spurs, about 50 per week.

D. C. Hodgkins & Son.—Military muskets, newest pattern, rifled, about 100 per month; stocks, mountings, &c., to match; surgical instruments, cotton samplers, &c.

Nathan Weed.—Smiths' Bellows, extra quality, about 6 per week; self-sharpening straw cutters, about 3 per week; plows, wagon boxes, spokes, rims and hubs.

J. M. Boardman.—Envelopes, 5,000 per week.

G. Wood & Co.—Railroad wheelbarrows, 25 per week; camp cots, about 25 per week; camp stools, chests, about 25 per week; button moulds, any quantity.

Smith & Cleghorn.—Artillery harness, cavalry saddles, leggings, sword belts, knapsacks.

Smith & Little.—Artillery harness, cavalry saddles, bridles, sword belts, knapsacks.

Schofield Brothers.—Balls for cannon, powder machinery.

J. D. & C. N. Findlay.—Sugar pans and mills, as ordered; railroad castings, car wheels, steam engines.

T. C. Nisbet.—Castings of all kinds, brick machines, bark mills.

John G. White (N. Weed, Agent).—Shoe lasts, turned, 400 per week; peg machines; shoe pegs, 30 bushels per week; stocks and dies; spokes, rims and hubs, 50 sets per week; gun carriages.

O. G. Sparks.—Copperas, about 400lbs. per week.

J. Russell & Co.—Lager beer, as wanted.

Levi & Burke.—Enamelled cloth, 700 yards per week.

Isaac Scott.—Tent cloth.

H. Kretzn.—Soda and butter crackers.

J. Dinkler.—Fancy and plain candies.

D. B. Woodruff.—Straw cutters, sash, &c.

E. Winship.—Clothing of all kinds.

Macon Factory.—Cotton sheetings, sewing thread.

F. Herzog.—Engraver and etching on steel and glass.

B. P. Freeman.—Ditto.

THOMASTON.—The three cotton mills in our county work up in the aggregate about 3,000 bales of the raw material, principally in yarns and osnaburgs. I have just learned that a shoe-peg machine is now in progress in our town, and will likely go in operation in a week or two. It is intended to turn out eight or ten bushels per day.

The shoe, harness, and tanning business has been carried on here to some extent for a number of years, besides many other branches, such as carriage, wheel-wrighting, black-smithing, carpentering by steam machinery, etc., etc.

WASHINGTON.—The only branch of manufactures which has sprung up here since the war began, is cutting and making oil cloth garments for soldiers. The manufactory commenced operations some months since, and has made about 2,000 garments in all, of a superior kind. We have a cotton factory on the extreme side of our county, which only makes osnaburgs and yarns, known as the Broad River Manufacturing Company. The planters of our county are many of them returning to the old fashioned wheel and loom.

I should also state that the planters have invented a new species of gin band, suitable for all sorts of machinery, which is made of woven cotton threads stoutly twisted.