

THE GREENVILLE ENTERPRISE.

Devoted to News, Politics, Intelligence, and the Improvement of the State and Country.

JOHN C. & EDWARD BAILEY, PRORS.

GREENVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA, JANUARY 25, 1871.

VOLUME XVII.—NO. 36.

Advertisements Two Dollars per annum. Advertisements inserted at the rate of one dollar per square of twelve lines (this sized type) for the first insertion, fifty cents each for the second and third insertions, and twenty-five cents for subsequent insertions. Yearly contracts will be made. All advertisements must have the number of insertions marked on them, or they will be inserted till ordered out, and charged for. Unless ordered otherwise, Advertisements will invariably be "displayed." Ordinary notices, and all matters tending to the benefit of any one, are regarded as Advertisements.

Selected Poetry.

Old Times.

There's a beautiful song on the slumbers air,
That drifts through the valley of dreams;
It comes from a clime where the roses were,
And a tanel heart and bright brown hair
That waved in the morning breeze.

Soft eyes of azure and eyes of brown,
And snow-white foreheads are there;
A glimmering Cross and glittering Crown,
A thorny bed and a couch of down,
Lost hopes and leaflets of prayer.

A breath of Spring in the breezy woods,
Sweet wafts from the quivering pines;
Blue violet eyes beneath green hoods,
A bubble of brooklets, a scent of buds,
Bird warblers and clambering vines.

A rosy wreath and a dimpled hand,
A ring and a slighted vow—
Three golden links of a broken band,
A tiny track on the snow-white sand,
A tear and a sinless brow.

There's a tincture of grief in the beautiful
song,
That sobs on the slumbers air;
And loneliness felt in the festive throng,
Sinks down on the soul as it trembles along
From a clime where the roses were.

We heard it first at the dawn of day,
And it mingled with matin chimes;
But years have distanced the beautiful lay,
And its melody flows from far away,
And we call it now Old Times.

Message of Governor Scott on the Up-Country Troubles.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I have received the concurrent resolutions of the Senate and House of Representatives requesting me to inform the General Assembly why a sufficient militia force for the protection of life, liberty and property have not been stationed in such counties in this State as have been hitherto riotous and refractory; and, further, why have not the outlaws in them been brought to condign punishment; and why the provisions of section 2, of article 13, of the Constitution have not been enforced; and, also, to inform the General Assembly what further legislation is necessary to effect the purpose herein stated.

In furnishing you such information as it is in my power to supply, and while I deeply deplore the disturbances to which your resolution refers, I can scarcely venture, as Executive of the State, to pronounce any of its counties "riotous and refractory," upon the reported cases of individual outrage, and while no information has been received in this office indicating anything like a county organization to defy or to defeat the law, I am the more cautious in this respect, because it will be recollected that very many cases of individual violence have hitherto been reported, both from the counties of Abbeville and Edgefield. But the prompt and impartial administration of justice in these counties has proved that the civil power was sufficient for the protection of the life, liberty and property of our citizens; and these counties are now as quiet, peaceable and orderly as any portion of the State. But if there was any part of the State in which violence and disorder were so general as to disarm the power of the civil courts, I must say, frankly, that I have no such militia force as would be competent to suppress them; and if I had, I have no means to place and maintain such a force in the field.

If by the "outlaws who have not been brought to condign punishment," you mean those individuals who have lately perpetrated the outrages in the counties of Spartanburg and Union, I can only say that every effort has been made that could lawfully be made by the Executive, to discover these criminals, and bring them to speedy trial. In some instances, those suspected of guilt have been committed for trial, and in their cases, the Executive is without power, as he ought to be without disposition, to interfere with the due administration of the law. In other instances, the perpetrators of these crimes are not known, and have not been yet discovered. I can only promise that every effort shall be made to arrest and bring them to justice.

I am not aware that the 2d Section of the 13th Article of the Constitution has not been enforced. That section provides: "The Governor shall have power to call out the militia to execute the laws, repel invasion, repress

insurrection, and preserve the public peace."

I cannot say with truth, upon any information in my possession, that in any section of the State, the laws are not executed; for not a single case has been reported, in which the officers of the law have been resisted in the discharge of their duties. There is no invasion which I am called on to repel, no insurrection which I am called on to suppress.

While I cannot say, that "the public peace," of the State is threatened to such a degree as to warrant the exercise of the power of calling out the militia, given me in the section of the Constitution just quoted, I deeply regret that it is my duty to inform you, that the condition of several of the counties in this State is disturbed and dangerous. In Laurens, Union and Spartanburg, persons and property are not secure. Repeated instances of violence, disregard of the law, and murder, have been reported, and there is a well-founded apprehension, on the part of law-abiding citizens, that unless these outrages are promptly checked, the evil will have become too great for ordinary remedies. I do not propose at present to resort to these crimes in detail, nor to attempt the discussion of their causes. It is enough to say, that they are so grave, and so numerous, as to call for unflinching application of all the power of repression, which the Executive can lawfully exercise.

It is proper for me to state, and I am glad to be able to do it, that the public sentiment of these counties seems to be aroused to the character and consequences of this state of affairs, and public meetings have been held, in which the responsible and influential citizens of Laurens and Spartanburg have declared, in language sufficiently strong, their abhorrence of these outrages, and their willingness to aid the Executive in the suppression of them. If these opinions are carried out in action, we may anticipate the speedy restoration of peace and order; but something more is needed than these resolutions, however just and generous in sentiment.

It is my opinion that the civil law of the State ought to be sufficient, and it is my determination that it shall be sufficient, to protect the person and property of every and any citizen of the State, however humble, friendless or obnoxious. I cannot bring myself to contemplate the use of an armed force to punish individual violations of the law in a time of profound peace. Such a remedy would be as bad as the disease, and would be a public declaration that there was no civil government in South Carolina, and that we are living in a condition of social anarchy. I am bound, by my oath of office, as the Executive of the State, and in reverence for those principles of constitutional liberty which are the vital force of true Republicanism, to see that the law is duly enforced, before I resort to other and dangerous powers. I dare not, and will not, assume that justice cannot be administered until the effort has been made, and the failure evident.

It is therefore my intention to see that the law is enforced, and when I fail in the effort, I will unhesitatingly call upon you for the extraordinary authority to which society must resort for self-protection. But at present, I would call your attention to the fact, that all the cases of reported violence are individual violations of the law; that none of them have assumed the character of public combinations against the law; and that they are all within the regular jurisdiction of the criminal courts of the county. But I do not think that the administration of the criminal law is sufficiently vigorous. As the Executive of the State, it is impossible for me to superintend or control the trial of criminals. This duty must be left to the Attorney General, and the Solicitors, who are the prosecuting officers of the State, and to whom the administration of the criminal law, in their respective spheres of duty, is committed by the same law which defines my own duties and powers. That these officers have done and will do their duty I have no doubt, but I do not think that their powers are sufficiently strong, or their means of action sufficiently large. To illustrate my meaning more fully: each Solicitor has several counties under his official charge. A murder is committed in one of the remote districts, where he does not reside. A warrant is issued, a coroner's inquest makes a very unsatisfactory report of the circumstances, unless the friends or family of the victim are especially active; a few witnesses are bound over, and the papers are put into the

hands of the Solicitor the day that the court opens, and if a true bill is found, he goes on with the trial with a slight and imperfect preparation thus made; nor can the Solicitor be blamed. He has many courts to attend; very many cases to prepare; has not had opportunity to learn the circumstances of his case, or the character of his testimony. Now, in ordinary times, when cases of violence are rare, shock the humanity of public opinion, and excite the indignant activity of those who are interested in the suffering parties, this labor of preparation was spared the Solicitor, because he always had an individual prosecutor behind him. But when the crime is one in which the sympathy of public opinion is not warmly interested, or where a disturbed condition of popular sentiment is not disposed actively to assist public justice, or where the parties suffering are too friendless to make themselves heard, then the duty of the Solicitor, while it becomes more imperative, also becomes more difficult. To do justice, he needs larger powers, and more assistance.

I would, therefore, recommend a more complete and efficient organization of the machinery necessary for the administration of criminal justice. The Attorney General is the proper representative of the criminal justice of the State, and he should have the authority, not only as at present to consult and advise with the Solicitors, but to review and direct their action. They should be required to report to him regularly the condition of the prosecutions in their respective circuits, and to be governed by his instructions whenever he may deem it judicious to issue them. He should also have the power, whenever in his opinion the importance of the case requires it, to retain assistant counsel, and see that the State is fully and efficiently represented.

I think, also, that a corps of Detective Police Officers, should be placed under his control, to be used by him and the Solicitors as occasion may require. I do not propose that these officers should have any power of arrest. This responsibility must be assumed by the law officers of the State. But the crimes from which society is suffering can never be suppressed without some efficient organization by which the preliminary investigations can be conducted, the traces of guilt promptly followed up, and such testimony procured as will justify a prosecuting officer in asking from conscientious juries a verdict of conviction. Neither the Attorney General, nor the Solicitors, can give more than a general superintendence and skilful direction to such investigations, and they need the aid of a body of discreet, practiced and temperate-minded men to perform this important duty. As the Attorney General and the Solicitors are elected by the people, they have it in their power to select men in whose character they will find sufficient guarantee that this power will not be abused.

To carry out this plan, would require that a contingent fund, sufficient to meet its expense, be placed at the control of the Attorney General, which I therefore recommend.

I think it proper also to call to your attention the fact, that the Judicial District in which these disturbances are most flagrant is practically without a Judge. The presiding Judge of that circuit is now under impeachment before the Senate for high crimes and misdemeanors, and while it would not become me to anticipate this solemn trial, yet I cannot forbear saying that nothing would contribute more effectively or more speedily to the restoration of order than the presence in the courts of this circuit, of a magistrate who shall possess the ability to know his duty, the resolution to do this duty, and that high character, which is in itself a pillar of strength to the good, and a living admonition to evil-doers.

Nor, can I leave this subject without expressing my regret, that the Trial Justices have so signally failed to meet the requirements of their office. In a condition of things, such as we now deplore, the preliminary investigation in nearly all the prosecutions of the crimes, we wish to suppress, is within the province of the Trial Justices, and the prompt and efficient administration of the criminal law is in a large degree, dependent upon their ability, discretion and courage, qualities which I am sorry to say the system has not developed.

Believing firmly that a vigorous administration of the law will be sufficient to repress crime, I make

these recommendations, pledging myself that if it ever shall be found impossible to administer that law, I will come to you for those extraordinary powers, which I shall then, not hesitate to accept and use. I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
ROBERT K. SCOTT,
Governor.

Usury.

Perhaps no question of more vital importance to the entire people of the State will be brought before the present Legislature, than the Bill to repeal the Act of 1866, repealing the usury laws of this State. With great difficulty, and after numerous eloquent demonstrations of the golden fruits which would flow steadily into the State, but for the usury laws, the Act was repealed. That none of these expected benefits have resulted, every one will admit. On the contrary, it is believed generally, that our condition and prospects have been damaged by the change, and that under the present system of interest, we can never enjoy general prosperity. This is our decided opinion. We are an agricultural people, and enjoy no superior advantages of soil or climate over our sister States, where the value of money is regulated by law. Can our farmers pay the present rate and realize a profit on the products of their farms? Is it not apparent that the entire profits of the farmer are swallowed up in the exactions of the capitalist, and the real wealth and prosperity of the State are not increased? It is contended, if the present law be repealed, money cannot be had, and the wheels of trade will be obstructed. The circulation of money depends not so much on the rate per cent. as the supply afforded for its loan. — *People invest in United States bonds, at seven per cent., rather than loan to us at twelve or twenty per cent., and in fact every one will suspect those who apply at high rates.* We think it far better to begin our operations on a small and sure scale, adding our savings annually to the side of production, than for years to keep up the appearance of a hollow and artificial prosperity. Under the present system, we may labor and strive and sweat, season after season, but to find that we are poor still, and that all our hard earnings go abroad to the enrichment of the capitalist. Does the present law benefit the merchant? If yes, then the greater the reason for its repeal. If the merchant operate on capital borrowed at twelve to twenty per cent., then he must realize, as profit on his sale, this percentage over and above his legitimate profits. This must come from the farmer, who is the consumer, and in this way a large amount is subtracted from the channels of production and transferred to the foreign capitalist to the impoverishment of the State. It may be said that in some cases "A" by borrowing money at twenty per cent., can realize a profit, but this is an exceptional case and proves nothing, for in nineteen out of twenty cases, the borrower will reap pecuniary ruin. If he be successful, is not success at the expense of some citizen in distress and to the injury perhaps of the State? It may be again said that he, who ventures at a ruinous percentage and loses, has only himself to blame; but is it not true that the ruin of any individual is detrimental to the general prosperity, inasmuch as the State is but a collection of individuals. The present law is, in few words, a protection to the rich and powerful and an oppression to the weak and poor; and, in fact, at no period in the history of the State, would the repeal of the usury laws have operated greater detriment than at the time it was effected. An individual, in failing circumstances, borrows with difficulty and only at ruinous rates, but if general prosperity prevails around him, he may by this means save himself and re-establish his credit; but when the entire people of a State are reduced to comparative poverty, its wealth and standing must be the fruits of creative industry. At such time there is a disposition to borrow and keep up appearances without any real progress in wealth. Such is our condition to-day. The State is poorer than in 1866. Money is not more plentiful than at that time. The predicted manufactures are failures, and it must be evident to every thinking man, that as farmers, we cannot prosper on capital borrowed at eighteen per cent., nor can we with such means erect manufactures so as to compete successfully with those who operate under more favorable circumstances. We are poor and must pay for our bad credit, or

begin as a poor man does, and create our own capital and credit. This is the only road to prosperity.

We see the novelty of money plentiful in New York at six and seven per cent., while here it is two and three fold that, though we are removed but a little over one day's journey from that El Dorado. In the face of this, we are told this will finally regulate itself. If we were rich and prosperous, the repeal of the usury laws, would scarcely have been felt; but we are like the man in failing circumstances, and under the present arrangement will so continue. Repealing the usury laws, under such circumstances, was opening out the flood-gates of oppression on an impoverished people. The State owes it to itself to close up the delusive door and protect its great interests embodied in the occupations of productive industry, until prosperity and credit are re-established.

The advocates of the present law offer two arguments for its continuance. 1st. That money, like everything else, is worth its market value; and 2d. That if the usury law be enacted, its design will be defeated by fraud and concealment. That the latter position is not correct, the past has exemplified. In rare instances the law might be evaded, but generally it would be obeyed. It would be as effectual as the law against smuggling or any other purely statutory regulation.

As to the first position, money differs materially in many respects from other commodities. Nearly all the products of industry are perishable and must be sold at some price. Money, on the contrary, will not depreciate or waste by keeping. It has a value which ten or twenty years hence will remain unchanged by wear and tear. The possessor retains the article, and loses the interest only. Here, then, is an inducement to withhold it from circulation for a high rate, expected to be extorted from some person in straightened circumstances, thus defeating the design of the law. Again, all the ordinary products of industry are exposed in market overt at every shop window, advertised and their prompt sale encouraged. So that, open competition obtains a fair profit only. Money, on the contrary, except in cities, is secretly lodged in the strong box of the capitalist, and when discovered by the needy, is often taken at a price above its market value. Even in cities but few deal in money, and these may, at any time of great distress, combine to extort exorbitant interest.

Again, if we need capital, let us remember the advice often given to young men who are idling about towns, longing for capital, that in their will and muscle and energy, God has given the capital if they would but develop it. So, too, has the State capital in the will and energy and muscle of her citizens, backed by a genial soil and climate.

Again, usury laws have come down to us from hoary antiquity. Since history became authentic, we find them in force in nearly every age and nation, and in 18—, out of thirty-one States, there were but two, Iowa and California, where statutes regulating the interest on money did not exist. In seven other States, there was a maximum rate per cent., varying from eight to twelve per cent. The remaining twenty-two had a fixed per centage with penalties for an excess. Such laws may be a grand fallacy, but in our present condition we do not so believe. We hope, if the Act of 1866 is not repealed, a new law will be passed fixing the maximum at a rate not above ten per cent.
[Wahalla Courier.]

DANTE.—Boccaccio the great Italian poet, thus describes the immortal Dante:

"Our poet was of middle height, and after reaching mature years he went somewhat stooping; his gait was grave and sedate; always clothed in most becoming garments, his dress was suited to the ripeness of his years; his face was long, his nose aquiline, and his under lip prominent; his complexion was dark, and his hair and beard thick, black and crisp, and his countenance was always sad and thoughtful. His manners, whether in public or at home, were wonderfully composed and restrained, and in all his ways he was more courteous and civil than any one else."

A little daughter of William Kohr, near Middletown, Ct., was poisoned by eating painted Christmas candies. She took spasms on Saturday night, and died on Sunday morning, suffering terribly before her death.

How to Be a Man.

All the little boys in this country will, in a few years, be grown. In years and size, they will be men; but they must not conclude that because in the course of fifteen or twenty years they will be men in the size of their bodies, that they will be men in every respect. It takes more than large bodies to make a man. There are a great many persons that have large bodies, and are grey headed with age, that are not men in the highest sense of the word. They act more like brutes than men, and ought rather to be called brutes.

Sometimes we see old grey headed persons tottering from side to side under the influence of whisky; and sometimes we see them lying on the road in the mud, all covered with filth and dirt. Does this look like the acts of a man, or is not more like the actions of a hog?

Now, boys, if you want to be men and not hogs, you must have nothing to do with that vile thing they call whisky. If you commence using it at all, you will soon be ruined. You cannot practice law and be a drunkard. No one would be willing to trust you with his case. Whisky will unfit you for practicing medicine. Who would take medicine from a drunkard? A drunken physician might give a sick man morphine instead of quinine, and kill him. There is no trade or profession you can choose but drinking whisky will unfit you to follow it with success.

All those persons who make it a habit to get drunk, soon lose the respect and confidence of their fellow men, and most of them die in poverty. If you would see the effects of drinking whisky, look at the face of some old drunkard. His eyes are red and his cheeks swollen. When he talks he says a great many foolish things, and always, when under the influence of drink, he does a great many wicked deeds. He spends his money for things that never does his family any good.

There is another thing, boys, you must do if you would be loved and respected. You must, by all means, be pleasant in your manners to everybody. If you commence speaking harshly to those whom you meet, or acting proudly towards them, you will gain their dislike, and before you know it, every one who has any business with you will hate you and speak ill of you. It is just as easy to smile as it is to frown. A smile will make you friends, and a frown will make you enemies.

If the boys of the present generation would become great and good men, they must treat religion and good people with reverence. No boy need think that he can despise religion and secure the confidence of good and sober people. It is impossible. The man who sneers at the religion of Jesus Christ is doing that which will ruin all his prospects for this world and the next. The wise man advises us to fear God and keep his commandments. All those who follow his advice do well. They live beloved and respected by all who know them, and when they die their neighbors all weep.
[Yorkville Enquirer.]

Governor Scott Endorsed.

Some time ago, Judge Aldrich, of Barnwell, addressed some enquiries to a friend in Ohio, in regard to Governor Scott, and in reply received the following:

"NAPLEX, Ohio, Dec. 12, 1870.
"A. P. ALDRICH—Dear Sir: Your line to me of the 2d instant, has been received. In reply, I have to say, that I have been intimately acquainted with Governor Scott for twenty years, he having all that time been a citizen of our town and county, and I have all that time, and do now, differ with him in politics; yet, I must say, that the statement made by Col. Wells, in his printed statement you sent me, is substantially correct. Gov. Scott is a high-toned, honorable gentleman; is a man of truth and integrity; and he is, withal, a very kind hearted man; and if you should have any business with him, you will find him all I have stated. That is the way he is estimated here by us Democrats.

"I wish you and other Democrats of South Carolina could see and make the acquaintance of Gov. Scott. I am satisfied you would feel differently towards him from what you do now.
"Very truly, yours,
"JAMES G. HALY."

In communicating this letter to the Barnwell Sentinel for publication, Judge Aldrich remarks: "As I certainly would have published Mr. Haly's response had it been unfavorable to Gov. Scott, it is but simple justice to give him the benefit of this very complimentary notice."

Singular Cases of Sudden Death.

The Wilson (N. C.) Sentinel, tells of the following two very singular cases of sudden death:

"Salathiel Hier, a citizen living in the southern portion of the county, was taken sick, and was visited by his neighbor, Alfred Gimble. Mr. Gimble was standing by the bedside, holding him by the hand. He asked him how he was getting along. Hier told him he thought he was going to die. Gimble remarked that we all had to die, sometime. Almost before the sentence was finished, he dropped dead, with Hier's hand clasped in his, nearly pulling him out of bed. Hier was so frightened and excited by the circumstance, that he died in a short time. We have been informed of another singular occurrence that took place in our county a few weeks ago. A Mr. Swicegood, we believe a local preacher, in the evening, after he had ate his supper, in apparent good health, asked his wife to prepare the bed for him to lie down, as he was going to die directly. She reproved him for speaking so. He took his seat in the porch, and in a short time asked his wife if the bed was prepared, telling her to hurry up, as he had only a few minutes to live. He then laid down and died immediately."

The best and safest tooth-wash in the world is tepid water. There is not a tooth-powder in existence, nor a tooth-wash that does not inflict a physical injury to the teeth and promote their decay. Each dentist has a powder of his own, which he sells at a thousand per cent. profit, which he may honestly imagine will do a positive good without injury whatever; but he is mistaken. The teeth were never intended to be pearly white. Every intelligent dentist knows that the whiter the teeth are, the sooner and more certainly they will decay; he also knows that those teeth are the soundest, last the longest and are the most useful which have a yellowish tint; then provide powders to take off this yellowish surface. — *Dr. Hall.*

LANGUAGE.—Language is the amber in which a thousand precious and subtle thoughts have been safely embedded and preserved. It has arrested ten thousand lightning flashes of genius, which, unless fixed and arrested, might have been as bright, but would have also been as quickly passing and perishing as the lightning.

Ex-Governor Wilson Lumpkin, of Georgia, who died lately at Athens, in that State, at the advanced age of eighty-eight, was probably the oldest of all our living ex members of Congress. — He was a member of the House of Representatives as far back as 1815—fifty-five years ago.

They are now making a new patent lock for the United States mail bags. When fastened, a numbered plate of glass covers the keyhole, and this glass has to be broken before the bag can be unlocked or tampered with.

Madame Juarez, wife of the President of Mexico, died on the 2d instant. She was a woman of great force of character, and aided her husband in all his movements.

The Supreme Court of Massachusetts has decided that a contract made and carried into effect on Sunday, cannot be repudiated by either party, but must stand good.

AFTER a wedding it was formerly a custom to drink honey dissolved in water for thirty days—a moon's age. Hence the origin of the honeymoon.

SOME careful man has ascertained that the average head contains one hundred and thirty thousand hairs. The average moustache contains about fourteen.

It is proposed in Connecticut to do away with the two State capital system, and have but one, which will probably be Hartford.

HOW WONDERFUL are the laws governing human existence. Were it not for tight lacing, all civilized nations would be over-run with women.

A life size wax figure of Eugene, costing \$8,000, adorns the show-window of a New York store.

There are over 200 female post-masters in the United States.