

THE GREENVILLE ENTERPRISE.

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

JOHN C. & EDWARD BAILEY, PROP'RS.

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Correspondence of Greenville Enterprise.

GRAND JUNCTION TENN., March 28th, 1871.

Editors of Enterprise—Gentlemen: I arrived at this place this morning, at 8 o'clock, from Canton, Miss., and having to stop over till this afternoon, I have concluded to pass away part of the time by writing to you. I with my family, left Greenville, S. C., Tuesday, 14th inst., bound for Corinth, Miss. The President of the Greenville and Columbia Railroad passed over that road at half past five, for which we are very thankful. On our arrival in Columbia, we learned that the train for Augusta was gone. Went to the Milton Hotel, where we remained till 10 o'clock. Bought emigration tickets to Memphis, Tenn., for \$17.75 each. Took the train at 10 o'clock P. M., and arrived in Augusta, early next morning. The children much delighted with the ride, towns, cities, and "big rivers." The ride from Augusta to Atlanta, on Wednesday, was pleasant and interesting. Got to the latter 6 o'clock, and had to remain till 10 o'clock, as in Columbia. Passed over the road to Chattanooga, Wednesday night, arriving about sunrise. Had a good view of Lookout Mountain, on the left, and the Tennessee River on the right. The latter was the plain late, which we could not see. The cattle scenes and hardships endured and endured there in the fall of 1863. Passing the shadow of that great rock, our eyes gazed with wonder upon the splendor spread out before us. The craggy mountains, on either hand, towering into the heavens and stretching far away in the distance; the majestic Tennessee River moving with silent majesty, the magnificent farms in the rich valley; our iron horse moving cautiously, with his train upon the iron trestle one hundred and sixty feet above the rippling streams, girdling from the base of the mountain, and leaping joyfully down their puffy beds—all together presented a scene awfully grand and sublime. All caught the inspiration of the scene and the children, on hip-tot, gazing out the windows, gave utterance to all the wonder phrases they could invent. This passed, we entered the beautiful country of north Alabama. From Huntsville to Tusculum is the prettiest and most desirable region of country I ever saw. This day's travel—Thursday—was the most interesting of all. We arrived early in Corinth, half past 12 o'clock, Thursday night, the good angel of the Lord having encompassed round about us and secured us from harm all the way. Stopped at the Surge House, whose doors are open, free and wide, to me and family. Early next morning, Deacon Calahan came and took us to his Brother Fleming's hospitable hearth, where we all enjoyed a special breakfast, prepared for us. All stood the trip well, and are trying how we like our new home. We have rented a comfortable cottage, with six rooms, a good garden, and wall of good water, for \$18 per month. It is located about four hundred yards from the Court House, and convenient to church and school. Friday and Saturday was spent in "setting up house-keeping." Sunday entered the children in Sabbath school and preached twice. Monday introduced them into the free day school. This school numbers one hundred and fifty. Has four teachers, two male and two female. It is composed of both boys and girls—white. The male teachers are paid \$100, and the female \$50 each, per month. Mr. F. A. Beazly, county school commissioner, wants a number of competent teachers from South Carolina. Those wishing localities as teachers, will address him at Corinth.

General Amnesty.

We make the following extracts from the proceedings of the United States Senate on Tuesday, 21st March, in which both of the Senators from this State advocate most earnestly the passage of a bill securing general amnesty for past political offenses. Without further debate Mr. Sawyer then took the floor and moved, as an amendment to the pending resolution, to include in the consideration at the present session of the General Amnesty bill, lately reported from the Committee on Disabilities. He argued that the passage of this bill would do much to restore harmony and contentment in the South. He suggested that the enforcement of the laws in the reconstruction laws had not been accompanied by general amnesty to the white people. The influence of this policy, he believed, would be powerfully felt in removing bitterness and conciliating and harmonizing all the people. Much has been said here and elsewhere as to the inclination of the Southern people to enter into another rebellion; but he would assure Senators there was not one word of truth in such representations. The remembrance of their maimed sons, desolated hearth-stones and devastated fields precluded the possibility of their ever again entertaining the idea of a rebellion for a moment. He did not think the disturbances in the South originated from hostility to the general government, but that they were inspired by dissatisfaction to the local governments. The reason for this was, that the men most fitted by education and position to take part in the affairs of the State were excluded from all participation therein. Owing to this exclusion of an inferior moral and intellectual stamp had been elevated to public position. If it was true that the colored members in the Southern Legislature did occasionally give way to intemperate violence, it was not due to a consideration of the law, but to their being so completely ignorant of their rights, that the more intelligent and experienced legislators of the Northern States were not free from similar charges. But sound policy imperatively dictated that all public places should be thrown open to all citizens alike, and all political disabilities and discriminatory legislation wiped from the statute book. With respect to the Ku Klux organization, which, he said, were dominant in some of the counties of the Carolinas, Mr. Sawyer urged that the most complete and thorough measures be instantly adopted to suppress their lawless deeds. But the real legislation must be to drop the whole thing.

Clerks of Courts Eligible—An Important Decision by Congress.

Hall of the House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., March, 1871. Editor Constitution: I am addressed almost daily by persons who hold the office of Clerk of the Court previous to the war, requesting to have their disabilities removed. The question of the disability of such persons has been adjudicated favorably by the House, and I am now persuaded that it is necessary to offer bills looking to the removal of the disabilities of those who were Clerks of Courts previous to the war. In the case of Hon. A. M. Waddell, representing the Third District of North Carolina, the House of Representatives, at the beginning of this session, settled the question whether clerks of courts of law and equity in the South came under the third section of the 14th Amendment. Colonel Waddell was a Clerk and Master of a court of equity in North Carolina before the war, and afterwards a Lieutenant Colonel in the Confederate army. When he came to be sworn in, Mr. Maynard, of Tennessee, objected, and made an argument to show that he was disqualified; but after a reply from Judge Kelly, of Pennsylvania, (a leading Radical), denying the disqualification of Colonel Waddell, the previous question was called and he was admitted by a large majority.

A Cheerful View.

Daddy Cuz, who is nothing if not metaphorical, does not seem to share the gloomy forebodings with which some of his brother Radicals profess to regard the determination to share the same until they are fairly represented in the State Government. In the leading article of the *Missionary Record* of Saturday last, he takes a rather jubilant view of the situation. Hear him:

Letter from Senator Robertson.

Senator Robertson has addressed the following letter to Gen. J. B. Kerhaw, Gen. M. C. Butler, Col. J. H. Rion and Gen. Samuel McGowan, all prominent and influential citizens of this State. He invokes their aid and assistance towards the restoration of order and obedience to civil authority among all classes: WASHINGTON, March, 1871.

Second Letter from Ex-Gov. Perry to Governor Scott.

GREENVILLE, March 28, 1871. To his Excellency Governor Scott: Sir—Your Excellency will pardon the liberty I take in addressing a second letter to you. I was in hopes, from your message to the Legislature and your recent consultation with your political opponents, that you were sincerely of opinion some change in the politics of the State was absolutely necessary to preserve the peace and quiet the excitement in South Carolina. But your application to the President for a military force to be sent here to crush out all opposition to the odious legislation which disgraces the State, has induced me to doubt your sincerity. Let me assure you that this is a step in the wrong direction, if you are sincerely desirous of preserving the peace and promoting the prosperity and welfare of the country. If your object is to establish a despotism in the State, and force the wealth and intelligence of the people to abdicate under the rule of ignorance, oppression and rascality, then your course may seem a safe and judicious one. It will not prove such, however.

The Mexican Presidential Contest.

The period for another revolution seems to be approaching in Mexico. The opponents of Juarez for president have obtained a victory in congress by the election of their speaker, Lamascosa, and he has made a speech, openly charging the present disturbed condition of the country to the abuses of the administration. The sentiment in congress against Juarez has become so bitter, indeed, that an impression gains that a law will be passed prohibiting his re-election. If done, it is believed Juarez will ignore it. On the other hand it is asserted that if such a law be passed, a revolution will follow anyhow. In either case, Juarez, with the power of the government in his hands, has the advantage. Mr. Nelson, the United States minister, has been quite generally charged by the opposition press of Mexico "with annexation projects," on account of his friendly course towards the Juarez cause, but this charge is denied by that gentleman's friends.

Work if You Would Rise.

Richard Burke found in a review, shortly after an extraordinary display of powers in the House of Commons by his brother Edmund, and questioned by Mr. Malone as to the cause, replied, "I have been wondering how God has contrived to nonpluss all the talents of the faculty, but then, again, I remember, when we were at play he was always at work." The force of the anecdote is increased by the fact that Richard Burke was not considered inferior in natural talents to his more distinguished brother. Yet the one rose to greatness, while the other died comparatively obscure. Don't trust to your genius, young man, if you would rise, but work! work!! work!!!

How to Prosper in Business.

In the first place, make up your mind to accomplish whatever you undertake; decide upon some particular employment and persevere in it. All difficulties are overcome by assiduity. Be not afraid to work with your own hands, and diligently, too. "A cat in gloves catches no mice," and "He who remains in the mill grinds, not he who goes and comes." Attend to your business; never trust another. "A pot that belongs to many is ill stirred and worse boiled."

Be frugal.

That which will not make a pot will make a pot lid. "Save the pence and the pounds will take care of themselves." Be abstemious. "Who dainties love shall beggars prove."

Rise early.

"The sleepy fox catches no poultry." Plough deep while ploughs sleep, and you will have corn to sell and keep.

Treat every one with respect and civility.

"Everything is gained and nothing lost by courtesy." "Good manners insure success." Never anticipate wealth from any other source than labor; especially never place dependence upon becoming the possessor of an inheritance. "He who waits for dead men's shoes may have to go a long time barefoot."

Above all things never despair.

God is where he is. "He helps those who truly trust in Him."

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The Taxes.

The Orangeburg News, a paper who's politics is somewhat difficult to define, by reason of its changing hands every few months, is out in an editorial denouncing the heavy taxation. It very sensibly observes: The hard-working farmers of the country have borne patiently an outrageous burden of taxation, for five long years now. Unable at first to bear it, yet as constant promises of future economy were made, they quietly submitted and paid reverence to the mandate of the law, in the enactment of which they had no voice. But these promises, so often made, have lost their power to induce, in the bosom of the tax payers, any hope that there will be a better administration of the Government, until the State is thoroughly purged of the corrupt officials who ride, and revel out of the treasury of the people. Promises have been made to them, but to be broken, and hopes that have arisen are rudely destroyed by the prodigal hand of the corrupt minister. Tax after tax has been paid, and yet the burden is inhumanly heavy. The very life blood of the people is being sucked from them. Their homes are beginning to look a sadness more desolate than ever before, so completely destitute of children are suffering in consequence of the utter depletion of the little treasures of their parents. The cause of education, of religion, all feel the effect. Fathers cannot send their children to school, because it takes all they can make to meet the taxes. The treasury opens its mouth to receive their little earnings, and remorselessly shuts in all they have. Nay, it receives it with a fiendish chuckle.

A Marriage Ceremony.

A jolly fellow, somewhere in Illinois, having been appointed justice of the peace, was called upon to perform a marriage ceremony, and thus relate how he managed it: Having been appointed to the desirable "poish" of justice of the peace, I was accosted on the 5th day of July by a sleek looking young man, and in silvery tones requested to proceed to a neighboring hotel, as he wished to enter into the holy bonds of matrimony. Here was a "squelcher." I had never done anything of the kind, had no books or forms; yet I was determined to do the thing up strong, and in a legal manner, so I proceeded to a hotel, bearing in my arms one copy of the Revised Statutes, one ditto Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, one copy of the creed and articles of Faith of the Congregational Church, one copy of Pope's Essay on Man, and a sectional map of the part where the victim lived. Having placed a table in the middle of the room and seated myself behind it, I in trumpet tones, called the case. With that the young man and woman, with great alacrity, stepped up before me. Having sworn them on the dictionary to answer well and truly all the questions I was about to ask, I proceeded. I entire stranger, I should have to ask him to give bail for the cost. Having heard this so frequently in court, I thought it indispensable. He answered if I meant the fee for performing the ceremony, he would deposit it then and there. As I did not exactly know what I did mean, I magnanimously waived that portion of the ceremony. I told him it would be necessary; to give bail to keep the peace. This he said he was willing to when he arrived at home, and I then waived that point also.

A Valuable Boy.

"What can you do? asked a traveler of a country urchin who was in front of a farmer's house tending a toad with a long straw. "Oh, I can do mor's considerable—rides the turkeys to water, milks the geese, cards down the old rooster, puts up the pigs tails in paper, to make 'em curl, ham string the grasshoppers, makes fires for flies to court by, keeps tally for daddy and mammy when they scold at a mark, and cuts the buttons off daddy's coat, when he's in at prayer in the morning."

An exasperated church member.

An exasperated church member in Newport, Pa., is denouncing through the press the naughty girls who won't keep still in church. He says they "chatter and smirk, and bob their empty heads about like senseless monkeys, and shift and twist their bewitching bodies as though the benches were cushioned with chestnut burrs."

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