

THE GREENVILLE ENTERPRISE.

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

JOHN C. BAILEY, EDITOR & PROP.

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ORIGINAL POETRY.

FOR THE GREENVILLE ENTERPRISE.

Sithous and Aurora.

BY LAURA OWEN.

What time Aurora shook her golden hair,
And ready stood to mount her chariot throne,
And loose the reins to those wild gleaming stars,
That o'er the bit and neigh among the clouds
Impatient of their upward journeying—
Lo! from the deep gray chambers of the East,
A thin veil followed her—so full of care,
And sorrow, that it chilled her where she stood.
Hear me, O goddess of the morning, hear!
Take back thy gift of immortality!
Thou art a goddess good and just and true,
Bounteous and gracious—full of tenderness—
Be pitiful, and take thy gift again!
The golden stars—thy children in the heavens,
Look nightly on this faded face of mine,
Sorrowing, and thy winged, wandering winds,
That rock my cloudy couch from day to day,
Do pity me, giving me man for man!
Hear me, O goddess! down by ancient Troy
There is a little grassy, shaded glade,
Where sings the sweetest rill in all the earth—
I heard it ages gone, when I was young,
Babbling among the lilies—let me there
Scoop out a little hollow in the earth,
And, creeping underneath the peaceful sod,
Sleep with my kindred! grant me power to die!
Lead on my sire and king, long since
Went to his rest: thrice happy Priamus
Lived out his days upon the earth, then slept;
Slain Memnon, too, hath gained the happy
goal!

REMINISCENCES OF PUBLIC MEN.

BY EX GOVERNOR B. F. PERRY.

[CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK.]

DAVID L. SWAIN.

There were few public men in North Carolina for the last half of a century, so universally popular with all parties and all classes of persons as Governor Swain. No one ever rose to distinction, in the good old North State so rapidly, and filled so many high offices in so short a time as he did. He was unanimously elected a member of the Legislature by the people of Buncombe, immediately after his admission to the Bar. Before he had finished his term in the Legislature, he was elected Solicitor of one of the most important law circuits in the State. He resigned this office in a year or two, and was elected a Circuit Judge. He had been on the Bench only a few years, when he was elected Governor of the State almost unanimously by the Legislature. There was an angry contest between two aspirants for the Executive Chair, when they both withdrew in favor of Judge Swain. He was elected without solicitation, and almost without his knowledge. As soon as his gubernatorial term expired, he was elected, by the Legislature, President of the North Carolina University, at Chapel Hill. This election gave rise to a famous witicism of one of the waggish members of the Legislature. Governor Swain had not had a collegiate education. His classical studies were completed at the Asheville Academy, in Buncombe County, North Carolina. After the result of the election was announced, that his Excellency Governor Swain had been chosen by the Legislature, to fill the learned position of President of the State University, this member exclaimed: "Well! having given him every high office in the State, the Legislature has now sent him to Chapel Hill to be educated."

I was sent to school at Asheville in 1829, and there I met David L. Swain. He was then a student in the Academy, and in appearance a grown man, though I suppose he was not over sixteen or twenty years old. He was about six feet high, and had a young, gentlemanly air, and a gawky, young gentleman as I had ever met. He was six feet two inches in height, slender and ill-shaped, with a long pale face, thick lips, sharp nose, and full expression of the eyes. The boys all loved him most affectionately. He was an accomplished Latin and Greek scholar, and took great pleasure in reading for

the younger students any hard sentence which they came across in their lessons. I remember with what pleasure I listened to his reading of Homer, with a sort of musical drawl, that to me, was sweet and charming. He was the most amiable and best tempered young man I ever saw, and punctiliously honorable. He was without a vice of any kind, and I believe he lived so through life. He was grave and serious, and yet warm-hearted and cordial. I doubt whether he ever gave offence to a human being. I am sure he never did intentionally. He was a hard student and had a fine memory. His progress therefore, in his studies, was almost as rapid as his rise in public life. He left our Academy, and tutor, the Reverend Mr. Porter, for the purpose of entering Chapel Hill University. He arrived there two or three weeks before the commencement of the session, and spent his time with the professors and in reading. Finally he concluded not to enter college, but to go on to Raleigh, and read law. He thought he could not wait two years before commencing his legal studies, and moreover, he was under the impression that he was about as good a scholar as any of the professors.

I was hoarding in the family of the Governor's father at Asheville, whilst David was reading law in Raleigh. The old gentleman was Post-master, Doctor, and carried on a hat manufactory. He was a well educated and intelligent old gentleman, proud of his son, and had great expectations and hopes of his distinction in life. Doctor Swain was a native of Massachusetts, married a widow lady in Georgia, and settled at Asheville, North Carolina. He was a most excellent man and pious Christian. His memory was wonderful. He forgot nothing that he saw, heard or read. He could recall where he was, any day, forty or fifty years since. The Doctor took great pleasure in reading David's letters to me and others, whilst he was studying law at Raleigh. They were always interesting too. The Governor had, in youth, as well as in old age, an inquiring philosophical mind, observing everything, and finding out the cause of everything. He had too, a very happy faculty of retelling what he had seen, or heard, or read, or found out.

Whilst reading law at the capital of the State, Governor Swain became engaged to a young lady of that city, whom he afterwards married. This induced him to give up his native mountain home where he was the loved idol of the people, and live in Raleigh. After his election to the Presidency of the University of North Carolina, he moved to Chapel Hill of course, and there continued to reside till his death. He was, I think, thirty years at the head of this institution of learning. I remember he once wrote me that the University had been in existence over a half century, and had had but two Presidents, President Caldwell and himself. Whilst he was President of the University, the Legislature came very near electing him United States Senator. This was without his consent, and I do not suppose he could have accepted the position had he been elected. But it shows his acceptability to the Legislature for any office within their gift, when they could not agree on any one else.

Governor Swain was a man of great learning as well as great ability. With his wonderful memory, and habits of studying from his youth, he could not have been otherwise than learned. His administration in the government of the college, was very successful. Perhaps there was no college in the United States where fewer difficulties occurred in its government. He told me, that when he entered on his duties as President, he told the professors that he should never make a question without being pretty sure he was right, but whether right or wrong, they must sustain him. The harmonious and successful government of the college required this sacrifice on their part.

After leaving school at Asheville, Governor Swain and myself saw nothing of each other for many years. One evening in Columbia, a servant came to my room, and told me that there was a gentleman in a carriage at the door who wished to see me. The hotel was full, and he had to seek lodgings somewhere else, but wished to speak to me before going off. Not expecting to see my old schoolmate, I did not recognize the Governor until he made himself known to me. Then I saw at once, in the old man, those well marked features, which characterize the young student from whom I had parted twenty-five or thirty years ago. I

said he must not leave the hotel, and I would provide a room for him in some way. This I did, and we spent a delightful evening in talking over the events which had transpired since we had last seen each other.

From the time of this meeting in Columbia we corresponded frequently, and occasionally met again. The Governor was a strong Union man up to the breaking out of the civil war. He then heartily took sides with his State and section. After the war was over he deplored deeply the unjust and tyrannical legislation of Congress, and concurred with me in all that I said or did on the subject of reconstruction. He wrote a series of able articles addressed to me in one of the North Carolina newspapers, on the test oath, disfranchisement, &c., &c.

In November, 1866, I had the pleasure of receiving from Governor Swain, a very long letter, nine pages, and from which I will make a few extracts: "It is not very difficult to decide the character of our representatives if this rule shall be forced upon us. Let us enquire for a moment who will be excluded. Take your State for an example. From early life to the present time, I have had opportunities to know something of your leading men. I knew Mr. Pettigrew personally, met him in Charleston in February, 1861, corresponded with him during the entire period of the war, and to wit in two or three weeks of his death. Regarded him when living, and remember him now that he is no more, as one of the ablest and purest men I have ever known. I cannot say that if he were alive, he could not take the test oath, but I can affirm with great confidence, that under no circumstances would he do it. My personal knowledge of you extends through nearly half a century. We were schoolmates and intimate friends in early life, and at all subsequent periods. I have been familiar with your history. Without entering into details that might be offensive to your delicacy, I can say with confidence, that investigation will establish the fact beyond controversy, that from the first avowal of Nullification by Mr. Calhoun, in his letter to General Hamilton, until the secession of your State, no member of the committee, not even excepting Senator Johnson, of Maryland, had ever been placed in circumstances that required or admitted the constant, unflinching, hazardous devotion to the Union, and opposition to Nullification and Secession, which have characterized the whole course of your political life. President Johnson, in 1826-27, resided in Laurens, the adjoining District to Greenville in your State, and few persons beyond the limits of South Carolina are as familiar as he, or sympathized as deeply as he in the conflicts which you waged during so many years in behalf of the Union. You cannot take the oath, and what I affirm in relation to these in North Carolina who can, will not apply with less force to South Carolina. You have no honest and competent men who can submit to a test of loyalty, which is, in my estimation, as clearly unconstitutional as inexpedient.

And yet we are told, no doubt honestly on the part of many who say so, that a range of confiscation, which has no parallel in the history of civilization since the days of William the Conqueror, is a mild punishment for Confederate treason. The descendants of Shay rebellionists, whiskey insurrectionists, and Hartford conventionists, can afford to be merciful if not magnanimous. We are assured moreover, with equal honesty and sincerity, that Southern Statesmen should consent to their exclusion from office with exultation, as affording an opportunity to open the way to office and emolument to those, who, under other circumstances, would never have been thought of by themselves or others in connection with official station. John Quincy Adams, you may remember, entertained and expressed on a memorable occasion very different sentiments. Where, with a view to censure Mr. Webster, a Pennsylvania representative offered a resolution calling upon the President for information as to the manner in which the secret service fund had been expended. Mr. Adams expressed a willingness to vote for it if the member would avow that his purpose was to impeach Mr. Webster, as Secretary of State. In reply to the suggestion that Mr. Webster was not then in office, and not subject to impeachment, Mr. Adams remarked, in substance, that he understood the Constitution very differently, that he had arrived at that time of life, when, with the excep-

tion of the station he then held, he had nothing to expect or desire at the hands of his countrymen, but that he had filled the highest office in their gift, and that for any malfeasance in office, he was still amenable to impeachment and a punishment; that he would regard as worse than death, disqualification to hold office. That sentence is proposed to be passed upon you under an amendment of the Constitution to be adopted, with about as much regard to the spirit of the mode pointed out in that instrument, as would characterize the formality of an impeachment of our friend Governor Graham, for some misdemeanor yet to be discovered, committed while Secretary of the Navy, without a preliminary finding by the House of Representatives as the great inquest of the nation. I hazard little in saying that if you and he had been admitted to your seats in the Senate, a wiser scheme of adjustment would have been adopted, and one much more favorable to the true Union men of the South than the Howard Amendment."

In July, 1867, Governor Swain wrote me as follows: "I am the only person in North Carolina, treble disfranchised, having served in all the departments of the State Government, Legislative, Judiciary, and Executive. As I remarked to a Northern friend, some time since, the poor privilege is denied me of voting for my own slaves, and they are not allowed to vote for me, while two of them now in my employment have higher claims to my confidence as discreet and benevolent men, than Stephens and Sumner, or Butler and Logan. But what can we do? Literally, nothing but hope for a returning sense of justice from the Northern people. * * * I mentioned in a note to Mrs. Perry, sometime since, that Mr. Johnson, Mr. Seward, and Mr. Randal, were Mrs. Swain's guests at commencement. Governor Worth was with us also, and General Sickles was the guest of our neighbor, Dr. Inghard. I spent a day with General Sickles, at the residence of Governor Worth, in Raleigh, before the party came up here, and think we are fortunate in having him as our chief. Though I desired General Schofield, with whom I had had personal interviews very shortly after the surrender of the Confederate armies. General Sickles was Secretary of Legation, when Mr. Buchanan was nominated to the Court of St. James, and adheres to the opinions that he had at that time."

In character, Governor Swain was very much like the great William Lowndes, of South Carolina. He was unambitious, amiable and pure. He never sought office, but had all the high offices of his State thrust on him in rapid succession by the Legislature of North Carolina. In wisdom, ability, and talents, he was also like Mr. Lowndes, and not unlike him in his personal appearance. Had he been in Congress, his reputation as a Statesman would have been as wide spread, as deep rooted, and as gloriously enviable as that of South Carolinians illustrious sons.

[CONTINUED NEXT WEEK.]

STATE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.—The Aiken Tribune learns, from a recent personal conference with some of the members of the Executive Committee of the party, that the State Republican Convention for the nomination of a State ticket, and the transaction of other business incidental to the interests of the Republican party in the approaching campaign, will not be called until the latter part of the month of August or early in September. In deciding upon this course the Executive Committee are influenced by the very laudable desire to avoid the disturbance of the agricultural interests of the country which a canvass at any earlier day would inevitably occasion, and in this view the committee will be sustained by the country at large. This we regard as a wise conclusion, as there will be ample time, from the first September to the election, to allow for what will be necessarily a sharp campaign, and which will be in the Republican party itself.

The Methodist General Conference has received and referred to one of its standing committees, a protest against Free Masonry as a rival religious organization, which includes in its limits members of the Methodist Church, and which yet does not recognize the Saviour. Protocols of a similar nature are being received daily by the Conference, printed on slips, and evidently designed for general circulation.

The Platform Adopted by the Republican National Convention. Held at Philadelphia, June 6th and 6th 1872.

The Republican party of the United States assembled in National Convention in the city of Philadelphia, on the 5th and 6th days of June, 1872, again declares its faith, appeals to its history, and announces its position upon the questions before the country.

1. During eleven years of supremacy it has accepted with grand courage the solemn duties of the time. It suppressed a gigantic rebellion, emancipated four millions of slaves, decreed the equal citizenship of all, and established universal suffrage. Exhibiting unparalleled magnanimity, it criminally punished no man for political offenses, and warmly welcomed all who proved loyalty by obeying the laws and dealing justly with their neighbors. It has steadily decreased with a firm hand the resultant disorders of a great war, and initiated a wise and humane policy towards the Indians. The Pacific Railroad, and similar vast enterprises, have been generally aided and successfully conducted; the public lands freely given to actual settlers; immigration protected and encouraged, and a full acknowledgment of the naturalized citizen's rights secured from European powers. A uniform national currency has been provided, repudiation frowned down, the national credit sustained under most extraordinary burdens, and new bonds negotiated at lower rates. The revenues have been carefully collected and honestly applied; despite annual large reductions of the rates of taxation, the public debt has been reduced during General Grant's Presidency at the rate of a hundred millions a year; great financial crises have been avoided and peace and plenty prevail throughout the land. Menacing foreign difficulties have been peaceably and honorably composed, and the honor and power of the nation kept in high respect throughout the world.

This glorious record of the past is the party's best pledge for the future. We believe the people will not entrust the Government to any party or combination of men composed chiefly of those who have resisted every step of this beneficial progress.

2. Complete liberty and exact equality in the enjoyment of all civil, political and public rights should be established and effectually maintained throughout the Union by efficient and appropriate State and Federal legislation. Neither the law nor its administration should admit of any discrimination in respect of citizens, by reason of race, creed, color, or previous condition of servitude.

3. The recent amendments to the National Constitution should be cordially sustained, because they are right; not merely tolerated, because they are law and should be carried out according to their spirit by appropriate legislation, the enforcement of which can safely be entrusted only to the party that secured those amendments.

4. The National Government should seek to maintain honorable peace with all the nations, protecting its citizens everywhere, and sympathizing with all people who strive for greater liberty.

5. Any system of the civil service under which the subordinate positions of the Government are considered rewards for mere party zeal is fatally demoralizing; and we therefore favor a reform of the system by laws which shall abolish the evils of patronage, and make honesty, efficiency, and fidelity the essential qualifications for public positions, without practically creating a life-tenure of office.

6. We are opposed to further grants of public lands to corporations and monopolies, and demand that the national domain be set apart for free homes for the people.

7. The annual revenue, after paying current expenditures, pensions, and the interest on the public debt, should furnish a moderate balance for the reduction of the principal, and the revenue, except so much as may be derived from a tax upon tobacco and liquors, be raised by duties upon importations, the duties of which should be so adjusted as to aid in securing remunerative wages for labor, and promote the industries, prosperity, growth, and progress of the whole country.

8. We hold in undying honor the soldiers and sailors whose valor saved the Union. Their pensions are a sacred debt of the nation; and the widows and orphans of those who died for their country are entitled to the care of generous and grateful people. We favor such additional legislation as will extend the bounty of the Government to all our soldiers and sailors who were honorably discharged, and when in the line of duty became disabled, without regard to the length of service or the cause of such discharge.

9. The doctrine of Great Britain and other European Powers concerning allegiance—"Once a subject, always a subject"—having at last, through the efforts of the Republican party, been abandoned, and the American idea of the individual's rights to transfer allegiance having been accepted by European nations, it is the duty of our Government to guard with jealous care the rights of adopted citizens against the assumption of unauthorized claim of their former Governments; and we urge continual careful protection and encouragement of voluntary immigration.

10. The franking privilege ought to be abolished, and the way prepared for a speedy reduction of the rates of postage.

11. Among the questions which press for attention is that which concerns the relations of capital and labor, and the Republican party recognize the duty of so shaping legislation as to secure full protection and the amplest field for capital; and for labor, the creator of capital, the largest opportunities and a just share of mutual profits of these two great servants of civilization.

12. We hold that Congress and the President have only fulfilled an imperative duty in the measures for the suppression of violent and treasonable organizations in certain lately rebellious regions, and for the protection of the ballot-box, and therefore they are entitled to the thanks of the nation.

13. We denounce repudiation of the public debt in any form or disguise, as a national crime. We witness with pride the reduction of the principal of the debt and the rates of interest upon the balance; and confidently expect that our national currency will be perfected by a speedy resumption of specie payment.

14. The Republican party is mindful of its obligations to the loyal women of America for their noble devotion to the cause of freedom. Their admission to wider fields of usefulness is viewed with satisfaction, and the honest demands of any class of citizens for additional rights should be treated with respectful consideration.

15. We heartily approve the action of Congress in extending amnesty to those lately in rebellion, and rejoice in the growth of peace and fraternal feeling throughout the land.

16. The Republican party propose to respect the rights reserved by the people to themselves as carefully as the powers delegated by them to the State and to the Federal Government. It deprecates the resort to unconstitutional laws for the purpose of removing evils, by interference with rights not surrendered by the people to either the State or National Government.

17. It is the duty of the Federal Government to adopt such measures as may best tend to encourage and restore American commerce and shipbuilding.

18. We believe that the modest patriotism, the earnest purpose, the sound judgment, the practical wisdom, the incorruptible integrity, and the illustrious services of Ulysses S. Grant have commended him to the heart of the American people; and with him at our head we start to-day upon a new march of victory.

The Man Who Cheats the Printer.
The man who cheats the printer
Out of a single cent,
Will never reach that heavenly land
Where old Elijah went.
He will not gain admittance there—
By devils he'll be driven,
And made to loaf his time away
Outside the walls of heaven.
Without a friend to greet him,
Without a pleasant grin,
The happiness that he will reap
Will be almighty thin.
He'll have to eat the thistle
Of sorrow and regret;
He'll have to huck around right smart
With cassidness, "you bet."

CANDIDATES for Government offices in England are examined upon various literary and scientific topics. Lately, one of them, by the slip of the pen, wrote "Venice" in one of his papers. "Do you know, sir, that there is but one 'hen' in Venice?" asked the indignant examiner. "Then eggs must be very scarce there," was the reply.

Grant's Letter of Acceptance.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 10, 1872.
Hon. Thomas Settle, President
National Republican Convention,
Paul Strobach, Eliza
Baxter, C. A. Sargent, and others,
Vice Presidents.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of this date, advising me of the action of the convention held in Philadelphia, Pa., on the 5th and 6th of this month, and of my unanimous nomination for the Presidency by it, is received. I accept the nomination, and through you return my heartfelt thanks to your constituents for this mark of their confidence and support.

If elected in November, and protected by a kind Providence in health and strength to perform the duties of the high trust conferred, I promise the same zeal and devotion to the good of the whole people for the future of my official life as shown in the past. Past experience may guide me in avoiding mistakes inevitable with novices in all professions, and all occupations. When relieved from the responsibility of my present trust by the election of a successor, whether it be at the end of this term or the next, I hope to leave to him, as Executive, a country at peace within its own borders, at peace with the outside nations, with a credit at home and abroad, and without embarrassing questions to threaten its future prosperity. With the expression of a desire to see a speedy healing of all bitterness of feeling between sections, parties or races of citizens, and the time when the title of citizen carries with it all the protection and privileges to the humblest that it does to the most exalted, I subscribe myself very respectfully, your obedient servant.

U. S. GRANT.

A GENTLEMAN in Memphis has made a bet of five hundred dollars—money put up—that the Greeley ticket will carry the following States, viz: Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Texas, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, Missouri, Indiana, Pennsylvania, New York, Delaware, Maryland, Nevada, and California, making more than a majority of the electoral votes. He would also bet a small sum that the ticket would take Nebraska, Oregon, Ohio and West Virginia.

A cheery cobbler—Henry Wilson.

A hide bound Radical—Useless S. Grant.

Greeley and Gratz, Dealers in White Hats.

To his other Vices Grant has added shoe fly Wilson.

Wilson and Grant—They'll try to come it, but they can't.

Grant is anxious to tan now, but he'll have to hide after next November.

Henry Wilson must have been a very poor shoemaker, or he never would have quit that business to go into politics.

"Won't you take half of this poor apple?" said a pretty damsel. "No, I thank you, I would prefer a better half." Eliza blushed, and referred the young man to papa.

WHEN there is a spanking breeze, bad chidder should be put out to take the air.

SCRIP VA BOND—A despatch from New York, dated the 29th, says:

"A New York firm has brought suit in the Supreme Court, in behalf of some stockholders of the Blue Ridge Railroad Company of South Carolina against the President and Executive Committee of the road. The offense charged is a misappropriation of the funds of the Company, and the complaint alleges that, in accordance with a bill passed by the South Carolina Legislature last March, \$1,000,000 of the bonds of the Company, guaranteed by the State, were exchanged for Revenue Bond Scrip, which was to be receivable by the State for taxes.

"The complaint further alleges that the President of the road, John J. Patterson, obtained possession of \$1,000,000 of this scrip, and obtaining loans upon it, divided the money and scrip among his personal friends and members of the South Carolina Legislature. The complaint alleges also that the Treasurer of the State of South Carolina received \$200,000. Judge Ingraham granted an order to show cause why an injunction should not be issued and a receiver appointed.

"The question was argued before Judge Leonard to-day, whether the Courts of this State have jurisdiction in the matter, as the plaintiffs are non-residents."

The decision was reversed.

[Charleston Courier.]
The English Government has determined to pardon the Fenians.