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

JOHN C. BAILEY, EDITOR & PROP.

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POETRY.

The Beautiful Land.

Beyond those chilling winds and gloomy skies,
Beyond death's cloudy portal,
There is a land where beauty never dies,
And love blooms on immortal.

A land whose light is never dimmed by shade,
Whose fields are ever green,
Where nothing beautiful ever fades,
But lives for aye, eternal.

We may not know how sweet its balmy air,
How bright and fair its flowers,
We may not hear the songs that echo there
Through those enchanting bowers.

The city's shivering towers we may not see,
With their dim, mystic vision,
For Death, the silent wanderer, keeps the key
That opens the gates of heaven.

But sometimes, when above the western sky,
The fiery sunset lingers,
Its golden gates swing inward tunefully,
Unlocked by unseen fingers.

And while they stand a moment half ajar,
Gleams from the inner glory,
Stream brightly through the aure vault afar,
And half reveal its story.

Oh, land unknown! Oh, land of love divine!
Father all-wise, eternal,
Guide these wandering, way-worn feet of mine
To those sweet valleys vernal.

REMINISCENCES OF PUBLIC MEN.

BY EX GOVERNOR B. F. PERRY.

[CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK.]

THOS. N. DAWKINS.

Judge Dawkins died a few years since, suddenly, in the prime of his life, and amidst his usefulness and well merited popularity. His death was a great shock to his friends all over the State. All who knew him well, loved and admired him for his high character, social virtues, talents and amiability. He had the confidence of all, and the enmity of no one. In times of highest political excitement, he was elected to office, and had honors conferred on him by his political opponents. They appreciated his talents; had confidence in his integrity, and admired his gentle, unassuming deportment. He maintained his own principles firmly, and permitted others to do the same without censure or denunciation from him. Hence, he had no political or personal enemies. He was recognized by all, to whom he was known, as a pure and noble-hearted gentleman. In his own, his native District, he was especially endeared to the people by a life time's intercourse with them, socially and professionally. He was indeed a most amiable gentleman, courtly in his manners, and cordial in his friendships. He was dignified in appearance and deportment, and at the same time, as affable to the humblest citizen who approached him, as if they were equals in rank and station.

Judge Dawkins was born in Union District. General Dawkins, his father, was a man of fortune, great personal popularity, and extensive influence in his section of the State. He was a successful planter and merchant—Major General and member of the Legislature. He left, as an inheritance to his son, a name without blemish, and those sterling qualities of heart and head which characterized him through life. Judge Dawkins graduated in the South Carolina College with distinction; read law at Union Court House, and after his admission to the bar, formed a partnership with Andrew Wallace Thomson, Esq. They had a very extensive and lucrative practice, but soon discovered that it was to the interest of both they should dissolve their partnership and practice separately. The storm of nullification came on shortly after Judge Dawkins' admission to the bar, and although the State, and his own District, by an overwhelming majority, espoused almost madly this new doctrine of States Rights, he never swerved from the faith that was in him as a Union man, or ceased to oppose, in every proper way, the inoculation of such political heresies. He was elected a member of the Legislature, whilst he differed in toto with his constituents on this subject. Whilst a member of the Legislature, he was elected solicitor of the middle circuit by those who were opposed to him in politics. He was re-elected solicitor several times, and finally resigned the office, or declined a re-election. It

was admitted by all, that he made a most admirable prosecuting officer. He discharged the duties with ability, fidelity and impartiality. For many years he was an active member of the Board of Trustees of his *Alma Mater*. During the war, he espoused the cause of his native State, though a Union man. When South Carolina seceded, he admitted the sacred right, solemnly proclaimed in our Declaration of Independence—*"The right of self government."*

After the close of the war, Judge Dawkins was elected a member of the State Convention under the Proclamation of the President for reorganizing the State Government. He was an active member of that body, and participated largely in its discussions. Whilst Provisional Governor of South Carolina, I was requested by President Johnson, to nominate a suitable person for District Judge of this State. I tendered to an appointment to Judge Dawkins. He hesitated, and said he would decide when he returned home. Shortly afterwards, he wrote me declining the office, as it would necessarily compel him to reside permanently in Charleston. I then nominated Judge Bryan, who accepted the nomination, and received the appointment.

The people of Union District, in 1861, elected him again to the Legislature, and he was appointed Chairman of the Judiciary Committee. This was a most important position at that time, when our laws were undergoing the most important changes. With great assiduity, ability and learning, he discharged the duties of his position. Soon after this, there were two vacancies on the law bench, and Dawkins was elected to fill one of them. I rode the circuit with him whilst on the bench, and was very much pleased with him as a Judge. He was prompt in dispatching and deciding all matters before him, and at the same time he was pleasant and courteous. Had he remained on the bench any length of time, he would have acquired a reputation as a Judge. But Congress required South Carolina to be reconstructed over again, and a new Constitution was adopted by the carpet-baggers, negroes and scoundrels, which vacated all offices in the State. Judge Dawkins had to give place to those who had succeeded in gaining the confidence of the Radical party. He returned to the bar and resumed his practice a short time before his death.

Whilst Judge Dawkins was on the Western Circuit, I insisted that he should stay with me whilst holding Court at Greenville. I had spent a week at his house whilst I was attending Union Court the summer preceding. He said, no, most emphatically, and assigned, as a reason, that a Judge should not only be honest and impartial, but that he should never subject himself to a position in which a base mind might suspect his fairness and impartiality. He said it a Judge was staying with a practicing lawyer, and decided a case in his favor, the opposite party, unless pure and honorable themselves, would think he had been influenced in his decision by something said in private. The same sentiment had been expressed by Judge David Johnson, and acted on through life.

Judge Dawkins was twice married, but left no children by either marriage. His first wife was the belle of Greenville for several years, and greatly admired by all who knew her, for her beauty, amiability and pleasant manners. His second wife was a young English lady, handsome, intellectual, accomplished and learned, cordial in her manners, and devoted in her friendship. Judge Dawkins met me once at Spartanburg, and said Mrs. Dawkins had understood that I was to be at Union Court, and insisted that I should stay with them, and consider myself her guest. I did so, and was charmed with hers and the Judge's elegant hospitality. The Judge attracted my attention to his beautiful lawn in front of his house, and the surrounding shrubbery, with tasteful walks, &c. He said it was originally an old field, and one spring, whilst he was on the circuit, Mrs. Dawkins had it laid out and planted in his absence.

Judge Dawkins, with Judge Wardlaw and Mr. Alfred Huger, were appointed by the Convention, in 1865, to visit President Johnson and ask for the release of Jefferson Davis. They went to Washington and had a personal interview with the President. In his younger days, Judge Dawkins was appointed aid to one of our Governors, with the rank of Colonel—a title by which he was usually known till his election to the bench.

Judge Dawkins was a fine looking gentleman, and bore the stamp of one of nature's noblemen. But, with all of his high qualities, he had, in the latter part of his life, that unfortunate infirmity which has carried hundreds of our great and best men to an untimely grave, and which, no doubt, was the hastening cause of his death. This I say with deep sorrow in obedience to truth, for we were personally warm and sincere friends through life. And there were very few of my friends, for whom I had so strong an attachment whilst living, whose death I so deeply mourned, and for whose memory I have such an affectionate reverence.

[CONTINUED NEXT WEEK.]

Reasons for Electing Greeley.

"Curtis," a thoughtful correspondent of The Nation, submits the following reasons why Mr. Greeley should be elected, and why he should be supported by those who participated in the Cincinnati Convention:

1. His election will dissolve existing parties, and enable the best men of both old parties to unite for needed reforms.

2. It promises to withdraw from the field all antagonisms growing out of slavery and the war.

3. It will establish the one-term principle as a political maxim, and thus take from the President the temptation to use the public offices to secure his own re-election; in short, will be the first step to real civil service reform.

4. It will enable the Revenue Reformers of both old parties to work together, thus practically doubling their strength in every doubtful Congressional district.

5. The responsibility of putting Mr. Greeley in the field rests at last upon those who drew the Cincinnati Convention together, and they cannot avoid it. But for them there would have been no man of the name of Greeley available for the people's votes.

6. If elected, his advisers must be either those who drew the Cincinnati Convention together or those who jumped on after it started—either the soldiers or the camp-followers. If the soldiers go to the rear, the camp-followers will of course take possession of the field, and will not be chiefly to blame under the circumstances.

7. If those who drew the Cincinnati Convention together abandon Greeley, or even falter, they contribute to that extent to the election of Grant. Looking upon the question as a choice of evils, they must decide that Grant and old party tyranny are better than Greeley and emancipation.

8. To attempt to substitute anybody else for Greeley now, is not only to undo the field work that has already been done, but to cast the shadow of irresolution upon the whole movement, its authors and abettors. There will be no certainty in the minds of the public that, having made one change in the face of the enemy, we shall not make another. Voters will scatter, newspapers will slide back to the old grooves, leaders who are now waiting for Baltimore will conclude that this is boys' play, and will cling to their accustomed allegiance. This applies to Democrats as well as Republicans.

9. Those who drew the Cincinnati Convention together will be the leaders and directors of Greeley's administration, unless by their own acts they elect not to be so. Greeley must lean upon them for support, for they are the only ones who can give him support. He must lean upon those who can stand alone, and not upon those who need something else to lean upon. Since he has no organized party to look to, he must look to the foremost men in the mob for help. You know who those foremost men are.

10. Since Mr. Greeley is not looking to a second term, he has no motive but to make a high-toned administration. What motive has he to run his ship on the very rock where Grant split? Is not that rock plainly visible? Is it likely that Mr. Greeley is the only one who has seen it?

A negro preacher at a Georgia camp meeting told his hearers that they could never enter Heaven with whisky bottles in their pockets, and urged them to "bring 'em right up to the pulpit, and he would offer 'em a sacrifice to do Lord." The consequence was that the good shepherd was in the evening so overcome by the spirit as to be unable to preach.

B. Gratz Brown's Letter of Acceptance.

The following is the letter of acceptance of Gov. B. Gratz Brown in answer to the communication of the officers of the Convention committee informing him of his nomination for the Vice-Presidency:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE.

JEFFERSON CITY, May 31st, 1872.
Gentlemen: Your letter advising me of the action of the Liberal Republican Convention at Cincinnati, has been received, and I return through you my acknowledgment of the honor which has been conferred upon me. I accept the nomination as a candidate for Vice-President, and indorse most cordially the resolutions setting forth the principles on which this appeal is made to the whole people of the United States. Wearied with the contentions that are carried on in the pursuits for spoils, the country demands repose, and resents the effort of officials to dragoon it again into partisan hostilities. I will zealously sustain any movement promising a sure deliverance of the perils which have been connected with the war.

It is safe to say that only those are now to be feared which come of an abuse of victory into permanent estrangement. A widespread sympathy is aroused in behalf of those States of the South, which, long after the termination of resistance to the rightful Federal authority, are still plundered under the guise of loyalty, and tyrannized over in the name of freedom. Along with this feeling is present, too, the recognition that in complete amnesty alone can be found the hope of any return to constitutional government as of old, or any development of a more enduring unity and broader national life in the future. Amnesty, however, to be efficacious, must be real, not nominal, not evasive, but must carry along with it equal rights as well as equal protection to all, for the removal of disabilities as to some, with enforcement as to others, leaves reason for suspicion that pardon is measured by political gain, and especially will such preferred clemency be futile in the presence of a renewed attempt at prolonging a suspension of the *habeas corpus*; in the persistent resort to martial, rather than civil law; in upholding those agencies used to alienate the races where concord is most essential; and in preparing another elaborate campaign on a basis of dead issues and arbitrary intervention; all will rightfully credit such conduct as a mockery of amnesty, and demand an Administration which can give a better warrant of honesty in the great work of reconstruction and reform.

Without referring in detail to the various other propositions embodied in the resolutions of the Convention, but seeing how these all contemplate a restoration of power to the people, peace to the nation, purity to the Government; that they condemn the attempt to establish an ascendancy of military over civil rule, and affirm with explicitness the maintenance of equal freedom to all citizens irrespective of race, previous condition or pending disabilities, I have only to pledge again my sincere co-operation.

I am, etc., yours,
B. GRATZ BROWN.

WHAT A curious taste a man must have who deliberately has his coffin constructed before his death! Nothing but a naturally morbid turn of mind can account for it. But there are such "philosophers" in existence. One Mr. Richard Harris, who lives in North Carolina, thirty years ago, turned out a sassafras tree to grow for the purpose of making a coffin, and about twelve months ago the old man had it cut down, and got a man in Roxborough to make his coffin out of it. The old man occasionally gets into it and stretches himself out, by way of showing his neighbors a "grand fit." Another old fellow in the same State had a coffin cast of iron before the war. He had his grave dug and walled up with brick, with a magnificent tombstone setting forth his name, place of birth, and fixing his death "somewhere about the year 1863." But he was alive and kicking in 1863. The old chap kept his cast iron coffin in the corn crib, and used to shell corn in it. This is a new method of "acknowledging the corn."

GEN. HOWARD and Gen. Hooker are disputing about the responsibility of losing the battle of Chancellorsville. It strikes us Gen. Lee had something to do with that.

The Republican Nominee for Vice-President.

Hon. Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, the nominee for the office of Vice-President of the United States on the Radical ticket just placed before the country, by the Philadelphia Convention, was born of humble parents at Farmington, New Hampshire, February 16, 1812. From his tenth year until he became of age he worked on a farm near his native village, during which time he received twelve months' schooling in the district school. He early formed a taste for reading, and partially made up for his meagre education by employing his leisure time in perusing books obtained from a library in the vicinity. His next step in life was to engage himself to a shoemaker, in Natick, Massachusetts, where he remained for two years. The wealth thus acquired he employed in educating himself at the Academies of Stafford, Woburn, and Concord. He subsequently resumed shoemaking, being obliged to abandon his ambitious plans of education on account of losing his scanty savings by the bankruptcy of the friend to whom they were intrusted. He entered political life in 1840, and made upward of sixty speeches in behalf of General Harrison, the nominee of the Whig party.

He subsequently served three terms in the Legislature, from Middlesex county, and soon became known as a zealous opponent of slavery, and he was the author of several important measures to secure its extinction. In 1848 he withdrew from the National Convention to which he had been appointed a delegate, and actively engaged in the formation of the Free Soil party. He became editor and proprietor of the Boston Republican, which paper he conducted for two years. He afterward served four years as Chairman of the Free Soil State Committee of Massachusetts, during which time he also served as State Senator for two terms, and was made presiding officer of this body during his last term. He presided over the National Free Soil Convention held at Pittsburg, in 1852, and was made one of the National Committee. He made an unsuccessful run for Congress in the same year. He was elected to the United States Senate in 1855 as the successor of Edward Everett, where he continued to advocate his abolition views with great force and vigor. Upon the disruption of the American party he assisted in the organization of the Republican party. For denouncing the attack on Mr. Sumner as a "brutal, murderous, and cowardly assault," he was challenged by Mr. Brooks, but declining on the ground that duelling was inconsistent with his ideas of civilization. He was identified with every public measure which came before the Senate, and in 1859 the Legislature of Massachusetts re-elected him to the Senate of the United States by an overwhelming vote. Upon the breaking out of the civil war he was made Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, and performed a great deal of labor. Mr. Wilson introduced a bill in 1861, abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia. His career from that time until his nomination for the office of Vice-President is well known to the country.

WHAT GREELEY KNOWS ABOUT CIGARS.—In regard to the cultivation of Cigars, Greeley is said to advise growers to be careful in planting them with the small end in the ground; they should be set in rows to be no less than two feet from each other; care should be taken to keep them well watered, for if allowed to become dry as they grow, they peel, and won't smoke worth a cent. By keeping them well watered, in about three months they will be ready for gathering in bunches of twenty-five and fifty. They may then be packed into boxes and sent to market, after they have been properly stamped on.

The whaling business, once an industry of the greatest importance, is fast going to decay, at least so far as the American trade is concerned. Fifteen years ago New Bedford alone sent out three hundred and twenty-nine vessels; but that number comprises the whole of the American vessels engaged in whaling.

The name "grass-widow" is of French origin. It is derived from the French "grace," and originally meant a widow by courtesy.

It will only take \$1,012,942 to keep the streets of New York in proper condition the coming year.

Sick of Politics.

We honestly believe that a large majority of the people of this distracted State, in fact nearly the whole of the people, with a very few exceptions, are heartily tired of politics and public speeches. Signs of weariness are seen on every hand. Would that all the candidates who are now, or who may be yet brought before the people for Federal or State offices might be allowed to stand upon whatever merit they might be possessed of, and whether they merit anything as notorious peculiarities or as honest patriots, let them stand up in their natural ugliness or purity, and a decision be made without more distraction. The people are really not interested in political campaigns, and just now, if it were not for the office-seekers and demagogues, whose existence depends upon keeping the colored people up to a white heat, and the radical cauldron hot, there would be no exciting contest this summer and fall. All classes are injured by this terrible infliction, and there are but few we believe who would not hail with delight a cessation from it. Should the country ever get into a healthy condition again, and God grant that the time may not be far distant, we will urge the dismissal of every demagogue in the land, good, bad and indifferent, democrat, republican or conservative, and a severe laying on the shelf of every man who loves to talk either for his own or his country's good. The country has been ruined by them, is sick of them. What is needed now is rest. Rest, that the people might engage in profitable and beneficial employments and internal improvements. A fight has to be made once more, but we trust it may be the last. If it eventuates in a grand success for the right, and a restoration of peace and good will, and honest industry and happiness it will be a glorious consummation. If the reverse—let the old ship drift into the breakers and when her timbers are parted and her captain and crew are stranded past redemption, a better time will come, the phoenix will arise from its ashes.

[Newberry Herald.]

FARM AND HOME.

FARMERS, IMPROVE YOUR SEED CORN.—Editors Southern Cultivator:—Permit me to call the attention of your readers to the important matter of improving their seed corn. If they will give it the attention it deserves, they will be astonished at the result. Seed-corn should be selected from the field before the corn is gathered; and the proprietor should make the selection. It is a work that will not be properly done by any laborer. The one who selects seed should carefully examine the whole crop before he commences selecting, unless he has practiced it heretofore.

Incredible improvement can be made in a few years by judicious selection and scientific cultivation. I believe the day is not distant when 200 bushels per acre will be made with improved seed, good cultivation, and fair seasons. Corn is as susceptible of improvement as cotton, with far less trouble, owing to the comparatively small amount of seed required per acre. It is also equally liable to degenerate. Thousands of bushels annually might be added to our crop by a careful selection of seed from our fields every year.

I hope all the readers of the Cultivator will give the plan a fair trial the present season. I assure them that they will find it very interesting as well as profitable. Every year's selection will be rewarded with some new, interesting, and profitable development.

M. H. ZELLNER,
Cropwell, St. Clair Co., Ala.

PROTECTION AGAINST MOTHS.—A correspondent of the Cabinet Maker gives the following recipe as one which has kept the moths out of a furniture warehouse for ten years past: Flour of hops, one drachm; Scotch snuff, two ounces; gum camphor, one ounce; black pepper, one ounce; cedar sawdust, four ounces. Mix thoroughly; strew, or put in papers, among the goods.

PIE CRUST.—A good rule is $\frac{1}{2}$ of a teaspoonful of lard, well pressed down, to every 2 teaspoonfuls of flour; a little salt, and only water enough to hold the ingredients together. This makes enough crust for one medium sized pie.—Mix quickly and carelessly, not kneading at all. For mince pies, from $\frac{1}{2}$ of a cup to a whole cup of lard, is necessary for every 2 cups of flour. This rule never fails to make good, crisp pie crust.

That the cream of different cows, when mixed, does not produce butter at the same time, with the same amount of churning, has been fairly illustrated in the family of Mark Hughes, at West Grove, Pennsylvania, recently. They had an Alderney heifer in good flow of milk, and an old cow—a stripper. Their cream, when worked together, it was observed, did not make butter enough for the bulk of the cream. The butter-milk also looked rich and seemed to collect a cream upon it.—They put the butter-milk in the churn again, after having the butter first to come, and made about five pounds. They churned again for a few minutes, and found from two to three pounds more of butter in the churn, showing conclusively that the heifer's cream had made butter first, and that the cream of the old cow needed more churning.

TO KEEP BUTTER TWO YEARS.—Take 1 ounce each of saltpetre and white sugar and mix them thoroughly, 2 ounces of the best Spanish great salt, all in fine powder; then add one ounce of the mixture to every pound of butter, and incorporate them thoroughly together. The butter is then to be lightly pressed into clean glazed earthenware vessels, so as to leave no vacuum.

PICKLED CUCUMBERS.—Take a dozen medium-sized cucumbers, and two large onions. Peel and slice them thick, and sprinkle well with salt; next day put them in a sieve to drain for several hours, then place them in layers in a small jar, pour over boiling vinegar enough to cover them, cover closely and let it stand in a warm place. Next day pour off the vinegar, add a little more fresh to it, boil it up once, and pour again on the cucumbers, covering as before. Repeat this for several days in succession, until they are green, then pour off the vinegar and cover them with pickle vinegar; add them to mixed pickle.

LIME ON PEACH TREES.—A writer in the Western Rural says that the application of lime to peach trees is a successful method of treatment: "I saw recently an article on lime being injurious to peach trees. I will here state an experiment tried by myself on trees last spring. In our garden there were six trees. They all bloomed and looked well. The fruit set nice, but on some, leaves did not start. I thought there was something wrong; on examination the borer was there. I trimmed off the bark, found the insect as described in the paper; took air-slacked lime and put it all around the stem; then put back the dirt. The leaves came out and the peaches got ripe. The trees looked well. Those where I didn't put lime died."

PROTECTION OF CABBAGE AGAINST WORMS.—To procure an efficient remedy against the ravages of the cabbage worm is a desideratum long needed by our vegetable gardeners and farmers.—Mr. Thos. S. Trigg, of Montgomery county, a gentleman of nice observation, assures us that stale soap suds applied to the heads of cabbage will drive away and keep a way all worms. There is something about the soap suds especially obnoxious to the worms, and a few applications of it will protect the cabbages from their ravages. There is another advantage in the use of soap suds—it fertilizes the land and induces a more vigorous growth of the plant. We hope every farmer who reads this will give it a trial and report on its efficiency.

TOMATOES.—The secret of raising large and smooth tomatoes—its being understood that the seed of the best selected stock is imperative—lies in giving them an abundant supply of water—not so much during the early growth of the plant, but especially during the ripening of the fruit, and in keeping the soil about them thoroughly stirred. Hoe the ground every morning and water every evening—after the sun goes down.

ON Friday, General Grant came out in a new and elegant carriage, with two gigantic black coachmen, dressed in gorgeous livery. The carriage is of a bright yellow color, striped with gold, and glides down the avenue like a conqueror's triumphal car.

BARON AUFRAS, the founder of the Nuremberg museum, was recently kicked to death by two German professors, at the opening of the University of Strauburg.—The German savans mistook him for a Frenchman.