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JOHN C. BAILEY, EDITOR & PROP.

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POETRY.

Beauties of Nature.

Gaze upon the lofty mountain
Glowing in the sun's last beam;
In the valley far below it
Watch the rippling mountain-stream.
Contemplate the snow clad hill-tops,
And, below, the fertile vale—
Mountain, valley, stream, and woodland
Tell the same grand, glorious tale.
Look at nature anywhere—
You will find that God is there.

Indeed, behold the heavens
When the lamps of nature shine—
Moon and stars with light refulgent;
Speak they not of power Divine?
Oh, behold the land or ocean
When the winds are calm or high—
When they toss the foaming waters,
Or through branch and bough they sigh.
When his presence thus you see,
Then believe, and bend the knee.

REMINISCENCES OF PUBLIC MEN.

BY EX GOVERNOR B. F. PERRY.

[CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK.]

GEORGE W. DARGAN.

Chancellor Dargan was born in the eastern part of the State; graduated in the South Carolina College, and for many years represented his native District in the State Senate. He was a most devoted States Rights man, nullifier, secessionist and disunionist. His boast for many years was, that he had never been beyond the limits of South Carolina, and hoped never to be under the necessity of going out of the State. In the latter part of his life I inquired of him if he had adhered to his purpose of never going beyond the limits of the State? He said he had once been out of the State, but he kept it a secret as well as he could, and said nothing about it! He regarded South Carolina as his country, his whole country, and all beyond her limits as aliens and foreigners! He was devoted to the State, and to the State alone, her honor and her glory. He once said to me: "You old fogies may be Union men, and glorify the Union, because you have been educated and brought up in that school, but the rising generation will scorn that Union and sever it into fragments. Mark what I tell you."

When I was admitted to the bar, I saw for the first time, Chancellor Dargan. He was then a young lawyer of promise and talents, rapidly rising in his profession, and his friends had great expectations of his future success and eminence. But I had no particular acquaintance or intimacy with him till we met as Senators in the State Legislature. In that body we served together several years—always opposed to each other, and became warm friends. When he was elected Chancellor and resigned his seat in the Senate, he came to where I was sitting to bid me fare well, and said: "I was thinking, last night, that it was something remarkable that we had been so long associated together in this body, entertaining a high respect for each other, and both conscientious men as we thought on ourselves, and yet we had never voted together on any great or important question which divided the Senate." I said to him playfully: "There is an old adage, that 'great minds will think alike,' but there are exceptions to this rule."

Chancellor Dargan was as pure a man as ever lived. He was as simple as a child in his manners and deportment. He was unpretending and unambitious. In his personal appearance he was very plain and extremely homely—though I think he was a handsomer man than Chief Justice Taney. In fact he was not unlike Chief Justice Taney in his face and person. And I might say, there was a similarity in their talents, acquirements and minds. Chancellor Dargan was a profound lawyer and a well-read gentleman in every branch of learning. He was tall and slender, with a long face, sallow complexion, thick lips and dull, sleepy eyes. In conversation he was pleasant and entertaining.

The Chancellor became a firm believer in spirit rappings, mesmerism, psychology, clairvoyance, &c., &c., and was a very efficient

and powerful agent in these occult sciences. I have seen him put a servant at the hotel in Columbia to sleep with a waiter of dishes in his hands by simply looking at him! He told me he had at home a very simple negro boy who was a great medium. He called him up one day and put him into a mesmeric state. The Chancellor pictured in his own mind the assassination of Marat by Charlotte Corday whilst he was in his bath. He asked the negro boy what he seen? The boy replied, he saw a man lying in the water stabbed, and a beautiful woman standing over him! He said her name was Charlotte Corday! This boy had never before, the Chancellor was well assured, heard of Marat or Charlotte Corday! On another occasion he called up the spirit of an old negro fellow who had been found dead in a ditch. It was uncertain whether he had met his death by accident or violence. The Chancellor inquired if he was murdered? and his spirit replied, through the boy above mentioned, that he was! The Chancellor inquired who murdered him? His spirit replied that it was all over now; he was happy, and did not wish to tell the name of the person who killed him! He pictured in his mind a faithful old negro woman who had died not long previously, and asked the medium if he saw any one? The boy instantly replied, he saw this old woman, calling her by name! The Chancellor imagined her most fantastically dressed, and inquired of the boy what sort of dress she had on? He answered: "a most beautiful dress, covered all over with shining stars!" It would be almost endless if I were to mention the many stories of this kind told me by the Chancellor. No one who knew Chancellor Dargan, would for a moment suppose he was capable of telling a falsehood. I never knew a more truthful or honorable gentleman.

In speaking of the necessity of employing a lawyer to draw up all legal papers, wills, deeds, &c., the Chancellor told me the following incident, which happened in his practice at the bar. There was an old planter possessed of a large fortune, who came to him to draw his will, and asked him how much he would charge him. The Chancellor told him fifty dollars. The planter said it was exorbitant, and he knew a man who would draw it for five dollars. The Chancellor said very well, he had better get this man to draw it, if his sole purpose was cheapness. The will was accordingly drawn for five dollars. The old man died, and his executors had to file a bill in the Court of Equity to construe the will. Chancellor Dargan was employed in the case, and his fees amounted to fifteen hundred dollars before the suit ended! This was independent of the costs of the suit and the counsel fees of the opposing lawyers.

It was formerly the habit of our Chancellors to hear a case, take notes of the evidence and argument, bundle up the papers and carry them off to write out their decrees at home when they had perhaps forgotten all about the case. Chancellor Dargan introduced a new practice in this respect. He delivered his decrees immediately after the argument closed, or the next morning at farthest. He seldom took off a case. His notion was, that he understood the case better, after it was closed on the circuit, than he could do two or three months afterwards. His decrees were delivered orally, and he required the successful counsel to reduce its substance to writing.

I have mentioned that Chancellor Dargan and myself never thought alike in the Senate on political questions. Whilst practicing before him on the bench for many years, I never had a Judge to confer with me so generally and uniformly on all questions of law. On principles of law we seldom differed, and in politics seldom agreed.

When he was first a candidate for the State Senate, the Chancellor told me he was opposed by Mr. Gregg, a brother of Colonel James Gregg, of Columbia. He said his opponent was a most eccentric man, and as a specimen of his eccentricity, he mentioned this fact: Mr. Gregg utterly repudiated the doctrine of faith in salvation, and contended that a man could be saved by works alone. He and some of his Christian neighbors had many exciting arguments on this subject. The old gentleman, when planting his corn, thought he would give them a practical proof of the folly and absurdity of their doctrine. On one side of the road leading by his house, he planted a field of

corn and stuck up a board on that side of the road with the word "faith" painted on it in very large capital letters! On the opposite side of the road, he planted another field of corn and stuck up a board on which was painted the word "works," in equally large letters. The field labeled "works" was well cultivated, plowed and hoed always in proper season. But the field labeled "faith," he neither plowed or hoed, or did any manner of work in it. In the summer it presented a most miserable and ludicrous appearance, and no crop, of course, was saved from it. But the other field looked remarkably well; the corn grew finely, and in the fall of the year yielded an abundant crop. The old gentleman, looking at the appearance of the two fields, exultingly said: "If this does not convince the fools, nothing will."

[CONTINUED NEXT WEEK.]

FARM AND HOME.

Thoughts for the Month.

Where a crop has been well managed and properly worked up to this time, very little labor need be expended upon it hereafter. Cotton will require a little hoeing to remove stray weeds and bunches of grass, and light plowings occasionally to keep the surface loose and mellow. All are agreed that a cotton crop should receive light workings, as long as they can be given without breaking the limbs or knocking off the bolls. The reason is obvious. The cotton plant does not mature all its fruit at once, as corn does its ears or wheat its head; but successively, and it must be kept therefore in a working state as long as the season will warrant. During the last stages of growth, when any additional bolls started would be likely to be cut off by frost, it is desirable to check growth and throw the whole energy of the plant into developing fruit. At this point the plows may be stopped, and sometimes the cotton topped to advantage. About the 10th of August is the period when the topping should be done to advantage. If however the weather is wet and warm and the plant disposed to grow very rapidly, it usually accomplishes little or no good.

CORN.

Late corn should receive special attention—it needs more assistance than the early planted. The ground should be kept clean and mellow, to enable it to withstand the excessive heat—possible drought. That planted after the middle of June, ought to have some stimulating manure like cotton seed, to make it mature well before frost. Drilled corn for forage may still be planted; bottom land for this purpose, is preferable to upland.

FALL OATS.

Our readers will bear in mind the uniformly favorable reports from oats sowed at the last plowing of cotton. In the very excellent Essay on oat culture in our April number of current volume, the cost per bushel of oats thus sown is estimated at only ten cents! Why should a Southern farmer buy western corn for his stock if he can raise oats at ten or even thirty cents per bushel. Every successive year confirms us in a high estimation of the oat crop and particularly of one sown in the early fall.

PEAS.

This crop is often neglected too much, because it is supposed to be able to take care of itself. On the contrary it is greatly benefited by workings and ought to receive them. When planted to itself it should be ploughed and hoed as regularly as any other crop, until the vines take possession of the land and exclude other growth. If planted in corn it should be hoed and exclusive possession of the land given to it after the fodder is pulled. We are great advocates of a pea crop—having learned by long experience its very great value.

SMALL GRAIN.

Oats should be promptly stacked or housed—it is supreme folly to make a crop and then by a little delay or neglect, lose it. Wheat should be threshed as soon as possible—the grain well sunned and then the family supply of flour for the next twelve months, ground, sacked, and put in some dry, airy, place. Thus prepared we have found it much easier to keep flour than wheat. A good plan for sunning wheat is to have a light elevated trestle-work running out from the side of the barn on a level with the second story, and a track extending into the barn laid upon it, so that a truck with wheels may be run in or out rapidly. The wheat placed

on the truck can be carried out into the sun and housed again in a few minutes if rain threatens. With such an arrangement the trouble is taken once for many, many years; with the ordinary arrangement of cloths, trouble and plenty of it has to be taken every year.

SMALL GRAIN FALLOW.

Land intended for small grain next fall and not now in cultivation, should be ploughed from time to time as opportunity offers. The time and labor will not be lost; they will tell on the crop. For wheat, peas broadcasted and ploughed in now may be ploughed under by the middle of September in full time for sowing the grain (last of October).

Preparations should begin also for barley patches, in form of repeated plowings. If commercial fertilizers are to be applied to them, the application may be deferred till the time of seeding, but if coarse, half rotted manure is to be used they cannot be incorporated with the soil too soon. Barley for grazing ought to be sown early in September; if the preparation for it is delayed too long, no proper season for ploughing the land may occur—failure may ensue, and the farmer grumble at fate and the unluckiness of his star.

TURNIPS.

The above remarks apply equally well to the turnip crop. A clean fallow of many weeks ought to precede the sowing of the seed. Ruta bagas may be sown during the present month—we have never succeeded with early sowings of the rough-leaved varieties.

CLOVER.

Fall sown clover has succeeded admirably with us when sown early enough. From the middle of September to the middle of October is the best time for sowing. Select red land, old land with the surface soil washed away and the red clay exposed, will if properly broken up and manured make admirable clover. Pulverize the soil thoroughly. Now is when the proper preparation, the seed and brush in very light, and then pass the roller over, as the very young plant is liable to perish from the surface getting too dry, if it is not pressed down somewhat after being ploughed. Superphosphate is a specific for the clover plant—but here as elsewhere stable manure does admirably.

DRILLED CORN.

Corn may still be sown in drills for soiling for hay. Sorghum and peas sown broad cast make also a large amount of excellent forage. Rich land is all that is necessary to insure success, if the weather is not too dry. On almost every farm however, enough land can be found for such purposes, upon which the water from a spring or branch can be turned and the crop rendered independent of drought.

[So. Cultivator for July.]

FACTS FOR THE FARMERS.—Rain is cash to a farmer.

The foot of the owner is the best manure for the land.

Obtain good seed, prepare ground well, sow early, and pay very little attention to the moon.

Cultivate your own heart aright; remembering that 'whosoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap.'

Recording even your own errors will be of benefit.

Ground once well ploughed is better than three poorly.

Weeds that grow unmolested around the fences, stumps, and stones, scattering their seeds over the farm, are very likely to grow.

When you see a fence down, put it up; if it remains until to-morrow, the cattle may get over.

What to be done to-day, do it; to-morrow it may rain.

Farmer's sons had better learn to hold the plow and feed the pigs, than measure tape and cut but tons.

HAVE A GARDEN.—A small garden spot, says the Planter's Journal, will furnish three fourths of the food for the family for six months, and the most wholesome and palatable food, in all varieties, at that. But many farmers or planters, have no time for such business, being always over run with work in the field; and a few pole beans and onions, and long legged collards are all their gardens afford through the summer.

These are the same men who have no time to save the manure from their lots and cowpens, nor to litter stables nor to mend broken gates, and "no time" for anything but dilapidation and shiftlessness.

FRUIT TREES.—Look through the fruit trees and see if there are any cacoons or excrecences on the branches; if so, take them off and burn them at once or the warm sunshine will soon produce in them living insects, to prey upon the tender foliage so as to expand and check the growth and productiveness of the trees. A wash of soda made of carbolic acid, soap and water should be applied to the lower branches of the tree with a stiff brush, to destroy the larvae of such insects as may have made lodgment in the interstices of the bark. A healthy tree should present a clean bright smooth bark. Remove all grass within one foot of the stem and keep the soil porous. The above remarks will apply equally to grape vines.

GRASS LANDS.—The proper management of grass lands will be, before long, if it is not now, the key to successful agriculture in America. We find a difficulty in maintaining the productiveness of our meadows and pastures even with annual top dressing of barnyard manure. There needs to be something more. Not only abundant artificial resources are necessary to maintain perennial vigor, but the mechanical process of harrowing and rolling are needed. These destroy moss, loosen and open the roots and prevent the foundation of tufts and herbage, which in time would render the surface uneven. By these means grass lands have been kept productive for centuries in European countries.

How Much.—How much better is your farm than it was a year ago?

How much better are your implements?

How much better is your stock of horses, of sheep, of cattle?

Now is the time for reflection.

How They Stand on the Question of Peace.

The fact is worthy to be mentioned, not as proof to any one, but nevertheless as a fact replete with red man's wisdom and sense. There was real fighting to be done, and when the settled controversy was being settled with powder and ball and shell and shot, are all opposed to a straightout nomination on impracticable issues of the presidential election, and are in favor of the adoption of the peace programme declared at Cincinnati. Let us submit a few examples in each of the reconstructed States:

In Louisiana—Beauregard, Longstreet, and Hays.

In Texas—John B. Hood.

In Mississippi—Featherston, Walthall and Humphreys.

In Alabama—Pettus, Morgan (John T.) and Raphael Semmes.

In Georgia—Gordon, Benning, Wofford and Wright.

In South Carolina—Hampton and Kershaw.

In North Carolina—D. H. Hill and Ramsey.

In Virginia—Imboden and Pickett.

In Tennessee—Forest, Bates, Cheatham and Brown.

While these soldiers of the "Lost Cause" are rallying under the banner of peace which has been entrusted to the keeping of honest Horace Greeley because he has steadily advocated universal amnesty since the close of the war, and has given the highest evidence of personal example of the faith within him—the rank and file, whom they lead, are forming around them an invincible phalanx, to win a victory in peace second only to the glories of the record in war.

[Jackson (Miss.) Clarion.]

ALABAMA NOMINATIONS.—The Democratic State Convention of Alabama made the following nominations: For Governor, Thomas H. Herndon; for Lieutenant Governor, E. J. Moren; for Secretary of State, J. J. Parker; for Attorney General, J. W. A. Sanford; for Auditor, E. P. Burnett; for Treasurer, J. F. Grant; for Commissioner, E. T. Comags.

A gentleman whose daughter had married a man by the name of Price, was congratulated by one of his friends, who remarked: "I am glad to see you have got a Price for your daughter."

B. GRAY BROWN says: We want a President without a party; a Government without corruption; a Congress without price; and a judiciary without politics.

July 4th was the ninety-sixth anniversary of the Declaration of American Independence.

Mr. Davis Declines the Columbus Nomination.

Chicago, June 27.

The following is a copy of a letter sent by Hon. David Davis to the President of the Columbus Convention, declining the nomination for President:

Bloomington, June 24 1872.
Hon. E. M. Chamberlain, President of the Columbus Convention, Boston, Massachusetts: MY DEAR SIR—The National Convention of Labor Reformers on the 22d of February last honored me with the nomination as their candidate for the Presidency. Having regarded that movement as the initiation of a policy and purpose to unite the various political elements in a compact opposition, I consented to the use of my name before the Cincinnati Convention, where a distinguished citizen of New York was nominated.

Under these circumstances I deem it proper to retire absolutely from the Presidential contest, and thus leave friends who were generous enough to offer me their voluntary support free to obey their convictions of duty, unfettered by any supposed obligation. Sympathizing earnestly with all just and proper measures by which the condition of labor may be elevated and improved, I am, with all due respect, your fellow-citizen.
DAVID DAVIS.

COTTON MANUFACTURING AT THE SOUTH.—According to carefully prepared statistics, says the New York Shipping List, cotton can be manufactured where it grows at from seventeen to twenty per cent. less cost, when ready for market, than in the factories of New England. These are a few of the advantages which invite capital and labor from the Northern States and from Europe. To these may be added the saving in transportation by the reduction of cotton to net weight as yarn, in damage to bales, in dirt, and commission and profits of middle men. These would pay for the cost of more careful packing given to yarn, and leave a handsome profit. It has been clearly shown that the present rate of manufacture nearly ten cents per pound in currency more than the planter receives for it. Weaving is a separate business from spinning, and requires more skilled labor. To spin, however, is a very simple business. The South could probably compete with the English at once in spinning; in weaving she could not. Yarns are recognized as a separate subject of commerce, and are regularly quoted in market reports. Those who have paid no attention to the subject would be surprised in following American cotton from the plantation to England, and thence to its final consumption, to learn how much of it goes from England as yarn to all quarters of the globe.

A CHRISTIAN STATESMAN.—When the entire North was excited with anger and revenge in consequence of the assassination of President Lincoln, Mr. Greeley wrote the following manly letter:

OFFICE OF THE TRIBUNE,
New York, May 16, 1865.
My Dear Sir: I have yours of the 8th, for which I thank you. I heartily concur with your view of what should be our natural policy, and am doing my utmost to have mercy and magnanimity its ruling attributes. Only let the late insurgents join with us in saving slavery is no more, and I think we shall gradually mould the public will to our views. Just now the assassination of President Lincoln has made the North furious; but we shall outgrow that. I shall not hesitate to labor and suffer reproach in the service of Heaven-blessed charity and mercy.

YOURS,
HORACE GREELEY.

There are the views of a Christian statesman, who was ready to suffer reproach, and did so in stemming the tide of indignant passion then surging through the country. A man who is always prepared to do right, no matter how his personal interests may be affected, is fit for President, and the people in November will so decide.

Tom Scott has invested \$150,000 in saw-mills at Apalachicola, Florida, to get out crossties from cypress and juniper, which will be chemicalized in some way to be rendered fire-proof, and used on the Southern Pacific Railroad.

A lake has just been discovered among the Cascade Mountains, in Oregon, which is surrounded by a perpendicular wall 2,000 feet high.

LETTER FROM HORACE GREELEY. The following is an extract from a private letter to a gentleman in this State. Though it was never intended for publication, the gentleman to whom it was addressed was deemed it of sufficient interest and importance to justify its publication.

New York, June 11, 1872.

* * * I have no possible claim to Democratic support, and never made any. The Democrats will, of course, be governed by a consideration of their own interest. It is nowise proper or probable that they should be influenced in making their decision by any consideration personal to myself, and if they could be I do not desire it. Hence I have said nothing to any Democrat unless he first addressed me, and even then, I have gone no further than to say that, if I should be elected, I would treat all those who supported me alike, not asking whether they had been in the past Republicans or Democrats. * * *

YOURS,
HORACE GREELEY.
[Hartford Times.]

THE GETTYSBURG DEAD.—SOUTH CAROLINA SOLDIERS INTERRED AT HOLLYWOOD.—The following is a list of the names of the South Carolina soldiers, whose remains have been removed from Gettysburg, and interred in the Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond, Va.:

Lieut. G. H. Meyers, Co. II, 8th Regiment; Lieut. H. W. Werther, Co. II, 8th; Lieut. W. C. Hodgen, Co. B, 7th; Lieut. W. C. Barmore, 7th; Sergt. W. L. McCurry, Co. D, 7th; Corp. W. H. Mathews, Co. I, 7th; M. C. McKull, Co. K, 8th; H. McL., Co. G, 8th; J. R. Broach, Co. A, 8th; C. Baring, Co. A, 8th; B. Adkinson, Co. B, 8th; J. M. McIntosh, Co. G, 8th; A. McPherson, Co. H, 8th; J. D. Rhodes, Co. F, 8th; T. N. Presley; W. Dickson, Co. D, 8th; Thurling, Co. I, 7th; S. C. Ridgway; M. McP., 8th; B. R. Smith, Co. M, 7th; J. K. Easterling, Co. G, 8th; J. B. Robbins, Co. I, 8th; A. McLand, Co. G, 8th; H. R. Adams, Co. B, 8th; A. J. Jennings, Co. B, 8th; G. A. M. Co. R 9d; Trapani, 4th.

Items.

A hundred men are employed two hours every morning in sweeping off the dirt accumulated by the Boston jubilee.

The strike among the washer women in England is spreading. They demand seventy-five cents per day and an allowance of beer.

Senator Sumner is reported to be preparing another speech on the subject of our national finances.

Researches in Chinese archives show that the architect who designed and the engineer who built the great wall were women.

Florida is the only State in the Union without a daily paper. It has two tri-weekly, one semi-weekly, and twenty-one weekly, and one monthly.

Of governments, that of the mob is the most sanguinary, that of the soldiers the most expensive, and that of civilians the most vexatious.

The treasury department has commenced the payment of claims for horses lost during the war, Congress having made an appropriation for that purpose.

The public debt was reduced in June \$2,031,035. Coin in the treasury \$88,149,108; currency, \$15,321,689. Coin certificates, \$32,086,300.

Jacob Dodd's pork establishment at Buffalo, N. Y., is burned. Loss seventy-five thousand dollars. The hogs in the upper stories were burned alive.

The Apaches recently attacked a party of citizens between Prescott and Skull Valley, Arizona, riddling their carriage with balls, and shooting Joseph Goldwater in the back.

In a quarrel over a two-year old horse trade, Benjamin H. Wray killed his brother-in-law, and then himself. The affray occurred near Brownsville, Tenn.—The parties are respectable.

A simoon passed over a small section of Lancaster County a few days ago, destroying about fifteen acres of cotton upon the plantation of Mr. E. B. Mobley—literally parching it to cinders.

During a recent severe thunder storm, the Hon. D. S. Hammond, of Hanover, Ill., lost 50,000 young trout, valued at \$3,000. It is believed that they died from the effects of the lightning.