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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.

Changes.

Talk not of change! Love knows no change.
The constant heart, how canst thou wrong?
No earth-born influence can estrange
The soul that's bound by ties so strong.
And, e'en tho' Pride, with cold disdain,
Should trample on the faithful heart,
Yet unshaken, it will retain
Its pristine flame, till life depart.
No steadfast passion warms the breast—
No genuine feelings e'er can glow—
Where all emotion is at rest,
Except where praise and flattery flow.
With blighting hand, Time cannot cast
Its ruin o'er the constant heart;
Nor e'en Fate's relentless blast
Bids the fast cherished hope depart.
Ah, no! tho' darkness gathers o'er,
E'en the faint glimmering ray that's left—
Tho' doom'd an exile ev'rywhere—
Of all I once enjoyed, bereft—
Still like you, moon, scarce seen in light,
Glow, with the veil of night descend—
Thou, will Love's taper, to this night,
Of all my joys, its lustre lend.
O yes! Hope's planet may decay—
Or clouds of hatred gather there;
But Memory's ever all mine,
And Love may find a refuge here.
Then, think not Pride, nor Scorn, nor Hate,
Love's ardent passion e'er can tame—
They make its constancy more great,
As sprinkling to the raging flame.

REMINISCENCES OF PUBLIC MEN.

BY EX-GOVERNOR B. F. PERRY.

[CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK.]

JAMES EDWARD HENRY.

For many years Major Henry was a distinguished leading member of the House of Representatives of South Carolina, from the District of Spartanburg. He was one of the most prominent members of the Bar on the Western Circuit, and possessed a most lucrative practice. He was a man of rare talents and genius, self-made and self-educated. As a writer of fiction he gave unmis- takable evidence of his talents and ability in "The Tales of the Pack- ocket" and "Myra Cunningham." His great success at the Bar showed his legal attainments and devotion to his profession. But he was at the same time fond of polite literature, and sometimes even lectured on the Muses.

In "The Bench and Bar of South Carolina," by Judge O'Neal, there is a long biographical sketch of Major Henry, written partly by the Chief Justice and in part by the Rev. Mr. Landrum. He was born in Providence, Rhode Island, in the year 1776. His father, who was captain of a merchant vessel, was killed whilst James Edward was a lad. Left an orphan and poor, he entered a cotton factory, where he remained several years, and then came to Spartanburg, South Carolina, for the purpose of engaging in the "Weaver Factory." But he was prevailed upon to take charge of a school in the neighborhood of the factory, where he remained for several years, and then commenced the study of law under William Hunt, Esquire. He was admitted to the Bar in 1821, and formed a partnership with Col. Patillo Farlow. When I first became acquainted with Major Henry he was practicing law at Spartanburg, in partnership with Judge Earle, and I know the Judge had a very high opinion of him as a lawyer and a gentleman.

As a boon companion Major Henry had few equals. He was always in good spirits, full of wit and humor, talked well, and was most cordial in his manners. He was fond of a joke, told an anecdote well, and always most happy at repartee. Whilst a member of the Legislature he and Governor Adams and two or three other members were run by their friends for Speaker of the House. That evening he and Governor Adams and one or two others of the defeated aspirants to the Speaker's Chair were enjoying themselves at the hotel, when some one proposed to make the speeches which they had, no doubt, prepared in case they were elected. They all de-

clined, when Major Henry said he knew what each one would have said, and would, for the gratification of the company, rehearse their several speeches, together with his own. Thereupon, he commented with the speech of Gov. Adams, who was then General of Cavalry, and had been an old line Whig. In succession he made a speech for each one of the other candidates, and concluded with his own. They were imitable specimens of his wit and humor, and never did a company of gentlemen enjoy an exhortation with more rapturous glee.

In the argument of a *crim. case* at Spartanburg, Major Henry took occasion, most wittily and humorously, to allude to Potiphar's wife. The senior counsel on the other side, who was taking notes of the Major's argument, and not being well versed in Biblical history, enquired of his junior sitting by him, "Where that case of Potiphar's wife was reported?" The junior counsel, who was fresh from his classics, said "he thought he had read it in the Greek Testament!" The enquiry and answer were overheard by other members of the Bar, and produced a burst of laughter. This gave the Major an opportunity of continuing his humorous remarks, to the great amusement of the Court and spectators.

In the latter part of his life Major Henry joined the Methodist Church, and became sincerely pious. He told me he found it hard to break himself of the bad habit he had contracted of cursing under sudden impulse and excitement. Shortly after he joined the Church he hoisted a window to look out, when the sash fell on his head. He involuntarily exclaimed "Damn the window." Judge Earle told me that he returned from Columbia in the stage with Major Henry and his partner, Major Deane, some time after they had both attached themselves to the Church. Henry enquired of Deane if he had lost none of his piety in Columbia, and whether he was as zealous in the cause of religion as he was before he left home. Major Deane replied that he had experienced no change whatever in his religious feelings, and begged to know why the question was asked him. Henry said he himself did not feel as much zeal in religion as when he left home; that meeting his old friends in Columbia, and spending three or four weeks with them, had, he must confess, demoralized him very much, and made him neglect his religious duties.

When I first became acquainted with Major Henry he had just been defeated for the Legislature, and in speaking of the canvass, he said he was most unfortunate in meeting two of the most serious charges that were brought against him, and which defeated his election. I enquired how that was. He replied that both of the charges were true, and he could not deny either of them in his public speeches! This somewhat excited my curiosity, and I begged to know what these accusations were. He said they accused him of being a lawyer! which was true, and they charged him with being a Yankee! and that also was the truth!

In the Legislature, every session, Major Henry would submit a string of resolutions, to be referred to the different committees, to enquire and report as to the expediency of legislating on the various matters referred. These resolutions generally embodied a good deal of popular sentiment expressed during the canvass. Some of the Major's friends said to him that he had introduced his resolutions for Runcombe, and if they should be favorably reported on, he would have to vote against them himself. "No," said he, "not all of them—I think I could vote for one half of them at least."

I had, through life, a very strong and sincere friendship for Major Henry, and deeply regretted that habit of intemperance, which carried him to an untimely grave, and which was contracted in the latter part of his life by his cordiality, sociability, and love of friends and company. He once said to me that no one was in danger of being a drunkard if he only drank when he wanted to drink. But men got in the habit of drinking by association and companionship. It is a pity that there was a great deal of truth and philosophy in the remark. How often do gentlemen take a drink out of politeness, or through sociability, when they have no desire to do so what ever! In this way an artificial thirst and loving for spirits is created, which ends in habitual drunkenness. I once heard a refined and polished gentleman say that the fashionable etiquette of asking

another, at the dinner table, to take a glass of wine with him was as absurd as it would be to ask him to take salt with him!

Major Henry was appointed one of Chief Justice O'Neal's aids when he was elected Major-General. He soon resigned his commission, (says his Chief, in the biographical sketch already alluded to,) and frankly confessed that he had no military talent at all. I once heard the Major make this acknowledgment in the Legislature. He was addressing the House on some military bill, and apologized by saying that he professed no military genius, pride, or ambition in that line. He had never aspired even to be a Governor's aid! This was said immediately after his Excellency, for the time being, had appointed fifteen or twenty members of the House on his staff.

The death of Major Henry was a sad affliction to his friends and family. It was also a great loss to his adopted District and State. He was indeed, as the Chief Justice said in his Bench and Bar, "the child of genius." He had given reputation to the Spartanburg Bar, and position and influence to the District in the Legislature. He was the great advocate of manufactures in Spartanburg, and injured his fortune seriously by it. His loss by the Bivingsville Factory was very large.

At the meeting of the first Court at Spartanburg after the death of Major Henry, I was requested to draft suitable resolutions by a meeting of the Bar, and present them to the Court, in doing so, and addressing His Honor Judge Withers, I was affected to tears. In attending to it at Laurens Court the next week, Judge Withers said it was all over now, and Henry had passed out of our minds. I replied to him that, so far as I was concerned, it was a great mistake, Major Henry had been almost constantly in mind ever since, and that I never could cease to remember and regret him, that the early friends of youth were far more endeared to us than those of later life. Henry was indeed a most lovable man, warm-hearted, generous, disinterested, and public spirited. His courage was as true as steel, and his firmness unconquerable. But he was as bitter an enemy as he was confiding in friendship. In his early struggles through poverty and obscurity there was a family influence which attempted to crush him. He said to me once that the bare thought of the possibility of his blood being mingled with that of this family in future ages rendered him unhappy. But the Rev. Mr. Landrum states in his sketch of Major Henry, that, whilst on his death bed, he sent for him, and requested him to say in the pulpit that he forgave all his enemies, and died a sincere believer in Jesus Christ, his SAVIOUR.

[CONTINUED NEXT WEEK.]

The World says: "In the faithful fulfillment of pledges which the World has constantly repeated since its great disappointment at the surprising nomination at Cincinnati, we bow to the decision of the Democratic National Convention, and loyally accept Greeley as the Democratic candidate for President." It deprecates the abusing of anti-Greeley Democrats, and says: "Unless these can be won over, the campaign against Grant is utterly hopeless. The great object is harmony and unanimity."

General Breckinridge expresses himself in favor of Greeley. The Tribune heads its account of the proceedings at Baltimore with two hands grasped. The Times captions its account, "Midsummer Madness"—"The Last Act of the Democratic Bedlamites."

ATLAS! here is another fondly cherished tradition sternly swept away by the Rev. James B. Dunn, of Boston, Mass., who is traveling in Palestine. The reverend gentleman visited the Dead Sea, and his description of that notorious sheet of water and salt flats contradicts all the accounts of all other travelers. He says that the waters are clear and ripple beautifully, that the shores are green with shrubbery and bright with pretty flowers. He admits that the water of the sea is heavy and bitter, but denies that they are never ruffled; on the contrary, "their waves splashed on the pebbly beach, and in the distance their white crests looked like so many white swans."

A Dead and Alive Sea, at any rate! It is said that one person in ten of the entire population of Virginia is a Baptist.

FARM AND HOME.

Peas Better Than Clover.

A correspondent of an exchange says: "I assert what I believe to be a fact, that the Southern field pea is better for the South than clover, both as a manurial agent and as provender for stock. In making this assertion I do not wish to be understood as attempting to discourage the cultivation of clover. I would advise all persons who have the soil or facilities for growing it to do so. But it is because I believe comparatively few have these facilities, and because I know that peas can be grown successfully on all farms, that I recommend the cultivation of the latter above that of the former. The field pea can be grown successfully in every section, and upon almost all soils throughout the South. Clover cannot. Peas are easier sown, are sure to germinate, grow faster, and afford more protection to the land at the right time than clover. Two crops can be grown yearly on the same land in every Southern State; the seed required to plant a given area costs less; it is as good a fertilizer as clover, and makes as good winter provender when properly cured. Besides the seed peas when gathered either green or dry, make an excellent article of food for stock, and even for man. It is unsurpassed for fattening hogs; unsurpassed as a green manure; and, to crown all, it will grow on all sorts of soil, and won't be long about it anywhere."

Mr. Pope Barrow, in the Southern Farm and Home, has collected statistics of prices from which he deduces the fact that from 1867 to the present time, "mid- dling cotton in Georgia markets has averaged nearly as follows: Three winter months . . . 19 5 6 Three Summer months . . . 24 3 10

"Thus, it will be seen that those gentlemen who have earned a livelihood by purchasing cotton from us during the winter, and selling the same the following summer, have, upon the whole, made a very handsome thing of it. It becomes us now, after this exhibition of comparative prices of American cotton, to give this matter a careful consideration.— One thing is certain—that is, the cotton planters will sell their cotton almost entirely in the fall and winter. By the first day of March in each year the crop of the previous one will have passed out of the hands of those who made it; and if things are managed in the future as they have been in the past, the producer will continue to lose the three or four cents per pound. It is quite impossible for us who grow cotton under the present system in the South ever to be able as a body to hold our cotton over until the following spring or summer, to wait for the flood-tide of prices. We are obliged to sell during the winter.— It being impossible, therefore, for us to go to the high prices, they must be made to come to us, after the time honored manner of Mahomet and his mountain. If we want those additional three and a half cents to go into our pockets, we must exercise the same energy, intelligence, and good sense that have been displayed by those who have heretofore pocketed it. The key of the whole problem lies in the superiority of those who annually buy the crop of American cotton over the planters, in point of statistical information in regard to it. It is they who keep the books of the business; it is they who count the bales, who add up the columns of receipts; it is they, in short, who know all that is known upon the subject, and we have seen that they have made their knowledge pay."

Were the farmers organized (as we hope to see them organized) throughout the country, and had we the plan of Commodore Maury for collecting and diffusing information in regard to the crops of the world, in full operation, we, like the merchant, the mechanic, the doctor and the lawyer, should set our own prices for our own wares and get them. We should not go to our factor and humbly beg him to do the best he can for us, and take what he chooses to give for our own cotton or our rice, but we should leave him to apply to us for the price, and buy or not, as he might see fit.

With a Grange of Patrons of Husbandry in every neighborhood, a universal system of crop reports and intelligent, united action on the part of the farmers, we shall make our own prices, and the buyer will have no choice but to pay them.—*Rural Carolinian.*

The Devereux Brothers, assisted by Mr. W. P. Russell, of the sash and blind factory, completed, on Sullivan's Island, in 17 days, for a Charleston merchant, a dwelling seventy-five feet long, twenty-five feet wide, and two stories high, with piazzas and chimneys, and lathed, plastered and painted in a thorough workmanlike manner.

Carl Schurz is to speak at several points in North Carolina before the first of August.

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LATE CLIPPINGS.

Forty pound melons are exhibited in Texas markets.

The validity of the State license law is to be tested in Charleston. Senator Frank Arnim, of Edgefield, is spoken of for Governor.

A small colored child died at Florence, S. C., lately, by accidentally getting concentrated lye in its mouth.

General Joe Hooker offers to bet \$50,000 that Dr. Horace Greeley will be elected President in November.

The jury before whom Stokes, the murderer of Fisk, was tried, failed to agree, and the prisoner remanded to jail.

Mr. A. A. Gilbert, editor of the Sumter Watchman, who has for some time been sick at Spartanburg, is improving.

The debt of New York City is \$127,000,000. The taxes to be raised this year, \$30,437,000, besides \$900,000 for streets.

The Legislature of Kansas has abolished capital punishment in that State, and substituted imprisonment for life in its place.

It is stated that five persons at Trenton, Tennessee, died from eating fish that had been fed on "lepidopterous larvae." Choked to death, of course.

A bear, weighing about 425 pounds, was recently killed near Brown's Mill, about three miles from Barnwell village, by Mr. Jasper Redmond.

Dr. J. Rufus Bratton has gone to London, Canada, to testify in the case of Cornell, the Canadian constable who assisted in the kidnapping of the doctor.

To grow rich, earn money fairly, spend less than you earn, and hold on to the difference. The first takes muscle, the second self-control, the third brains.

Missouri has a larger number of Baptist churches than any other State in the South, having 1,250. Georgia has the largest church membership, having 110,000.

The Prince of Wales, while at Paris, found time to call upon Mrs. Johnston, formerly Miss Harriet Lane, James Buchanan's niece, one of the worthiest of American women.

A meeting to consider and further the project of building a railroad between Augusta and Greenwood, S. C., will be held at the latter place on the first of next August.

Life is made up, not of great sacrifices of duties, but of little things, in which smiles and kindness, and small obligations, given habitually, are what win and preserve the heart and secure the comfort.

Recent heavy rains have caused an overflow of the Alabama river and its tributaries, tearing up the railroad tracks, and destroying the cotton and corn crops to the value of two millions or more. The ravages of the caterpillar are widening. The boll worm is also appearing in certain localities.

The recent sale of the Laurens Railroad has been set aside by the United States District Court, on the ground that the road sold for less than \$64,000, the sum fixed by the order of the Court.

Judge Linton Stephens, brother of Alexander H. Stephens, for many years prominent in public affairs, and a man of great ability in the legal profession, died in Augusta, on the 14th inst., of congestion of the brain.

The Spartanburg New Era, (Republican,) which has had the name of R. K. Scott at its mast-head as its preference for Governor, no longer floats that banner. We are glad to know that our cotemporary is moving for reform.

It is reported that an effort is being made to induce Mr. Sumner to go to North Carolina, to take a part in the impending campaign. This would be carrying the war into Africa. Brains and argument against bayonets and greenbacks.

Hon. Thomas Jefferson Randolph, who was appointed temporary Chairman of the Baltimore Convention, is the grandson of President Jefferson, and an elder brother of the late Gen. G. W. Randolph, who was for a time the efficient Secretary of War of the Confederate States.

The clasped hands which the New York Tribune places at the head of its columns on the first page, suggests the philosophy of the recent action at Baltimore. Liberal Democrats and Liberal Republicans have come together under a patriotic impulse. Hands are clasped "on the broad platform of reform and the reign of peace and good will."

Most of the Republican speakers are raising the cry of reform and retrenchment. These professions may very properly be regarded with suspicion. Remember their many solemn promises of amendment during the last State canvass, and then look upon the extravagance of the party in power, and judge of the future.

It is proposed to hold a Soldiers' Reunion in New York, next September. Generals Gordon, Fitzhugh Lee and Bradley Johnson lead the movement on the Southern side. Such a Reunion would be a happy phase of the era of the good-will which began in Cincinnati, was strengthened in Baltimore, and will become fixed and perpetual upon the election of Greeley in November.

The Columbia correspondent of the Beaufort Republican says: "The movements and speeches of Judge Orr are alarming the friends of Frank Moses. It is evident that the Judge means business, and that he has a host of determined, influential and energetic friends. It is also certain that his avowed design of securing the nomination of an honest State ticket is in accordance with a pledge of Grant to support the effort with all the power of the Federal Administration. It is asserted with great earnestness that, unless the coming State Convention accedes to the demands of the Orr men, there will be a split, and a thorough reform ticket will be put in the field. Such a ticket would receive the cordial support of Grant and the party outside this State."

Frank Moses is said to be very blue. He is working against tide for the nomination, and even if he gets it, the chances are that he will be defeated in the election by the combination of the Orr men, reformers, and the Democrats.

It is not certain that Orr wants the nomination for Governor for himself, but unless he is satisfied with the State ticket there will be trouble in the camp.

It was reported on the streets, says the Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel, that Winchester Rifle Scott had engaged his passage on the Inman Line for Europe, saying that since Greeley's nomination he saw no longer hope of maintaining the Winchester Rifle as the best law. Of course the Treasury of South Carolina has been swept and garnered.

Owing to the sickness of Mr. L. C. Carpenter, of the Columbia Union, he was not present, as expected, to address the Republican meeting at Abbeville, on Friday 12th inst. Messrs. Pinley and Shives instead, harangued a very disorderly meeting at some length.

EMORY BAKER, of Cobb County, Ga., is said to have dug from his gold mine a diamond, valued by a New York assayer at \$80,000.

A correspondent of the Beaufort Republican, writing from Columbia under the date of the 6th inst., gives the annexed:

The Governorship.—All interest centers in the Governorship and Treasurer's office. Those representatives have to be elected. The men who hold these offices control the party. Moses has the field at present for Governor, but he will be weaker in the convention than before the people. As sure as he is nominated there will be a bolt. Orr is much more talked of than liked. Moses hates him and will prevent his nomination. Orr is determined to try for it. He has the assistance of Tom Mackey, who has completely deserted Governor Scott. He is engaged in asserting all that he so ably denied when he was writing Scott's message last fall. There are many who believe that Scott will have a good deal of influence with the convention, and that he may after all be the man. He, however, asseverates his disgust with the cars of office and the ingratitude of politicians. He may well feel angry when he reflects that his bitterest revilers owe what influence they have to him. Chamberlain is sometimes talked of as a candidate likely to heal all dissensions in our ranks, but while there is a kindly feeling for him and great respect for his abilities, it is felt that he has assented to the worst acts charged upon the State Government. Dr. Neagle is quietly, slowly but surely gaining strength for Governor. It will be found that he is more formidable as the canvass progresses.

The Treasurer.—Parker, Cardozo, and Noah are the only announced candidates. Of the first, it is necessary to enumerate his claims upon the office. He will enter upon the canvass with the prestige of past successes and present occupancy, and although he has many enemies he ought to be able to make many friends. Cardozo is lively. He is striving to unite himself with a strong candidate for Governor. He bases his strength upon his personal honesty and his color.

A SAD DEATH.—Gen. W. K. Easley, of Greenville, South Carolina, died at the Kimball House, in this city, yesterday, 3 o'clock P. M. He arrived here on Monday last, and suddenly took ill. His case baffled the skill of his physicians, who gave him all the attention that was required. Nor was he wanting in the attention of friends, who sat by his bedside, and ministered to his wants. And when life departed, his personal friends, many of whom were Carolinians, and the noble fraternity of Free Masons, honored him in the funeral cortege which followed him to the cars which were to take him back to his beloved State.

General Easley was a noble son of a noble State—true to himself, his friends and his country. In his last moments he exemplified his life by submitting to the will of his Maker without a murmur or complaint. The only regret he expressed was not having his dear children with him to bid them adieu.

Col. B. Y. Sage, of the Air-Line Railroad, of which General Easley was a Director, went with his remains to South Carolina.—*Atlanta Constitution, 12th inst.*

KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY.—This favorite line extends from Kansas City Leavenworth through the fertile State of Kansas to Denver in Colorado, 639 miles. Rare opportunities are offered to the public for homes in a section of country unsurpassed for productiveness and healthfulness. The State Capitol, State university, and State Agricultural College are located along its line, and the general educational facilities are unequalled. The reputation of Kansas is unsurpassed as an agricultural State. By referring to the United States Agricultural reports, it will be seen that Kansas has a greater average yield to the acre of the cereals than any other State; and at the great fair held in Philadelphia, Richmond, Boston and Albany, Kansas took the first premium for the finest display of fruits. For the pleasure of travelers or invalids, a varied and charming landscape is presented; and the delightful air of Colorado, and the celebrated warm and hot springs near Denver, give renewed life to the sick. To those contemplating going West we would advise them to inspect the country along this road.

Grant offers to the South the point of the sword. Greeley offers the plowshare and the olive branch.