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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.

Rest

Oh! ye who toil, and ye who weep,
In this dark world of pain and tears;
Look up, there is a home above,
Where life is free from cares.
No pain, no grief, can reach you there,
No slinging for affliction find;
No weeping for the changed and gone;
No mourning for the dead;
No farewell words are spoken there;
No last fond look of love is given—
Ah! earth is full of clouds and tears,
But all is bright in Heaven.

All that ye love and cherish here,
Fades like the light of parting day,
But there are crowns of joy above,
That never fade away.
Extends that ye have loved and lost are there,
Forever dwelling round the throne,
And voices ye have missed so long
Will answer to your own;
And God will bind in one again
The hearts by death's cold finger riven.
Ye sorrowing ones, dry up your tears,
There's rest for you in Heaven.

REMINISCENCES

PUBLIC MEN.

BY EX GOVERNOR B. F. PERRY.

[CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK.]

WILLIAM DRAYTON.

There was something in the character of Col. William Drayton that always reminded me of Washington. He had all of Washington's purity of character, his firmness, dignity, patriotism and high sense of honor. For ability, he was not inferior to Washington, had he had the great field of operation or theatre, on which the father of his country acted, to show his talents and wisdom. I know this is a sort of *laesse majestatis* to compare any one to the illustrious founder of our Republic. It is thought not only in America, but in Europe, that Washington of all public men stands pre eminent. This I admit most cordially; but, at the same time, I believe there have been many others, unknown to fame, who would and could have acted as Washington did, under precisely the same circumstances.

Colonel Drayton stands high, very high, in the estimation of all who knew him, as a statesman and patriot. Immediately after the war of 1812, General Jackson recommended him to President Monroe as Secretary of War. South Carolina has just cause to pride herself as the Roman matron did on her sons. No State in the Union, except perhaps Virginia, can boast of a brighter galaxy of public men than South Carolina, in proportion to her population and territory. This was the case from her earliest history, up to the recent destruction of all that is wise, patriotic or decent in public affairs.

Col. Drayton was born in South Carolina. His father moved from South Carolina, his native State, to Florida previous to the American Revolution, and whilst that Territory belonged to Great Britain. He was appointed Chief Justice of Florida, under the British Crown, and remained there till Florida was ceded to Spain. He then returned to South Carolina, and was immediately appointed a District Judge, and afterwards elected to the Law Bench. He had been educated in England. His distinguished son, the subject of this reminiscence, was also educated in England, and read law there. He was admitted to the Bar in South Carolina, established himself as a lawyer in Charleston, and succeeded to a most extensive and lucrative practice. He and Judge Cheves were at the head of the Charleston Bar, and always on opposite sides. He was elected a member of the Legislature, and afterwards City Judge, with a salary of thirty-five hundred dollars. In the Legislature he did not make himself prominent as a public speaker. I remember hearing Judge Huger say that Col. Drayton made only one speech whilst he was in the Legislature, and that was on the subject of selling chickens in Charleston. As City Judge, he discharged all the duties of his office with great ability and learning, till he was elected a member of Congress from Charleston. He served in Congress a num-

ber of years, but did not take as active a part in the deliberations of the House as his talents and ability entitled him to. Here again he was like Washington, who never figured in a deliberative assembly as a public speaker.

Whilst Colonel Drayton was in Congress, the doctrine of Nullification sprang up in South Carolina. Col. Drayton was strongly opposed to the tariff for protection; but he was unwilling to resort to such a remedy as Nullification, a remedy unconstitutional and futile in his estimation, for the purpose of opposing the tariff. He differed with the whole South Carolina delegation on this subject, and with his constituents. He published an address at that time, which I remember was the beginning of the organization of parties in South Carolina, on the subject of the Federal Union. He declined being a candidate for re-election to Congress, and his pride and dignity were so much offended by the course of his friends and constituents, that he determined to leave the State, and moved to Philadelphia. Whilst he remained here, he took an active part in opposing Nullification and defending the American Union. His counsel and advice was again like that of Washington's in his farewell address to the people of the United States. His removal was a great loss to South Carolina, and I have no doubt Colonel Drayton himself deeply regretted the necessity of his removal from his native State.

In time of this political excitement, as in times of all political excitement, there was a disposition to calumniate and traduce opponents. This feeling was carried so far that search was made into the character of a man's ancestry, to see whether there was not some stain or blot on their escutcheon. It was reported that Colonel Drayton's father had been a Tory in the Revolutionary war. In consequence of this report—said to have been founded on the assertion of Chancellor DeSassure—I wrote the Chancellor and Judge Huger enquiring about the truth of the matter, and received from them the following letters, which are worthy of publication, in reference to Colonel Drayton's life and the character of his father:

COLUMBIA, 6th Sept. 1831.

Dear Sir: I received your letter of the 3d September, stating that there was a report in circulation in Greenville that the father of Colonel Drayton was a Tory during the Revolutionary war, and that it was said on my authority; and requesting information as to the fact. I have not the least hesitation in stating facts to you. I remember that during my last circuit, I was asked two or perhaps three times, at different places, who was the father of Col. Drayton, and what part he had taken during the Revolutionary war. My answer was as frank then as it is now: That I had always understood that Mr. William Drayton, the father of Colonel Drayton, who was an excellent lawyer, had been appointed a Judge, (or, I believe, Chief Justice) of East Florida, then a British Province, before the Revolutionary war; that he was in office there, with a family, and settled before that contest commenced. He remained in his station. East as well as West Florida were ceded by Great Britain to Spain, at the close of the war.—Mr. Wm. Drayton, it was said, then went to England, and not long after came to his native State, with his family, and settled here permanently. This is the sum of the story, and I did not expect that such a statement, given in answer to enquiries, made in the free conversation of private society, could or would have been used for political purposes. I certainly did not mean to communicate the idea that Mr. Drayton, the father, was a Tory, nor could I have used that term, for gentlemen situated as Mr. Drayton was, never were considered Tories. It must have been an inference drawn by some of the gentlemen to whom this communication was made, that he who was not with us, was against us, and therefore was a Tory. But this was not the understanding of those days, for as Mr. Drayton was not in the United States during the Revolution, but held a commission in another Province, no blame was attached to him for remaining where he was. As evidence of this, I mention, from my own knowledge, that as soon as he returned to Carolina, he enjoyed the friendship of those distinguished Whigs, Mr. John Rutledge, Mr. Edmond Rutledge, Gen. Chas. C. Pinckney, Thos. Pinckney, and very many more of the most ardent Whigs of the Revolution. Nor was it mere civility. By their influence and his known talents and probity, he was very soon ap-

pointed Judge of the Court of Admiralty, then a State office; and in the session of the Legislature of January and February, 1788, Mr. Drayton was elected to a seat on the Law Bench at the same time with our lamented Waties; so too the venerable Judge Bay, who had also held office under the British Government, in West Florida, and the excellent and amiable Dr. Turnbull, father of Mr. Robt. T. Turnbull, who both came and settled in Charleston, when the Spaniards conquered West Florida, in 1878, were never considered Tories. They were respected and beloved, as they deserved to be; and Judge Bay was soon sent to the Legislature and the State Convention, and in February, 1791, was elected to our Law Bench, to which he has done honor. At that time Tories, and even the innocent and respectable sons of Tories, whom I could name, if necessary, were excluded by public opinion from public office for a much longer period. It is quite mortifying that answers made to the younger generation, who are anxious to know everything about the Revolution and its leaders, should be misapprehended and made use of for political objects. All Mr. Drayton's family in Carolina were Whigs, and there can be no doubt he would have been if he had been here.

The long continued rains, often sweeping the crops in the low grounds on the rivers, have commenced the more distressing operation of making the country sickly.—Camden and Pee Dee are both said to be very, and we are looking for our turn here, for we apprehend it will be universal.

With great esteem,
I remain yours,
HENRY W. DESASSURE.
B. F. PERRY, Esq.

My Dear Sir: A Providential affliction has prevented me from answering your letter at an earlier period, and I now feel that I have not been able to collect as correct information upon the subject of your letter as I could desire, or you perhaps be satisfied with.

Colonel Drayton's father was born in this State long prior to the Revolution, and educated in England, as was the custom almost universally with the most opulent families in the State (then Province.) His whole family were Whigs. He was a Judge in Florida prior to the Revolution, and continued so until the Treaty of Peace, when he returned to his native State, and was immediately elected a Judge, first by this State, and then by the United States.

During the Revolutionary war, he was twice suspended by the Governor of Florida. He was not only a native of the State, and all his blood relations were rebels, but he had married here into the Motte family, equally distinguished with his own for their opposition to British usurpation. There were perhaps no two families in the State more distinguished for their zeal in the American cause than these. Their names and services are recorded in our history of that period.

Colonel Drayton himself received the elementary part of his education in England. He returned to this country about the age of fourteen or fifteen, and ever since has been distinguished for his high character and acquirements in military and civil life. At the close of the war, he was in nomination before the Senate for the appointment of a Brigadier's commission, so well satisfied was the Government with his services in garrison and on the Northern frontier.

He had abandoned the most lucrative practice ever enjoyed at the Bar, to defend the violated rights of his country. He no sooner returned after the war, to the walks of civil life, than he was advanced to the highest judicial station in the gift of his fellow-citizens of Charleston, with whom he had always lived, and to whom he was best known. At their request, he relinquished this honorable station, (with a salary of \$3500,) and accepted a seat in Congress, where his services have been rendered honestly, fearlessly and with ability. It is known that he has refused a high appointment from the Government, from the deep interest he feels in the present disturbed and revolutionary state of his native country.

This is a faint outline of the character and patriotism of Colonel Drayton to public confidence.—It would be well for our country that we had many such. He has never solicited office. He has never joined a faction to advance his own interest. It is known that over the public station he now holds has been pushed upon him. His wish was to retire. His enemies have cause to abuse him.—The purity of his conduct, and dis-

interestedness of his character, is a lasting and deep reproach on their selfish and ambitious disregard of the peace, order and happiness of this State.

I have the honor to be, with great respect and regard,
Yours, &c.,
D. E. HUGER.

P. S.—We lost the election here from two causes, principally: 1st. The immense sums of money expended by our opponents. 2d. Their superior organization.
[CONTINUED NEXT WEEK.]

FARM AND HOME.

Fruits and Berries as Promoters of Health.

Fruits and berries at this season of the year are not only precious luxuries, but great promoters of health. They act upon the liver, promoting that secretion naturally which many are in the habit of obtaining only by the means of artificial medicines.—They thus avert many a disease resulting from a torpid condition of the liver. Another way in which they act beneficially, is in the mechanical effect their little seeds produce in passing through the bowels, very much the same as the watering of an irritated eye-ball when any hard substance touches that delicate organ, and this water, by dissolving the hardened contents of constipated bowels, keeps them in a healthier state than any pill or purgative invention of the apothecary. There can be no doubt in the summer and fall seasons people who live mainly on fruits and berries and on coarse bread, can almost ensure exemption from sickness, while those who eat heartily of solid meat and vegetables two or three times a day are liable to all the diseases that flesh is heir to.

With us the use of the apple as an article of food is far underrated. Besides containing a large amount of sugar, mucilage and other nutritive matter, apples contain vegetable acids, aromatic qualities, etc., which act powerfully in the capacity of refrigerants, tonics and antiseptics, and when freely used at the season of mellow ripeness they prevent debility, indigestion, and aver, without doubt, many of the "ills which flesh is heir to." The operators of Cornwall, England, consider ripe apples nearly as nourishing as bread, and far more so than potatoes. In the year 1801—which was a year of much scarcity—apples, instead of being converted into cider, were sold to the poor and the laborers asserted that they could stand their work on baked apples without meat; whereas a potato diet required either meat or some other substantial nutriment. The French and Germans use apples extensively; so do the inhabitants of all European nations. The laborers depend upon them as an article of food, and frequently make a dinner of sliced apples and bread. There is no fruit cooked in as many different ways in our country as apples, nor is there any fruit whose value as an article of nutriment is as great and so little appreciated.

How to Make Money by Farming.

Much labor is done on farms that is not farming in its true sense. By such labor no money is ever made. A man may support himself and family, keep out of debt, and have a few dollars in his pocket, by practicing the most stringent economy. If he is otherwise than industrious and sober, he is on the down grade with loose brakes, and the end is soon reached.

But farming in its true sense is a profession equal in dignity to the law or medicine, and needs equal study, mental capacity, and intelligently directed labor to command success in it. The principles which underlie the practice of the true farmer must be well understood, and a steady consistent course of operation must be followed. Having thoroughly learned the nature and capacity of the soil he possesses, and chosen the rotation most suitable, and the stock to be most profitably kept on it, he does not swerve from his course, but in good markets and bad raises his regular crops, and keeps his land in regularly increasing fertility. No special cry tempts or frights him. He does not talk dairy this season and crops the next; but doubtless, if any particular product be in demand and bring a good price, he has some to sell and reaps his share of the advantage. He saves as much money as some men make, by care and economy in purchasing and preserving tools, seeds, manures, and machines, and his business habits and constant readiness for all oc-

casions give him reasonable security against the effect of adverse season and bad weather. Always prepared, he is never too late; and always calm, he is never too soon and thus "taking time by the forelock," he has the stern old tyrant at his command, and turns him at his will. He has no losses, and his gains are steady.
[Heath and Home.]

Killing Blackberry Bushes.

One of the editors of the Rural New Yorker, in answering the question, how to kill blackberry vines, says:
"I have not only planted but killed out several acres of blackberry bushes during the last ten years, and have not found either a very troublesome task. Last summer I destroyed a plantation by simply mowing off the plants and thoroughly ploughing up the roots. Not a plant lived, nor has a sucker appeared this season, and I attribute my success more to the time of doing the work than to the manner or thoroughness. The time selected was immediately after gathering the fruit, that is the first of August. The plants were then growing vigorously, and the stems and roots immature, consequently the cutting and ploughing was too much even for a blackberry. This simple method is almost equal as certain in destroying noxious plants of other species, but the time must be varied, correspond with the growth of the plants, as some mature early and others late. Always select a time when the plants are making or just finishing their most vigorous growth."

Bees and the Grapes.

George W. Campbell, of Delaware, O., in a recent letter in the Ohio Farmer says: "The point which I wished to establish was whether the honey-bees were justly classed among the grape destroying insects, or whether they simply utilized the juices of the grape by appropriating what would otherwise be lost after the skins of the berries had been broken by some other agency. I have up to this time been wholly unable to ascertain that they ever attack a sound, unbroken grape, and believe they have acquired this reputation only by reason of being sometimes found in bad company.

The wasp is furnished with a powerful and efficient saw-toothed cutting apparatus, with which the grape skin could be easily abraded; but this is entirely wanting in the honey bee, whose organs seem only suited to the suction of liquid substances. Grapes are often burst by overcrowding on the stems, especially if rainy weather succeeding a drought occurs about the time of ripening, and wasps and other insects will then be found abundant among the vines."

MANY farmers would obtain a larger product at less expense, if the labor and manure were concentrated on a smaller space of ground.

Lice on cattle may be effectually destroyed by the use of carbolic soap, without injury to the cattle or other animals to which the remedy may be applied.

The sources of fertility to the farm are the refuse of the crop which they bear, modified by the farm stock, and preserved and judiciously applied by the husbandman. The vegetable matter grown upon the farm, will, after it has served ordinary useful purposes, impart fertility to the soil, and contribute to the growth of a new generation of plants. There is not an animal substance, be it solid, liquid or gaseous—be it bone, horn, hair, wire, wood or flesh, or the gases which are generated by the decomposition of these matters—but with like care and skill, may be converted into new vegetable, and afterward into new animal matters.

GOOD SOAP.—A young lady who makes all the family soap gives the following receipt for a good cheap article: "Add to ten quarts of water six pounds of quicklime (shell lime is best) and six pounds of common washing soda. Put all together, and boil for half an hour and let it stand all night to clear. Draw off the lye, and add to it one pound of common rosin, and seven pounds of fat (any fat will do.) Boil this for half an hour, then let it stand till cool, and cut out into bars."

Any one can drift. But it takes prayer, religious principle, earnestness of purpose, constant watchfulness to resist the evil of this world—to struggle against the tide.

The New Laws Concerning Newspaper Postage.

The following is a summary of the laws concerning newspaper postage just issued to postmasters:

Sec. 188. That no newspapers shall be received to be conveyed by mail unless they shall be dried and enclosed in proper wrappers.

Sec. 189. That when packages of newspapers or other periodicals are received at a postoffice directed to one address, and the names of the subscribers to whom they belong, with the postage for quarter in advance is handed to the postmaster, he shall deliver such papers or periodicals to their respective owners.

Sec. 140. That postmasters shall notify the publishers of any newspapers or other periodical when any subscriber shall refuse to take the same from the office, or neglect to call for it for the period of one month.

Sec. 141. That publishers of newspapers or periodicals may print or write upon their publications, sent to regular subscribers, the address of the subscriber and the date when the subscription expires, and enclose therein bills and receipts for subscription thereto without subjecting such matter to extra postage.

Sec. 142. That any person who shall enclose or conceal any letter, memorandum, or other thing in any mail matter, not charged with letter postage, or make any writing or memorandum thereon, and deposit or cause the same to be deposited for conveyance by mail, for less than letter postage, shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay five dollars, and such newspaper or periodical shall not be delivered until the postage thereon is paid at letter rates.

Sec. 158. That on newspapers and periodical publications, not exceeding four ounces in weight, sent from a known office of publication to regular subscribers, postage shall be charged at the following rates per quarter, namely: On publications issued less frequently than once a week, at the rate of 1 cent for each issue; issued once a week, 5 cents additional for each issue more frequent than once a week. An additional rate shall be charged for each additional four ounces or fraction thereof in weight.

Sec. 159. That on newspapers and other periodicals sent from a known office of publication to regular subscribers, the postage shall be paid before delivery, not less than one-quarter nor more than one year; which payment may be made either at the office of mailing or delivery, commencing at any time, and the Postmaster shall account for said postage in the quarter in which it was received.

Sec. 160. That the Postmaster-General may provide, by regulations for carrying small newspapers, issued less frequently than once a week, in packages to one address from a known office of publication to regular subscribers, at the rate of one cent for each four ounces, or portion thereof.

Sec. 161. That persons known as regular dealers in newspaper and periodicals may receive and transmit by mail such quantities of either as they may require, and pay the postage thereon as received at the same rates pro rata as regular subscribers to such publications, who pay quarterly in advance.

Of all the love affairs in the world, none can surpass the true love of a big boy for his mother. It is love pure and noble, honorable in the highest degree to both. I do not mean merely a dutiful affection. I mean a love which makes a boy gallant and courteous to his mother, saying to everybody plainly that he is fairly in love with her. Next to the love of a husband, nothing so crowns a woman's life with honor as this second love, this devotion of the son to her. And I never yet knew a boy to "turn out" bad, who began by falling in love with his mother.

EVERYTHING in nature indulges in amusement of some kind. The lightning plays; the winds whistle; the thunders roll; the snow flies; the rills and cascades sing and dance; the waves leap; the fields smile; the vines creep and run; the buds shoot; and the hills have tops to play with. But some of them have their seasons of melancholy. The tempests moan, the zephyrs sigh, the brooks marmur, and the mountains look blue.

In the depths of the sea the waters are still; the heaviest grief is that borne in silence; the deepest love flows through the eyes and touch; the purest joy is unexpressed; the most impressive preaching is at a funeral in the silent one whose lips are cold.

All Right.

How many of us but use the expression a dozen times a week, and have it stick in the throat, at least half of them? It is coming to be a hypocritical appendage of business and social intercourse.

A sponger goes behind the counter, cuts off a dime's worth of tobacco or cheese, with an excuse that he wants a "sample," and the grocery man says, "that's all right."

A customer returns a pair of shoes to the dry goods man, soiled and injured, after a half a day's wear, grunting, "they are too small," and the merchant says, "that's all right."

A church member puts his name down for twenty-five dollars to pay the preacher, and when called on, gives only ten, with the remark, that "times are too hard," and the parson says, "that's all right."

A loafer makes a regular practice of coming into a printing office, and begging a copy of the paper, stating that "he just wants to read it;" the edition is short, and the editor groans with ghastly politeness, "that's all right."

An extravagant debtor tells a patient creditor every time he meets him, that he intends to pay the account "to-morrow, certain," and the poor man turns off with "that's all right."

And so it goes. It is all wrong, and we say it's all right, and by our want of spirit and independence, encourage laziness, imposition, stinginess, and every other sin under the sun.

A SNAKE STORY.—One of the most singular and curious sights met our view last Saturday, that has ever been noticed in these parts. It was two large snakes, a viper and a blacksnake, completely telescoped so far as the heads were concerned. We are not much on snakeology, but we are inclined to the opinion that their snakeships were evidently trying to settle between them as to which should rule in this particular territory. The fight must have been of long duration, large wounds were visible on the bodies of both snakes. It finally resulted, however, in the viper opening his jaws and attempting to take in his opponent. In this he partially succeeded, as when discovered by Mr. Elias Leavenworth, living a short distance from town, the blacksnake was about six or eight inches down the throat of the viper. They were pulled apart and it was discovered that the blacksnake was several inches longer than the viper.

[Cranford (Ind.) Democrat.]

As CHARITY covers a multitude of sins before God, so does politeness before men.

If you would be happy, be innocent, indulge not in impure thoughts. Evil thoughts are the germs from which spring crimes and misery.

The only way for a rich man to be healthy is by exercise and abstinence—to live as if he were poor.

We should amuse our evening hours of life in cultivating the tender plants, and bringing them to perfection, before they are transplanted to a happier clime.

True silence is the rest of the mind, and is to the spirit what sleep is to the body, nourishment and refreshment. It is great virtue; it covers folly, keeps secrets, avoids disputes, and prevents sin.

GOOD RULES.—Jacob Abbot's rule for the government of children will apply to teachers as well as parents:

When you consent, consent cordially.

When you refuse, refuse finally.

When you punish, punish good naturedly.

Commend often. Never scold. Print the above in letters of gold and hang up in sight.

THE extraction of oil from wood, without injury to its texture, is now successfully accomplished through the agency of bisulphide of carbon. Large quantities of oil are by the same agent obtained from bones, from different kinds of oil cake, and from the press residues of cocoa and olives.

SPONGE PAPER, made by adding finely-divided sponge to paper pulp, has been used in France for dressing wounds. It absorbs water readily, and retains moisture for a long time; it is, therefore, applicable to many purposes in the arts and manufactures.

A POUND of energy with an ounce of talent will achieve greater results than a pound of talent with an ounce of energy.