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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.

Going Up and Coming Down.

This is a simple song, 'tis true—
My songs are never over nice—
And yet I'll try and scatter through
A little pluck of good advice.
Then later, pompous friend and learn
To never boast of much renown,
For fortune's wheel is on the turn,
And some go up and some come down.

I know a vast amount of stocks
A vast amount of pride inures;
But fate has picked so many looks
I wouldn't like to warrant yours.
Remember then and never apurn
The one whose hand is hard and brown
For he is likely to go up,
And you are likely to come down.

Another thing you will agree,
(The truth may be as well confessed),
That "Codfish Aristocracy"
Is but a scaly thing at best.
And Madame in her robe of lace,
And Bridget in her faded gown,
Both represent a goodly race,
From father Adam handed down.

Life is uncertain—full of change;
Little we have that will endure;
And 'twere a doctrine new and strange
That places high and most secure:
And if the fickle god less smile,
Tiedling the sceptre and the crown,
Tis only for a little while,
Then B. goes up and A. comes down.

This world, for all of us, my friend,
Hath something more than pounds and
peace;
Then let me humbly recommend,
A little use of common sense.
Thus lay all pride and place aside,
And have a care on whom you frown,
For fear you'll see him going up,
When you are only coming down.

REMINISCENCES OF PUBLIC MEN.

BY EX GOVERNOR B. F. PERRY.

[CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK.]

WILLIAM T. GRAYSON.

It is a little remarkable that Colonel Grayson and myself never saw each other, although we were warm friends, belonged to the same political party, corresponded for a number of years, and lived in the same State all our lives. He was born in Beaufort, S. C., November, 1788, graduated at the South Carolina College in 1809, and elected to the State Legislature in 1813. He was admitted to the Bar after he had been a member of the Legislature. In 1831 he was elected to the State Senate, and a member of Congress in 1833. He was appointed Collector of the Port of Charleston in 1841, by President Tyler. In our Nullification controversy, Colonel Grayson held that "the State had power, under her reserved rights, to determine when her grants to the Federal Government had been violated; but he was not disposed to push the collision to the extreme of civil war." He became afterwards, in his more mature age, a decided Union man, and opposed secession with zeal and ability.—He wrote a great many articles for the newspapers and reviews, deprecating disunion in very strong terms, and pointing out the extreme folly of the course South Carolina proposed to pursue.

Colonel Grayson was not only a lawyer and statesman, but a literary gentleman and poet of considerable distinction. As a beautiful writer, he had very few equals in the State. His style was graceful and easy; and in argument he was able and logical. He contributed a great many articles to the *Southwestern Review* and other periodicals. His poem entitled "The Hiring and Slave," gave him a wide reputation at the South, and excited much interest at the time it was published. He compared the negro slave in the Southern States with the pauper laborer in Europe, and showed that the condition of the former was preferable to that of the latter. He also published an Indian tale, "Chicora," and a poem entitled "The Country."

It is also said that he was the author of a poem entitled "Marion," which gave an account of the military career of that patriot and hero. Not long before his death, he wrote the life of his friend, James L. Petigru, for whom he had, in common with every true-hearted Carolinian, the highest regard. This life is well written, as everything was that

came from the pen of William T. Grayson. It was however brief, a sort of biographical sketch, and made no pretensions to an elaborate life. It was the offering of an affectionate heart to the memory of a valued and distinguished friend. Col. Grayson and Mr. Petigru were in college together, and intimate friends through life. I know that Mr. Petigru had for him a very high regard, and valued him as a scholar and literary gentleman.

I have already said that I never had the pleasure of seeing Colonel Grayson; but some how or other the Colonel has always been associated in my mind as a most polished, amiable gentleman in his manners and deportment. I once had the pleasure of making the acquaintance of a daughter of the Colonel's, a lovely and beautiful young lady, then in her teens; and the association of father and daughter, may have had some agency in my estimate of his graceful character and manners.

In 1851, I wrote Colonel Grayson a letter as to the result of the election in Greenville for members of the State Convention. In reply, he wrote me the following letter, which, for its beauty and truth, deserves being read now, twenty years after it was written. It will give the reader some idea of his bappy and graceful way of expressing himself on all occasions:

CHARLESTON, Feb. 17, 1851.
My Dear Sir: I have just received your letter of the 13th inst., and congratulate you on the happy result of the Greenville election. The District stands like the angel Abdiel among the first revolting spirits of misrule, "faithful found amid the faithless." Perhaps it would be more proper to call our people the thoughtless than the faithless. While the old, the grave, the prudent, stand apart, the fortunes of our State seem to be entrusted to young men who appear to be governed more by vanity than any other principle, and who seem utterly incapable of forming an adequate opinion on the true nature and consequences of civil war.

Our election here was decided by one-fourth of the votes of the Parishes of St. Philip and St. Michael; and, although the absence of any contest may have kept away many persons, yet it is quite certain that a great many refused to vote because they disapproved of the whole proceeding. It would have been more respectful to the people, and a better test of their wishes and opinions, to have submitted the question of Convention or no Convention to their direct vote.

I am very much gratified by your assurance, that I have been in any way instrumental in aiding the cause of order and law, and if I can assist you in the great work of which your paper must be the champion, it will be most grateful to me.

With best wishes, your friend and humble servant,
W. T. GRAYSON.
B. F. PERRY, Esq.

The expression of Greenville standing like the angel Abdiel among the first revolting spirits of misrule, "faithful found amid the faithless," reminds me of an expression of James L. Petigru, nearly twenty years before this letter was written. The people in Charleston were very much excited by the returns of the elections all over the State, on the question of nullification. District after District had gone over to the Nullifiers. Mr. Petigru was disheartened by the news, and one of his nallifying friends jeered him about the result of the election. He remained silent a moment, as if in meditation, and said, gravely, "But Greenville seems to stand very staunch." This was the only consolation he had, and he could not forbear to mention it.

In 1852, my friend, Major S. A. Townes, thought of writing and publishing a work entitled "The Lives of Distinguished Carolinians," in which would appear sketches of all the eminent men of South Carolina. He requested me to assist him in procuring help for his book. I wrote to Colonel Grayson, asking him to write the life of William Lowndes, whose Congressional District Colonel Grayson represented for several years, in the House of Representatives, after the death of Mr. Lowndes.—Governor Hamilton was the immediate successor of Mr. Lowndes, and when he declined a re-election, Colonel Grayson was elected to represent the District in Congress. The following letter was received in reply:

CHARLESTON, July 30, 1852.
My Dear Sir: I received your letter of the 25th inst., yesterday, with the circular of Major Townes.

It will give me much pleasure, at all times, to co-operate with you in anything in which you may take an interest, and if I can assist the adventure of Major Townes, I shall not fail to attempt it. My personal knowledge of Mr. Lowndes is very slight. I saw enough of him on one or two occasions to be greatly impressed with the civility of his manners and the charm of his conversational talent; and on one occasion, I heard him speak in our own Legislature, at Columbia. I never heard him at Washington.

Although at college with Davis, or immediately before him, and knowing him therefore very early in life, I was never thrown into his company afterwards, until I met him at Washington, in '33, when he was a member. At that time his habits had become very unfortunate; yet, still he retained all the charming wit and *bon homie* that made him the universal favorite with all ages and sexes. In the case of Davis, I know no sources of information from which I could derive the requisite knowledge. There may be persons in Columbia who could give it. With respect to Mr. Lowndes, I think I may be able to procure from his family everything necessary for a proper notice of his life. I will, at any rate, make the attempt.

There is so much kind consideration in your request respecting myself, that I am at some loss what to say. Certainly I should never have thought of taking rank among the notabilities of the State, but it is a very hard matter for me to refuse to do anything that you desire to have done, and your friendly appreciation is reputation in itself. If I can put together anything that I think will do, and you will be thoroughly satisfied, that it is done because you wish it done, I will send it to you.

We are in a state of comfortable quietude in our low country Parishes, which contrasts very happily with the fuss and fury of the last two or three summers. The secession men are taking a long breath, and are, I have no doubt, in their secret hearts, rejoiced at escaping the crime of destroying the happiest government and the best that the world has ever known, though they are not quite willing to confess their delusions. Still, from the swamps, on the fourth of July, there was an occasional cry, like that of a catamount, which they say resemble a child, just frequent enough to show that varmints are still alive in out-of-the-way dark places, into which it will require some time for the light to penetrate.

Very truly, yours,
W. T. GRAYSON.
B. F. PERRY, Esq.

It seems, from the above letter, that I had also requested Colonel Grayson to write a sketch of the Hon. Warren R. Davis, and to furnish me with the material for a sketch of himself. I remember reading Colonel Grayson's letter to Major Townes, who was a zealous secessionist, and how heartily we laughed over the concluding sentence. It is indeed a remarkable expression, playful and sarcastic, and shows how gracefully and wittily he could express himself.

[CONTINUED NEXT WEEK.]

The platform adopted at Atlanta, Ga., on the 21st inst., by the convention of straight Democrats, declares the Government of the United States one of limited power, delegated by the States, for the specific purposes of having no original, inherent power whatever; that the Union is federal in character, incapable of existence without the States, and a perpetuation of the Union depends upon the preservation of the integrity of the States; that the right of local government, subjection of military to civil authority, and habeas corpus in time of peace, are not subject to any solemn constitutional obligation on the part of the Federal Government of any kind whatever; but the Government is under solemn constitutional obligations not to interfere in these matters. It is understood that Alexander H. Stephens is the author of the platform.

A camp-meeting will commence at Sandy Springs, in Anderson County on the 9th of September next, to continue through the third Sabbath.

The citizens of Newberry are raising subscriptions for the purpose of erecting a monument to the Confederate dead of that county. Col. John B. Mosby, Gen. Wickham and several other prominent Virginians, have given in their adherence to the Grant faction of the Republican party.

FARM AND HOME.

Save Soap Suds and Slops.

The slops from the kitchen should not be thrown out at the back door or window, or near by on the ground, as is the case in a great number of families; for this is very unpleasant and nauseating, and no doubt is often the source of disease to the family. All the greasy slops should be given to the swine every day. If you do not like to give them to your stock, haul two or three hundred bushels of vegetable mould to some convenient place, and put the slops on this pile. As soon as the pile becomes saturated, haul an addition of one hundred bushels, and put evenly over it. This heap may be in a circular or square shape, as you prefer; but it should be hollow on the top, so that all the slops will run to the centre when thrown upon it. If you do not like this, you can greatly improve your gardens by the application of these slops to the vegetables; when the slops are greasy, be careful not to wet the leaves of the plants in the application. The suds from the laundry should be used in the manner above described. The rinsings from spittoons, and the urine from bed chambers should not be wastefully thrown here and there, but there should be a special pile set apart for them; and by the use of a little plaster occasionally, you will have nothing unpleasant to the eye or smell, which is so often the case on many farms.

Turnips.

Every farmer will find it profitable to raise a quantity of these roots, the labor not being so great as to stop him from doing so. If judiciously managed, the amount of labor is trifling. They form a most excellent article for feeding to cattle, and even horses soon become fond of them, and thrive as well upon them as upon carrots, while the cost of raising, is far less. They form a most excellent and important article of stock food, especially for an occasional change. Rutabagas and English turnips are best fed out in the early part of the winter.

Sow on new ground, in drills 20 inches apart, covering the seed 1/2 inch deep. About a pound of seed to an acre is usually allowed. Seed will generally keep good four years.

Skirving's Liverpool Swede is one of the best of the Rutabaga tribe, and the Purple Top the best kind of Round Turnips. If saved for table use, they should be packed in sand.

If a quantity of lime is sowed over the field immediately after sowing the seed it will preserve the crop from insects, and prevent the turnips becoming spongy, as well as increase their size.

"This Worn-out Country."

From the Southern Home, published at Charlotte, N. C., we clip the following paragraph. It is not only applicable to this section, but to the whole State. How often have we heard it said that "land is worn out from long cultivation"—when by dint of a little energy and perseverance, these "worn out lands" as they are called, could be made as productive and as valuable as they ever were. Read what a little energy will do: "Mr. James Hood of Clear Creek, tells that he settled thirty years ago on land naturally thin and worn-out by long cultivation in a loose way. He has never used artificial manure and yet he estimates that his yield of wheat this year on his orchard was 25 bushels to the acre. This fact shows the folly of seeking a new country. What is the age of our oldest land in comparison with that of the rich fields of England, which have been in cultivation over a thousand years and yet yield each year more abundantly than the preceding year?"

American Grapes.

A correspondent of the Boston Spectator after a late trip through the vine growing countries of Europe, is convinced that American grape growers follow too servilely the process of European culture. It is well known that the European grapes can be grown upon this continent only on the Pacific slope, where the climatic conditions resemble those of the western coast of the Eastern continent. Our native grapes being adapted to an entirely different class of conditions, would naturally be expected to require a different treatment. Our excessive pruning, for example, is thought by many to seriously cripple the productive power of American grapes. To test this matter for himself, the writer in the Spectator

commenced to vary the treatment of his own grapes from the imported methods. He now raises his trellises to the height of twelve feet, and trains his vines so as to produce the heaviest fruitage at the top of the trellises.—He finds that their elevation above the ground, and subsequent exposure to the sun's rays, secures them from rot and mildew. While these diseases, with leaf-blight and tendency of fruit to bursting, effect to a considerable extent the vineyards of his neighbors, he is entirely without annoyance at that score.

CUT THE OIL.—A tea made of chestnut leaves and drank in the place of water, will cure the most obstinate case of dropsy in a few days.

A tea made of ripe or dried whortleberries, and drank in the place of water, is a sure and speedy cure for a scrofulous difficulty, however bad.

A tea made of peach leaves is a sure cure for a kidney difficulty. A plaster made of fresh slack lime and fresh tar is a sure cure for a cancer, which, with all its roots will soon come out.

For the cure of small pox, apply raw onions halved, under the arms, in the hands and on the bottom of the feet, change often; diet chicken broth. Do not poison the blood by vaccination and leave posterity to reap the rotten fruits of our stupidity. Consumption, scrofula, and other loathsome diseases are thus impregnated into the system. Better by far, have the small pox and be free from a living death.—Medical Home.

PEA VINES FOR HAY.—To the question, are pea vines a good provender for cattle? the following answer is given:

Peas cut when in blossom and dried as hay, according to Prof. S. W. Johnson, contain 14 per cent. of albumenoids, and 36 per cent. of carbohydrates.—Meadow hay contains 8 per cent. of the first, and 41 per cent. of the latter, and clover hay contains 13 per cent. of the one and 29 per cent. of the latter. It is seen that the peas are nearly twice as valuable as flesh forming feed than hay, and equally valuable as clover hay, while clover hay is not so valuable as heat forming food.—Thus, peas are more valuable as winter feed than clover hay cut in its best state. For fodder crops peas should be sown up to the middle of June, or as soon after as possible, at the rate of 2 1/2 bushels per acre, if sown alone, or 1 1/2 bushels of oats will give almost double the crop; and as the oats sustain the peas, the latter are not so subject to mildew as when sown alone.

Self-Reliance.

There is nothing more likely to result in a successful career than confident self-reliance. It is astonishing how much more a youth will accomplish who relies upon himself, than one who depends upon others for assistance. Having first ascertained the direction in, and the means by which his object is to be reached, let him put his whole energies to work, and with unflinching industry press forward. The young man who, instead of rising at five sleeps till seven or eight, and who spends his evening on the corners, or in the companionship of those who are wanting in laudable ambition, rarely ever wins a position of honor, or achieves a reputation above that enjoyed by the common masses. In a country like ours, where the avenues to honor and wealth are open to all, there is no reasonable excuse that can be offered for a man's failure to achieve one or the other, or both. Ill health or extraordinary misfortune may keep him down, but these are the exceptions that establish the rule.—Few men know of how much they are capable until they have first thoroughly tested their abilities.—An hour of each evening, spent with some good author, or in the study of some branch of useful science, will, in the course of a few years, give to a young man who thus devotes this small portion of his time an amount of information, literary and scientific, which cannot fail to fit him for position to which he could never properly aspire without the attention to study.

On the 18th instant, at Long Branch, Mary Culley, while bathing, was carried away by an undertow, and when brought to land by a gentleman she died on the beach. Four servant girls employed at the West End Hotel, while bathing, were washed out to sea. Three were rescued, the fourth was drowned, and the body not discovered.

The Raleigh News learns that recently, at Boon Hill, Johnston County, Mrs. Rachel Perry, the wife of R. B. Perry, a prominent merchant of that place, committed suicide by shooting herself with a pistol. She had only been married to Mr. Perry about three months. No cause is assigned for the act.

The Republican State Convention. This body convened yesterday, and was called to order by Lieut. Gov. Ransler, Chairman of the State Executive Committee, who in a few brief remarks, stated the objects for which the Convention had been called.

The financial report of the Executive Committee was submitted.

Congressman R. B. Elliott was chosen temporary Chairman of the Convention, and Walter Jones, Secretary.

After considerable discussion, the rules of the House, with certain alterations, were adopted. On motion, a recess was taken, to allow the Chairman to appoint a Committee on Credentials.—During the interval the Convention was entertained by music from Thompson's brass band.

There are contesting delegations from six Counties, viz: Charleston, Beaufort, Lexington, Chesterfield, Union and York.

The following is the Committee on Credentials:

J. H. Rainey, Chairman, H. Ellison, S. J. Lee, J. R. Cochran, Jas. M. Smith, T. J. Mackey, G. Warley, Wm. M. Thomas, P. C. Fludd, Paris Simkins, T. J. Minton, J. M. Allen, J. H. Durham, Reuben Gaither, Allen Hutson, Joseph Crews, C. S. Smith, Wm. Odum, Simeon Young, David Singleton, J. S. Jamison, A. M. Folger, F. L. Cardozo, J. P. F. Camp, Wm. E. Johnston, S. A. Swails, M. L. Owens.

At the evening session, attempts were made to pass resolutions of invitation to certain individuals to deliver addresses, but they were unsuccessful. A motion of that nature relative to Senator Sawyer brought Jones, of Georgetown, and Mobley, of Union, to their feet, who declared emphatically that it was of no use for any man to attempt to dictate to them what course they should pursue—that the members of the Convention were neither fools nor time servers.

Jones did not know of anything which Senator Sawyer had done which should make a speech from him desirable to the members of the party. There was evidently a fear that Sawyer might tell them some wholesome truths, and disannul the country members from the infamous ticket which it is evident was all cut and dried before the convention assembled. Sawyer can now experience some of the bitter fruits of an alliance by a man of self-respect and honorable ambition with a set of unscrupulous rascals and pot house politicians.

Mobley introduced a resolution, that the sergeant-at-arms provide seats and desks for the reporters of the press. This was amended by a delegate from Richland, by adding, "seats for the members also."

One of the delegates, who seemed to be fearful of outside influence being brought to bear upon the members, introduced a resolution, that all persons who were not members of the convention, should get behind the railing—as many were not only keeping up discussions with the chairman and members, but were actually voting on questions. The chairman, without putting the motion, notified the intruding parties that they must leave.

At 9 o'clock, another recess was taken. About half past 10 o'clock it was announced that the committee on credentials had only decided on one of the contested delegations—that headed by Smalls, from Beaufort; upon the announcement of which, the convention adjourned until 10 o'clock, this morning.

[Columbia Phenix, 22d inst.]

News by the Rising Star, from Callao, gives the particulars of a recent bloody revolution in Peru, headed by Gutierrez, Minister of War, who, supported by the army, on July 22d, imprisoned President Balta, and exacted forced loans, but a few days afterwards he was deserted by the troops, after Callao had been made the scene of anarchy and street fighting. A brother of Gutierrez being killed, another brother to avenge his death, shot and killed President Balta in prison. Afterwards, Pardo, President elect, was placed in power, and the populace hung the three brothers Gutierrez in the Plaza at Lima, and burned their bodies.

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The following pointed article was written by the Beaufort Republican, a supporter of the State government, and issued on the eve of the assembling of the Republican State Nominating Convention, which met on the 21st inst.:

"To Our Delegates.—You have been elected to aid in selecting a State ticket for the Republican party. You profess the strongest attachment to that party and earnestly desire its success at the polls. It, therefore, becomes you to consider well what kind of men you propose to support in the convention. We know that you now profess to be in favor of honest and capable men to fill the honorable and responsible places of Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Attorney-General, Comptroller, Superintendent of Education and Adjutant-General.

"You have expressed a determination to rebuke corrupt men, and we doubt not are sincere. But when you get to Columbia, influences, which are now made powerless by distance, will be brought to bear upon you, and the pressure will be irresistible, unless you are nerved to resistance by the sternest determination to do right.

"One thing you may rely upon. If you put up a bad ticket, it will be defeated. The people are disgusted with the miserable failures of the party. A State in which we have an immense majority of the popular vote; in which we have three-fourths of the Legislature, all the State offices, and nine-tenths of the county offices—this State is reduced to ruin. It is a lie to charge any part of the failure to the opposition. There never was a more inert, timid and powerless minority in politics than that of South Carolina. The onus of failure is upon the Republican party, and no where else. The thinking portion of our party know this and are ashamed. If you put up a bad ticket, one that, though it may not contain the names of the ring, will yet represent its spirit, that ticket will be repudiated in October. Against it will be arrayed every honest Republican in the State, every honest Democrat—in fact, every honest man; there will also be against it the whole influence of the Federal Government, and the unseen but powerful sympathy of the people of the United States."

LATE CLIPPINGS.

Brigham Young has 40 daughters and 28 sons.

Ex-President Andrew Johnson supports Greeley.

The boll worm is doing great damage in Northern Mississippi.

Greeley is to deliver three agricultural addresses during the coming few weeks.

Miss N. C. Stewart, of Etowah county, Ala., is a candidate for Congress on the Woodhull ticket.

The New Orleans Republican says that Grant is coming out for Greeley on the 4th of March.

Gov. James L. Orr was delegate to the late State Republican Convention, held in Columbia, from Anderson County.

The Kentucky war claims have been settled, and a warrant will soon be issued for their payment. The amount to be paid is over a half million.

The work on the Court House, at Abbeville, is rapidly progressing, and the contractors think that the building will be completed by the first of January next.

Since the taking off of Tom Lowery, of the Lowery Gang, some weeks ago, the rest of this crew of North Carolina villains have been quatered.

Now is the time to destroy weeds, burdock, milkweed, thistle, and every other rank-growing plant should be cut down and burned before the seed ripens.

West Virginia advises say the contest is growing very exciting, as the election draws near. The majority will be less than 2,000 either way.

Rev. Dr. Thomas E. Bond, a distinguished and eloquent divine of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, died on the 19th inst., near Baltimore, aged 59.

The first invoice of new South Carolina rice was received on the 19th inst., in New York, from Charleston, being the earliest consignment ever received there.

Brigham Young and a party of church officers are making a tour through the northern counties of Utah Territory. They are received by the Mormons with processions, music, flags, banners and flowers.