

# THE SOUTHERN ENTERPRISE.

OUR MOTTO—"EQUAL RIGHTS TO ALL."

VOL. 1.

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NO. 1.

**The Southern Enterprise,**  
A REFLEX OF POPULAR EVENTS.  
**WILLIAM P. PRICE,**  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.  
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JOB WORK done upon the most accommodating terms, with neatness and despatch.

## A Beautiful Poem.

### The Death of the Robin.

The following sweet and touching lines are from the gifted pen of Mrs. AMELIA S. SMITH, here published for the first time.—*Home Journal.*

From his sweet banquet, mid the perfumed clover,  
A robin soared and sung  
Over the voices of happy birds or lovers  
Such pearls of gladness rung.  
Lo, echo, loitering by the distant hillside,  
Or hiding in the glen,  
Caught up, with thrilling lip, the tide of sweetness  
Ten times it flew again.

The summer air was flooded with the music;  
Winch held their breath to hear  
And black wild flowers hung their heads, en-  
To black "joyance" clear." Ignored,  
Just then, the neighboring covert rudely ringing,  
Broke in a discordant sound;  
And wild, from the ambush springing,  
Gazed each around.

Still upward to the air that yet was thrilling,  
To his motions lay,  
One instant low, on a trembling pinion,  
The bird was gone.  
But, ah, the death-rattle in his bosom—  
His life of joy was o'er!  
Back, back to earth from out his heaven-world  
He fell to rise no more.

A sudden silence chilled the heart of Nature—  
Leaf, blossom, bird and bee,  
Seemed each, in startled hush to mourn the pass-  
Of that sweet minstrel.  
An echo, breathless in his sweet dwelling,  
Like love-love maid, in vain  
Waited and listened long, each the accents  
She ne'er would hear again.

Oh, bird! sweet poet of the summer woodlands!  
How like thy lay to those  
Of tuneful birds, whose songs men in gladness  
Have oft the saddest close.  
Thus many a strain of human love and rapture,  
Poured from a fond full heart,  
Hath been, in one wild moment hushed forever  
By sorrow's fatal dart.

## A Story of the Revolution.

### The Tory Laborer;

#### THE BATTLE OF BRANDYWINE.

BY PROFESSOR INGRAM.

On the outskirts of the village of New-  
ark, in Delaware, stood at the time of our  
story a neat farm cottage, with a majestic  
elm growing before the door. In the dis-  
tance, over the fields and woodlands, could  
be seen the spires of the town, and silvery  
glimpses of the Delaware, with a group of  
vessels of war anchored full three leagues off.  
The cottage stood a little way back from the  
dust of the frequently-travelled highway,  
greenward between it and the river, the ap-  
pearance of comfort, and never failed to at-  
tract the hearty attention of the passing  
traveller.

The sun was near setting, one pleasant af-  
ternoon, in September, 1777, when a young  
man, half in uniform, half in citizen's dress,  
stepped out of the cottage door, followed by  
a young and interesting girl, who was cling-  
ing to his arm, and evidently in earnest con-  
ference with him. He was tall and hand-  
some, though sunburned, and bore the ap-  
pearance of a young farmer. She was  
rustic too in her dress, but her face was very  
fair and beautiful, and her manners, refined  
above the condition to which she seemed to  
belong. Tears were in her large blue eyes,  
and one of her hands clasped his, while the  
other lay languidly upon his bosom should-

"Why will you go, dear George, into this  
fruitful contest? To-morrow you may have  
to be brought home to a mangled corpse.  
Oh, fearful thought! Say you will not go  
and war against your own country. This is  
the worst of all!"

"I am a loyal king's man, Annette, and  
if I fight, it must be on his side. The people  
are rebels, and will yet be put down, and  
hence will fly from the scaffold, ere long,  
like wheat from the sickle."

"No, never! The cause is a right one, and  
holy one, George, and Heaven will prosper  
it," she answered with enthusiasm. "I am  
grieved that one that so dearly loves it,  
whom my heart was pledged before this  
quarrel, has out and torn and rebel  
unknown—should now be going forth, armed,  
to join the foes of my country, against  
our brethren. If it be wrong, yet we are  
your kindred—your neighbors—and this  
should unite your sympathies with us."

"You need not speak, dear Annette. I  
am resolved, in the approaching battle, to  
draw my sword for my king. Cornwallis  
and Howe are now within a few leagues,  
marching on Washington, and his forces  
have taken ground to oppose his passage of  
the Brandywine, and on to-morrow the bat-  
tle will take place, and Philadelphia be in  
our hands."

The maiden was silent for an instant, with  
her face hid—at length she spoke, and sad-  
ly—

"Dear George, I feel as if I was called  
upon to sacrifice my love for you to my  
country's honor. How can I love my bleed-  
ing country, and at the same time have  
those sword ready to pierce its bosom? I  
turn, for my sake, George, and be an Amer-  
ican in heart, as you are by birth, and as  
I should be in honor."

"You need not urge me, Annette," said the  
young man impatiently. "I will never draw  
my sword in favor of a rebel cause."

"Be it so, and I pledge myself never to  
give my love to a traitor!" answered the  
maiden, with spirit. "Thus perish the traitors  
who have been plighted to one who has pro-  
ved false to himself and his country."

And thus speaking, the spirited girl took  
from her finger her betrothal ring, and at  
it a his foot.

The young tory lover gazed upon her with  
surprise and anger, which, as he saw her  
entering the dwelling with a resolute air,  
without even casting a glance upon him, in-  
stantly changed into one of entreaty.

"Annette, do not leave me. You are not  
sincerely in earnest? Come, and let me talk  
with thee. If you can, I will break your troth,  
I love you too well to do so myself."

"You love me, George Lee?" she repeated  
with scorn. "You love me! when you are  
now ready to draw your weapon, and to  
your rise at the hearts of my father and

brother, who are in the ranks of Washing-  
ton, ready to do and die for their country!  
Out upon such love! I will have none of it.  
Go, traitor to love and honor! fight for  
thy tyrant, King George, and be his slave,  
as he is thy master!"

With those spirited words, the young girl  
entered the house, and closed the inner door,  
thus shutting off all farther speech with her  
unworthy and recreant lover.

The young volunteer of toryism stood for  
a moment looking both mortified and angry,  
and happening to see the ring at his feet, in  
the sudden and bitter feeling of the moment  
he ground it into the earth with his iron  
heel.

"Yes, let him and her perish, if they will. I  
am a fool to love a rebel's daughter and a re-  
bel's sister."

Thus speaking, he strode moodily to the  
elm before the door, where his caparisoned  
horse was standing, and waiting into the  
saddle, spurred at full speed in the direction  
of the British army.

The following day, the country for miles  
around the cottage was echoing with artiller-  
y and the roar of musketry. Two conflict-  
ing armies were engaged in deadly contest,  
close at hand, and in the scene of death and  
horror, Annette and a father, a brother and  
—shall we say it—a lover for though her  
patriotic feelings made her cast him off, her  
affection still retained his image in her heart.

All sides columns were clashing, engag-  
ing, retreating, and the tide of battle now  
rolled this way and that, and still came in the  
direction of the cottage that leans past the cot-  
tage.

It was part of the time fearfully  
watching the clouds of smoke that marked  
the progress of the combat, and part of  
the time on her knees for those she loved—  
and was Geo. Lee excluded from the peti-  
tion? Let each maiden's own heart answer.

Nearer and nearer came the sound of ar-  
tillery and the roar of battle! She stood with  
her aged mother and gathered neighbors,  
upon the green beneath the elm in painful  
expectation. The smoke of the cannon rolled  
onward, and now they could hear the shouts  
of the soldiers in the fight. Their position  
commanded a view of a mile along the road,  
and soon they beheld scattered troops flying  
across it, at its extremity, and appearing in  
the woods. Then came a squadron of  
horses, broken and retreating, and then ar-  
tillery drawn in full gallop close into the  
road.

The American flag flew from masts stuck  
on the gun carriages, and Annette knew that  
her countrymen were defeated. Under and  
more fearful now grew the uproar of the bat-  
tle beyond the wood, and regiment after re-  
giment broken and terrified, filled the road,  
and were retreating along it towards Ches-  
ter, and past the cottage. Annette's anxiety  
for her countrymen, and for her father and  
brother, would not let her quit her post, and  
the tide of battle came rolling past her, a ter-  
rible spectacle! The dragoons galloped by,  
each horseman riding by himself with his  
sword upon his saddle bow; then came an  
artillery thundering along followed by a  
multitude of soldiers, without order or dis-  
cipline, as they came to the top of their post.

"What name?" she cried, with her tears in  
her eyes, "tell that I was a man, and in  
middle, nothing my name would be  
the day! What is Washington's  
certainly cannot fly."

As she spoke, she heard on her right  
on the road, a loud commanding voice,  
calling on the retreating men to rally. She  
turned and beheld Washington himself, who  
headed the giving way of the right wing,  
had come in at the head of a regiment to  
sustain it. His voice and presence now in-  
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come to see her for a few hours, and were to  
return to the army the same night. They  
told her also that the column which pursued  
their right wing along the road past the  
cottage, had afterwards been met by Gen-  
eral Knyphausen, and had been compelled to  
give up much of the vantage ground it had  
gained, with the loss of a great many men,  
and taken prisoners. Annette recol-  
lected that George was in this division, and  
she would have asked for intelligence of him,  
but pride kept her silent. At length her  
brother and father went into the house and  
she was following them, when a young man  
who had been a rival of George Lee, rode up  
to the door alighted, and called in a high  
tone of voice to her brother—

"Ho! Reuben, did you hear the news?  
Geo. Lee was taken last night skulking in  
the camp, and is to be hung this afternoon as  
a spy!"

Annette heard, and came near falling to  
the ground. She, however, recovered her-  
self with a bursting heart hastened, with-  
out making any outcry, to her own chamber.  
She still loved her tory lover, and now that  
he was likely to die, all her heart bled for  
him, all her love returned in its strength.

"He shall not die!" she said, resolutely;  
"I will save him!"

That afternoon George Lee was brought  
out for execution in the rebel camp. Lafay-  
ette was in his tent, when Annette, breaking  
through the guards, threw herself at his feet,  
and implored his intercession for her lover's  
life. He recognized his hostess, and hasten-  
ed with her to Washington. What he said  
to his chief we know not; but we do know  
that George Lee was pardoned, and the next  
day was attached to Lafayette's body-guard.

In the subsequent battles of the revolution-  
ary struggle, he distinguished himself by his  
valor and devotion to the American cause,  
and at the close of the war was married to  
Annette, whose patriotism was rewarded by  
the fulfillment of those hopes of love which  
she had so nobly sacrificed in behalf of her  
country.

## Miscellaneous Reading.

### Spicy Proverbs.

Be a friend to yourself and others will.  
Better go about than fall into a ditch.  
Be the same thing that they were be ca'd.  
False folk should have many witnesses.  
A man may say even his prayers out of  
time.

A friend to every body is a friend to no-  
body.

A friar who asks alms for God's sake asks  
for two.

After having cried up their wine they sell  
us vinegar.

A hand-saw is a good thing, but not to  
saw with.

A very good scholar is not a good school-  
master.

He gets a great deal of credit, who pays  
but a small debt.

He that chastiseth one, amendeth many.  
He that with an ill name is half hanged.

He is poor indeed who can promise noth-  
ing.

He that planteth trees, loves others besides  
himself.

He is a good orator who convinces him-  
self.

GIVE YOUR CHILD A PAPER.—A child be-  
ginning to read became delighted with a  
newspaper, because he read the names of  
things which are very familiar, and which he  
progress accordingly. A newspaper in one  
year is worth a quarter's schooling to a child,  
and every father must consider the sub-  
stantial information is connected with it.

The mother of a family, being  
one of the heads, and having the more  
immediate charge of children, should herself  
be instructed. Children amused by reading  
or study, are of course more considerate and  
more easily governed. How many parents  
who have not spent twenty dollars for books  
or papers for their families, would give hun-  
dreds to receive a son or a daughter who had  
ignorantly or thoughtlessly fallen into tem-  
ptation.

WOMAN'S LOVE.—We would not give a  
tip for the love of a fashionable, well-read-  
ing, young woman. What is her love? A  
ideal nothingness. She never dreams of be-  
ing anything but a toy, bright eyes and  
splendid forms. The heart, the character,  
the disposition, have nothing to do with her  
opinion. She loves the outward appearance—  
the foppish dress, and the fashionable ball-  
room manners. Not so is the pure love of  
the industrious timid girl. Her love eman-  
ates from the heart, and when her affections  
are drawn out, you will find an object, wor-  
thy of them. You will not be dazzled by  
dress or by looks—the heart alone will con-  
vince you that her love is no throw-away.  
Give us the respect and love of such a wo-  
man—timid, gentle, kind and industrious—  
and you are welcome to the tinsel and glee,  
the admiration and praise of the ball-room  
coquette.

"Pay me that six and eightpence  
owe me, Mr. Malrooney," said a  
torney. "For what?"

"For what?" said the  
torney. "For what?"

## The Dignity of Labor.

It is an excellent article upon the Dignity  
of Labor, the Philadelphia Inquirer remarks:  
"If a man be the architect of his own for-  
tune, and rise from indigence to affluence by  
the efforts of his own toil, energy and per-  
severance, the circumstances should be re-  
ferred to with pleasure and exultation rather  
than pain and mortification. Far better thus  
to commence at the bottom of the ladder,  
and ascend gradually and steadily to its top-  
most round, than elevated by sudden wealth,  
to be compelled to descend by idleness, im-  
prudence and profligacy. The distinction  
between false and true pride is not suffi-  
ciently appreciated. The pride of worth, in-  
tegrity, intellect and character is noble and la-  
udable in its nature, while that of mere fash-  
ion and money is narrow, empty and un-  
worthy."

It seems strange that in a country profess-  
ing to be republican, or in any land from  
which common sense had not departed, any  
such lessons should be needed as this. What  
condition of society must that be, in which  
a man can be ashamed of himself for being  
the architect of his own fortunes, or in which  
his children can be ashamed that their father  
was once a mechanic or a laborer, and en-  
deavor to rid themselves of the recollection  
of it as a humiliating and a disgraceful  
thing? Why, looking at the matter by the  
simple light of reason that Heaven has giv-  
en us, we should say the proudest feeling in  
this world ought to be those of a self-made  
man. For a man to raise himself from a  
poor and humble situation to eminence in  
any department of human exertion, requires  
the most universally admired among man-  
kind—intellect, courage, and iron will, un-  
yielding perseverance, hope, patience, and  
self-denial. He who elevates himself to a  
high position, is as much superior to the  
man who has inherited it, as the eagle that  
plies its powerful pinion through storm and  
sunshine to the mountain's top, is a more ad-  
vantageous creature than the worm who was  
born there.

The labor should be considered disgrace-  
ful is one of those monstrous absurdities  
which would seem to indicate either moral  
or mental derangement among those  
who entertain it. No nation, no commu-  
nity, and no individual can prosper, who holds  
and practices such a senseless creed. Labor  
is our lot—and no man can escape it. Work  
he must, either with his head, his hands, or  
both—or else he must become a slave to  
idleness, the hardest matter in all the world.  
The various kinds of labor ought to be  
equally "respectable" where they are ac-  
companied by equally elevated moral qual-  
ities. And never, until they are so regard-  
ed, can any community avail itself of the  
energy and industry necessary to its pros-  
perity, dignity and happiness.—*Rich. Mail.*

## Family Secrets.

The foundry bell rang, and Matthews hast-  
ened home to his breakfast. The first sound  
that met his ears on opening the door of  
his house, was the squalling children, while  
his other sense was regaled with a bad smell  
of ashes and steam, and the sight of his wife  
in the act of mopping up a puddle of brown  
and white slop, which was spreading itself  
over the floor. The character of poor Mat-  
thews' domestic comfort generally, might be  
seen in his wife's toilet on the morning in  
question. Her uncombed hair sticking out  
under the border of a dingy night-cap, her  
gown open behind, apron hanging by one  
string, and boots dirty and unlaced, com-  
pleted her appearance of the thorough slattern.  
Her husband was up at work regularly at  
six, but she lay in bed till the last minute,  
and then all was in a hurry to get breakfast  
ready in time.

On this morning, as usual, she brought  
down the baby, which was uncomfortable in  
its wet night-dresses, lay screaming in its  
cradle. A little boy, tired of being left  
alone, had crawled to the top of the stairs,  
and there, at crying in turn. Mrs. Matthews  
had made the coffee, and put the milk on  
boil, and had just run up to smack the  
noisy, undressed child, when she heard the  
mill-chin on the stairs, and, in a hurry, run-  
ning to snatch it off, tripping over, and up-  
on her coffee pot, and was in the act of  
beverage as her husband entered. She  
satin with an angry frown, while her hus-  
band, who was not afraid of him, and  
nothing and looked around. On the  
table, the supper things of the night be-  
fore—on the other, the extinguished fire  
front, the table covered with  
sloppy floor. He went  
wont to breakfast at six, and  
he had visited so often in  
stances, that he looked  
more comfortable than  
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and a dish of porridge and milk on the table  
for the children. Richard snapped his fin-  
gers to the little boy, kissed the little girl,  
littered them both into their chairs, and sat  
down opposite his wife, looking and feeling  
very happy. His half-hour's visit to his family  
every morning sends him back to his work  
with renewed hope and confidence. The  
secret of his comfort and good temper, lay  
in his wife's habits of early rising and pru-  
dent management.

DANGER OF MEN OF LETTERS.—Every-  
where there are dangers and evils, of which  
some affect the intellectual improvement,  
and others are unfavorable to the moral  
worth of literary men. In this country, es-  
pecially, it too often happens, that the young  
man who is to live by his talents, and to  
make the most of the name of a scholar, is  
tempted to turn his literary credit to the  
quickest account by early making himself  
of consequence to the people, or, rather, to  
some of their factions. From the moment  
that he is found yielding himself up to their  
service, or hunting after popular favor, his  
time, his studies, and his powers yet in their  
bloom are all lost to learning. Instead of  
giving his days and nights to the study of  
the profound masters of political wisdom, in-  
stead of patiently receiving the lessons of  
history and practical philosophy, he prema-  
turely takes a part in all the dissensions of  
the day. His leisure is wasted on the pro-  
fligate productions of demagogues, and his  
curiosity bent on the minutiae of local poli-  
tics. The consequence is, that his mind is  
so much dissipated, or his passions disturbed,  
that the quiet speculations of the scholar  
can no longer detain him. He hears at a  
distance, the bustle of Comitia,—he rushes  
out of the grave of Egeria, and Numa and  
the Muses call after him in vain. It is, per-  
haps, one of the incurable evils of our con-  
stitution of society, that this ambition of im-  
mediate notoriety and rapid success is too  
early excited, and thus the promises of liter-  
ary excellence are so frequently superseded.  
—[Bookman.]

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