

No nation has presented such a variety of appearances as France, whose history is intimately connected with the history of Napoleon Bonaparte. In a civil and religious point of view, she is an anomaly among the nations of the earth. Political revolutions have followed each other in quick succession, each remodeling or entirely changing the form of government which preceded it. Republicanism, Monarchy, limited and absolute, together with Aristocracy, have ever found warm and able advocates within the confines of France. It has, however, been her misfortune to enjoy tranquility under no one of these forms of government; in fact, it can hardly be said that she has ever enjoyed, or been under the influence of any form of government, for a sufficient length of time for her people to become fully acquainted with its principles. But ever and anon Anarchy has planted her standard on the highest ramparts of Republicanism and spread a murky gloom over her entire territory.

Such, politically considered, has been the fate of France; but, when contemplated in a religious point of view, she has, if possible, presented a more bold and striking feature. She has at one time been vacillating between Protestantism and Catholicism, and at another, she has been wavering between Infidelity and Christianity. The Christian Religion was, at an early period, welcomed in France, but she soon corrupted it, and again readily received the doctrines of the Cross, during the first of the reformation. But oh! fierce France! Political and religious prosperity had no sooner begun to present itself in all the buoyancy of youth, than the edict of Nantes is revoked by Louis XIV and the blood hounds of persecution are let loose to glut their insatiable appetites on protestant blood. The scene grew blacker and the horror more dismal. Thousands are massacred, and thousands seek an asylum in foreign lands. Literature and religion were banished; and, to all human appearances, not one stone was left to tell where that splendid edifice stood. Education, with its balmy influences, dwindled and died, and a century of mental gloom brooded over the length and breadth of the land. But through this murky and moribund atmosphere, comes the Hero of Corsica, a blazing comet, illuminating all Europe. The European world is terribly convulsed, and the whole earth is shaken from its centre to circumference—cities are razed to their very foundation—crowns are crushed and the thrones of the mightiest kingdoms of the earth are crumbled into very dust—the thundering roar of his artillery is heard over all Europe, and part of Asia—the heavens are darkened with sulphurous smoke, and desolation seems to be on the march. But his terrific career was but the fearful ushering in of a new and glorious period in the political and religious world. Out of the dark and tempestuous waves, which had swept over all Europe for centuries, the Sun of Righteousness rose with a new, and more splendid effulgence. Since that period, Popery has staggered from very weakness, and Protestantism has been gathering strength and bucking on her glittering armor.

Infidelity and superstition were most sorely scourged by Bonaparte. His desolating war produced a shock over the whole Eastern Continent, which taught the inhabitants of the old world that eternal justice would vindicate the rights of God and man. The Inquisition, which for six centuries had been making horrid havoc, dwindled and died under the withering frown of Napoleon. Ever since the days of Father Dominic it had been busily employed as an engine of torture and of death. By its destructive and terrific influence the flickering lamp of protestantism in Spain and Portugal had well nigh been extinguished.

The burning of Moscow kindled the latent sparks of literature and religion in Russia. From this period, morality revived—the productions of the reformers, which had long been contemned and despised, now began to have that worth attached to them which they justly merited; and in 1817 the anniversary of the reformation was celebrated. Books of all kinds now began to be esteemed, and to be spread abroad. Scientific and literary productions began to be stamped with the proper impress. From the battle of Waterloo may be dated the commencement of a glorious period in the education of Europe. The education of the common people of Europe dates no farther back than 1815. Since that time all Europe has been engaged in literary enterprises. Prussia has surpassed every other country, even America, in the educating of her common people, and in regard to great scholars—men of profound learning—Sweden may challenge comparison with any other nation. Since the battle of Waterloo, the system of School Districts has been adopted, and schools have been established in many European countries, and are supported at the expense of the several governments. Greater freedom has been given to the press—men have been (partially at least) emancipated from the thralldom of ages—and the spirit of liberty is being disseminated throughout the length and breadth of Europe.

JULIEN has returned to London from his American tour, and he continues to look even more like a mountebank than ever. He occupies a conspicuous box in the opera house in London, and constantly wears embroidered coat, embroidered shirt sleeves, embroidered cuffs and facing, and embroidered shirt, being a map of the United States, with enormous malachite buttons, on each of which is engraved the name of some American city he has visited—New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Richmond, Charleston, &c. He boasts he has given three hundred concerts and travelled twenty-one thousand leagues in the New World. Is it not surprising that a person of his talent—for he is said to have talents—should have such a flunkey's fondness for gold lace?

# The Enterprise.

GREENVILLE, S. C.  
Friday Morning, Sept. 1, 1854.

AGENTS.  
E. W. GARR, N. W. cor. of Walnut and Third-st., Philadelphia, is our authorized Agent.  
A. M. PEDEN, Fairview P. O., Greenville Dist.  
W. S. SAILEY, Wallace's Factory, Spartanburg.  
W. W. SMITH, Morrisville, Greenville District.  
O. P. M'KINNEY, Slattown, P. O., Anderson Dist.

### WRITS OF ELECTIONS.

We learn from the *Carolinian*, that writs of elections for members of the Legislature have been forwarded to the Court Houses in the respective districts. The members are requested to see to their being forwarded to such precincts as have no post offices.

### GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.

With a never failing load of good reading and beautiful engravings, has been received for September. It still keeps up its well-earned reputation—and seems still to be the "Ladie's favorite."

### SPARTANBURG EXPRESS.

We have too long forgotten to notice editorially this near and valued neighbor, and have been reminded of our negligence by finding upon our table the *Tri-weekly Express*, furnished us by its accommodating editor. We much admire the able and independent manner in which the *Express* is conducted, and warmly recommend it as a paper worthy of support. A card, containing the terms, &c., will be found in another column.

### YELLOW FEVER IN CHARLESTON.

From reliable sources we learn that Yellow Fever really exists in Charleston, although the disease had not, up to the latest intelligence, assumed the form of an epidemic. For the last few days the number of deaths had been from six to eight daily. People are leaving the city, and many are making preparations for leaving. So says our correspondents. The Board of Health has not made its report. Persons unacquainted are warned not to visit the city.—From the telegraphic despatches, to be found in to-day's paper, we learn, that for the week ending Saturday last, there were 187 deaths from Yellow Fever in New Orleans. It seems to be on the decline in Savannah.

### TO BE HUNG.

Two of the negroes engaged in the murder of MATTOX, two weeks ago, in Abbeville District, have been tried, found guilty, and sentenced to be hung on Friday, 15th of September next.

### FOREIGN EMIGRATION.

As much as we dislike the organization of the so-called Know-Nothings, there is one feature embodied in their code which we, looking at the present state of affairs, cannot totally discountenance. We allude to their efforts in preventing the immense emigration pouring into the United States, from every conceivable portion of the globe, from having any great political bearing upon the republicanism of our institutions. They come from the down-trodden shores of Ireland—from the inquisitorial dominions of the Pope of Rome—from the aristocratic courts of England and France—from the benighted lands of the Eastern world, all more or less impregnated with anti-republicanism, religious heresy, and full of the spirit of Socialism and the unorthodox principle of "one man power." We do not regret seeing them seek homes in our broad domains. There is no dislike, upon our part, at seeing them populate and fill the unsettled territories belonging to the United States, or at seeing them protected by the same laws which protect and govern the native-born American citizen. This is right and proper. The Constitution of the United States amply provides for the encouragement and protection of this portion of our population. But this is what we dislike in the feature of foreign emigration: There have followed in its wake, and will continue in a greater degree than heretofore, low and worthless hordes of exotics; and we do not think we would be at all exaggerating, or speaking with apparent incredibility, were we to say that one-fourth of foreign emigrants were of this character. Remark the character of the begging mendicants which are seen in the streets of our cities. From the little knowledge we have of the Atlantic cities, of their poor-houses, prisons and lazarettos, from examining the reports made of them, we know that three-fourths of the inmates of said places are foreigners. The street beggars are almost invariably foreigners. A report was made not long since of the number of prisoners at Blackwell's Island, N. Y., and it was found that out of twelve hundred convicts only three hundred and nineteen were American born, the other three-fourths were representatives from other countries.

As we before said, that exalted sentiment which has made our country an asylum for the oppressed of all nations, is an honor to the brave spirits who first conceived it.

There breathes in it the spirit of true humanity, and finds a responsive echo deep in the generous bosoms of sons whose fathers thought it no selfishness to admit into the enjoyment of those rights and privileges which had been guaranteed to them, by the strong arm of justice and right all who might seek them.

But, as every day actualities teach us—in fact, we believe it exists in the nature of things—that those who are the most generous, are most liable, being the most apt, to become the unconscious dupes of those who may have engaged their sympathy and encouraged their generosity. And do we not see, looking at the aspect of affairs in our country, how the liberality of the American people has been totally perverted to the working of great evil. Men whose crimes darken the pages of history in the old world, whose deeds of violence and injury deepens the dye upon the records of humanity, are permitted to come and prey upon the pockets and generosity of our people. Instead of making for themselves homes of industry and thrift, they establish penal colonies, carrying on a war of virulence and wrong against the same people whose liberality they have so much imposed.

A change so desirable in this respect can never be made until Congress in her sovereign capacity shall enact laws and constitute measures which will abolish the present diabolical system of foreign emigration. At present the rudest foreigner is invested with the rights, privileges and immunities of citizenship, almost before he understands our language, and a great while before he understands and appreciates the blessings of freedom and religious liberty. The country demands an extenuation of the Naturalization laws. Are we to have it? The native-born is not permitted to exercise the right of suffrage until he is twenty-one, (which is, very proper) whilst the ignorant wanderer from the darkness and superstition of the Old World is given this great boon almost as soon as he is able, or even possessed of a knowledge how to use it.

### "GROCERY."

The *Southern Enterprise*, whose article we publish on our first page, with the above caption, is mistaken, we think, in speaking of the groceries here, as "three cent doggeries." License has been granted to retail liquor in connection with the hotels, for the accommodation of travellers, and they may be more properly styled "fashionable bar-rooms." Don't grow over fastidious, brother *Enterprise*, Greenville, if we mistake not, has a bar room in connection with the Mansion House; go to work and bring about a reformation at home, and you will have enough to do. Whilst Anderson thanks you for your advice, we would, in her behalf, inform you that she is able to take care of herself!—*S. R. Advocate*.

Perhaps we were mistaken, and it is very likely that Anderson can "take care of herself." There is something wrong, (very mysterious at least) that a council elected upon the dry principle, should, upon the eve of a new election, grant licenses for groceries. It must have been done in the absence of one or both of the wardens who were known to be dry men. "Something is rotten in Denmark." Brother Rice tells us not to "grow overly fastidious," and for his sake we will not. Had we ever patronized a "grocery," or, as he would style it a "fashionable bar-room," we would never denounce them. So long, then, as we keep free from them and their evil consequences, remaining loyal to the banner of "Truth, Virtue and Temperance," we will spare no opportunity to denounce doggeries, or shield them with the deceitful name of licensed "fashionable bar-rooms." Will you join us, *Mr. Advocate*? or do you ever—*Nuf ced*.

The Washington City Postmaster having removed a clerk in his office for being a Know Nothing, the Mayor of Washington has removed five members of the Auxiliary Guard, for being opposed to the Know Nothings. So the account says.

The *New-York Times* says a match was made in Boston, on Sunday evening last, between J. E. TAYLOR and W. M. BLACKWOOD, to fight a prize battle on the 19th of November next. They are to weigh 148 pounds. The fight will be for \$800 a side.

The mother of SAM PATCH died at Pawtucket, R. I., last week, at the advanced age of 80 years. She is spoken of as having been a Samaritan to the poor, "going about doing good," and whose tears had flowed "like rivers of water," for the sad fate and early death of her son.

A PRINTER with a long thumb nail, employed in one of the offices in Boston, in lowering a form upon an imposing stone, caught his nail between the form and stone, and when the form was pushed along, the nail was drawn from the thumb.

A CANDID MILK MAN.—A committee of the New York Board of Health is investigating the swill milk question. On Tuesday a milk man was examined who was a miracle of candor, though perhaps he told no more than what the public already knew. "Some milk," he said, "he sold for four cents per quart; some for five; and some for six; if people wanted cheap milk, he put in water."

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One, since Angel Garcia, is again afloat, having been "balled" on Monday last. He had better keep in more shallow water hereafter.

### North and South—Ignorance and Crime.

Our readers will find in another column a sensible and interesting communication on this subject. If we understand the feelings of the South, we desire only that justice should be done to us. We would not deprive the North of one whit of its well-earned reputation for what it has done in the cause of education, morality and religion. The whole is its debtor, and we have shared in the blessings it has been instrumental in dispensing abroad. But crime exists in the North; we fear from the reports which reach us daily through its journals, that crime is on the increase there. We ascribe its prevalence to no peculiar institution or social custom of the North, but to the same causes which operate amongst them to lead men to disobey the law of God. When, therefore, a murder is committed at the North, we do not say that if it had not sent its slaves to the South, and thus deprived itself of this safeguard, such an offence had not been known there. The *New York Tribune* is welcome to a monopoly of such logic, or if a castigation must be inflicted, let it be by its brother abolitionist, the *New York Evening Post*. If a Northern man should be detected in the folly and sin—alas too common North and South—of appropriating to himself, without due credit, the fruits of other men's mental labors, we do not say that it is chargeable to the state of society about him. We leave such logic and Christian courtesy to the Boston Congregationalist. Such a war of recrimination is not to our taste. We would hide the offences of brethren when no demand of truth and righteousness renders an exposure necessary. And when compelled to speak, we would do it in the spirit of charity and brotherly kindness. That we of the South have faults, grievous faults, sins which we have just occasion to lament before God, and evils which it behoves us to correct, we deny not; nor do we see how our guilt in neglecting to repent of our sins and to amend our lives, can be diminished by seeking to discover the same or greater faults and evils amongst others. To our own master we must stand or fall. So with others. Let us then not suffer our thoughts to be turned, nor our efforts to be diverted from the duties we are called to fulfill, from the evils we are required to correct, in the useless, and, as it may prove to us, the dangerous attempt to prove that others are as great sinners as we.—*Southern Presbyterian*.

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It is so seldom we find anything like justice towards the South and South Carolina in particular, in our Northern exchanges, that whenever an article awarding justice to us is found in their columns, we think it so strange an occurrence, that we give it a place in our paper. In commenting on the erection of the monument over "the Brave Palmetto Boy," by the ladies of Spartanburg, the *Newark (New Jersey) Eagle* thus speaks of our beloved State: "It is customary with some editors to attempt to cast ridicule upon and detract from the fair fame of South Carolina, and South Carolinians. And yet with all her judiciousness—and we admit she has committed many—a State in the Union has this day greater moral influence. When Mr. Fillmore was in Charleston a short time since, he remarked that he could not exactly explain how it was, but the fact was indisputable, that the South Carolina delegation in Congress had from the very first organization of the Government to the present time, exerted a remarkable influence. He had often observed it himself and had commented upon it to others. Perhaps had the worthy ex-President looked a little deeper into the matter, he would have discovered a clue to the secret. Perhaps the would have found that a delegation that respects itself, will command the respect of others; that courtesy of manners and dignity of deportment, blended with a disposition to oblige, in due time wins respect and conciliate regard, and, above all, that a straight-forward purpose, backed by strict political integrity and unblemished by personal honor, will always command an influence proportionate to the end to be attained. But we have digressed. Our object was simply to say that the paragraph quoted above illustrates a beautiful trait in Carolina character."

### From California.

We have later news from California. Almost all the harvest throughout California has been gathered in, and though in the early part of the season considerable apprehensions were entertained of a short crop, the *San Francisco Herald* states that more breadstuffs have been raised than the people of the State can consume during the next twelve months, and as a natural consequence of this state of things, the shipment of flour in large quantities to Australia has already commenced at that port.

The Democratic State Convention assembled at Sacramento on the 18th of July for the nomination of two members of Congress and a Clerk of the Supreme Court. Of these, 123 were opposed to those who endeavored to secure an election of United States Senator at the last session of the Legislature, 63 were in favor of that measure, and the seats of 62 were contested. The result was a formal split in the party and the nomination of two tickets.

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### Education.

"Education does not commence with the alphabet. It begins with a mother's look—a father's nod of approbation, or a sign of reproof—with a sister's gentle pressure of the hand, or a brother's noble act of forbearance—with handfuls of flowers in green and daisy meadows—with bird's nests admired, but not touched—with creeping ants and almost unmet with humming bees and glass bee-hives—with pleasant walks in shady lanes—and with thoughts directed, in sweet and kindly tones and words, to nature, to beauty, to acts of benevolence, to deeds of virtue, and to the sense of all good, to God himself."

### FATAL RENCONTRE.

On Friday last, the 25th instant, a fatal rencontre took place about seven miles from this place, between James M. Franklin and G. R. Franklin, in which shot guns and a revolver were used, and by which the former was immediately killed. It appears that a dispute having arisen, J. M. Franklin fired at G. R. Franklin, but without effect, when the latter fired at him both barrels of his gun taking effect in the face and breast of the deceased. A revolver was then drawn and fired at the deceased, causing instant death. But as the matter will be investigated judicially, we shall refrain from saying more.—*Newberrian*.

### Suicide.

John M. Jackson, late of the firm of Jones, Jackson, & Co., Carriage Makers, Cartersville, Geo., committed suicide, near that place, on Monday morning last, by cutting his throat with a pocket knife. It appears that the deceased had lately become quite intemperate in his habits, having drunk to such excess as to bring upon him occasional fits of delirium tremens. At an early hour on the morning of his death, he was seen walking along the rail road track, which he followed until he had crossed the Etowah river, when he turned a little aside from the road and committed the horrid crime. An inquest was held over the body on Monday evening, by Richard Gaines, Coroner, and a verdict rendered in accordance with the above facts.—*Cassville (Geo.) Standard*.

"You give me a great deal of trouble," said a king to one of his generals who had long been petitioning for some favor. "Your Majesty's enemies say the same thing," was the gallant reply.

The modern way of asking for a marriage license, is to say, Clerk, give me an order for a woman!