

We find an article under the above caption, in the last number of the *Cleveland (Ohio) Dispatch*, which in our opinion brings to view a subject of more direct and vital importance to the interest of the South than the resolutions and platforms of all the political conventions that have recently been held by Whigs, Democrats, Free-soilers or Abolitionists at the North combined, and which, although it has been from time to time within the past few years earnestly pressed upon the attention of our people in various modes, has not as yet, we fear, assumed that practical importance to which its intrinsic merits so justly entitle it. True southern commercial and manufacturing independence, it will be readily admitted, is a most important desideratum, and an almost universal concurrence in this theory is manifested whenever it is promulgated, either in the resolutions of a Southern commercial convention or in private intercourse. It is however but too evident that this great truth is allowed to rest in the shade of a more theoretical popular acquiescence. While practically we admit our dependence upon the superior natural advantages of actual enterprise of our Northern neighbors, and while we ponder upon the losses which we hope to realize in the future, we are allowing the merchants, the shippers, and the manufacturers of the North quietly to avail themselves of the fruits of our fully and unphosphated and their own indomitable zeal and perseverance. We are aware that we are not offering anything new, and that in what we have said or might say on this important topic, we have been more than anticipated by the able pens which have preceded us; but our desire and hope is to keep the subject before the people until they shall take effective action in the premises and avail themselves of the advantages which nature has so plentifully endowed them, and which have too long remained unimproved.

With this view we give below the article first alluded to, and which we most heartily commend to the serious and practical consideration of our readers.

The attention of the South has, for years, been directed to the necessity of sustaining a direct commercial intercourse with foreign countries, so as to give an independent position to the Southern States, in a commercial point of view, which they can never have while New York and Boston are permitted to be importers for the Southern people. The South have been heretofore, and now are, more immediately a producing section of the country, while its manufacturing and commercial interests have been tacitly confined to the North. The consequence, or course, has been, that monied capital has sought investment in the South, in planting interests while that of the North has found a ready and profitable investment in trade and manufactures. This must necessarily be the condition of a country of extensive scope, embracing a great variety of latitudes, soil and production. Heretofore the South has been content—practically at least—to permit what seemed to be in accordance with natural indications, pointing out what pursuits be more directly adapted to the diversified interest of different portions of our common country.

The condition of the North and the South at the present time, however, to present many reasons why the South should be vigilant and energetic in changing a part of the capital from planting to a commercial channel. Why the two great national emporiums of commerce at the North should now be permitted to tax the South for almost every article of foreign production consumed in the South, as well as for much of our exports, cannot be well reconciled to the independent attitude which the Southern States ought to sustain in relation to all the world. That New York and Boston should be allowed longer to maintain their ascendancy over the interest of the South, cannot but be a matter of profound regret to every true Southern heart. Our Southern commercial conventions have resulted in nothing yet. Have we no Southern ports adequate to the building up of a commercial marine, which will place the South in a position independent of Northern capital and Northern taxation? Of course the way which New York now exercises over the trading transactions of the country would be materially affected by the establishment of an independent and direct communication between the Southern States and Europe; but the South would be greatly benefited. First, our seaports would be built up—an additional amount of capital invested in commerce with foreign countries, and the profits arising from both exportation and importation would be an addition to Southern and not Northern capital. In the second place, our commerce would be released from the control and taxation of abolition cities, whose increasing prosperity, wealth and power, we must all feel, are but so many engines of mischief to be turned against the South. The city of New York, already wielding the great controlling power, the money and commercial transactions of the country, feeling her strength arising from wealth and numbers, is gradually assuming a supercilious and insolent tone towards those who have contributed to her prosperity and power.

Pursuing, then, this line of policy, our Southern seaports, Baltimore, Charleston, Mobile and Galveston, would, in a very few years, enjoy a degree of commercial prosperity such as is now enjoyed by New York, Boston and Philadelphia. We are but the "hewers of wood and drawers of water" for a people antagonistic, in almost every point of view, to our vital interests. If this drudgery was shaken off, and commercial, agricultural and manufacturing independence asserted and maintained, no section would rise so quickly to the goal of prosperity as that in which we reside. With a soil of unexampled productivity; rivers of gigantic magnitude; a climate beautiful as Andalusia; with few mountain barriers to the progress of railroad improvements; and superior manufacturing sites, what under Providence can we not do to fulfill the proud destiny which nature has marked out for us? Literally nothing but independence and enterprise.

Enterprise.
FRIDAY MORNING, NOV. 3, 1854.

AGENTS.
E. W. CARR, N. W. cor. of Walnut and Third-st., Philadelphia, is our authorized Agent.
A. M. PEASE, Fairview P. O., Greenville Dist.
W. M. C. BAILEY, Pleasant Grove, Greenville.
W. W. SMITH, Merrittville, Greenville District.
O. P. M'KINNEY, Slattown, P. O., Anderson Dist.

To Correspondents.
W. J. C. Columbia.—Your letter of last week did not reach us until it was three days out from Columbia, and all our papers for last week had been printed and sent off. It was unfortunately placed in the wrong box. There was no reference made in it to the *Enterprise*.
G. S. B. Charleston.—We cannot imagine why you have not been receiving the paper regularly. We are sorry to hear that you would like to see it better. We will be glad to see you, and to give you the No. of your box. We will be glad to see you, and to give you the No. of your box. We will be glad to see you, and to give you the No. of your box.

TO-DAY'S PAPER.
We trust we are not flattering ourselves when we say that we have an interesting paper this morning. A considerable portion of our outside is original, whilst much of the inside is devoted to the correspondence of friends. The story of the "Belows-Mender" will be found very interesting. The conclusion will be given in our next.—We are determined that no efforts shall be spared to make the *Enterprise* the BEST FAMILY PAPER in the State.

REV. DR. BAKER.
This able divine commenced preaching in this place on Friday evening last, at the Presbyterian church, and continued every day since, ending we believe, with a sermon last night. Crowds have thronged to hear him upon each succeeding sermon.—On Sabbath evening he entertained the juvenile portion of our community with a short lecture, which was truly calculated to tell upon the hearts and consciences of his little hearers.

On Monday evening he delivered a discourse to Young Men, taking for his text a part of the 9th v. of the 28th c. of 1st Chronicles: "And thou Solomon my son, know thou the God of thy father, and serve him with a perfect heart and with a willing mind." He was listened to with much reverence and attention by a large number of the young men of our village. DR. BAKER has a very impressive style of delivery which he adapts admirably to the subject under consideration, bearing much force and carrying conviction to his listeners.

We sincerely trust his labors with us have not been in vain. At many other places in our State he has been instrumental in adding many to the Church, and it is hoped in bringing their souls to Christ. In his departure from us he carries with him the sincere wishes of all denominations for his future success in the cause of humanity and religion.

AN OVERSIGHT.
DURING Court week we were told by many prominent citizens of our District, that we had not even favored them with a copy of the *Enterprise* to inspect. We can only say that when we issued the first numbers we directed numbers to all whom we knew, and who were likely to subscribe. A copy is again sent to those who have expressed a wish to see it. We do not consider them subscribers until they give us a word to that effect. We are not alone in thinking our paper well worth the subscription price, and therefore we are not anxious to have upon our lists any but those who have or intend to pay.

Our motto is as plain as we can make it. The paper is sold out own. And if, dear friend, you don't like to take it, Why! you can just let it alone.

OUR EXCHANGES.
Baltimore Weekly Clipper.
We have been favored an exchange with this excellent paper. It is edited with ability, and filled with interesting correspondence and news—both foreign, domestic, northern and southern. Price one dollar.

The Farmer and Planter.
The November number of this agricultural paper is before us, and is as usual filled with valuable reading for the farmer. We understand it is the intention of its editor, Maj. SEABORN, to enlarge and otherwise improve it the ensuing volume. Success to him.

Le Bas Blue—Anderson.
Through the kindness of its editresses we are in receipt of the October number. It contains a number of original pieces, which to our mind are well written, and reflect much praise upon the talents of the young authors.

MARRIED.
We understand that F. LAWRENCE HALE, who figured so extensively in our place some two years ago, as a lecturer on biology has recently married a widow in Virginia.

A pension of \$1000 a year has been awarded by the Queen to Mrs. Taylor, widow of the well known discoverer in steam navigation.

THE OLD DEMOCRACY—WHY WE LIKE IT.
It is seldom we advert to politics—the more so from the fact that it is almost unnecessary. For one living in Carolina to say he is a democrat is to be styled old-fashioned and slow—what the term whig with us is as obsolete as the idea of carrying news by pony express; because the issues of the two parties are no longer presented in the same connection, it being generally conceded that the Whig party, as a party, is dead, and the principles of the other as having become the laws of the country. But there is something in association—and should we ever be called upon to see old party lines totally destroyed, and the principles which have ever and truly characterized the predominant party of our country assume another shape, and submerge itself into the vortex of any new one, we shall certainly praise it for the good it has done—the placing, so far, the rights of man and liberty far above the power and influence of demagogues and hireling emissaries. We do not believe, however, that the doctrines which have kept in one continued round of success the government of a nation of freemen for more than three-quarters of a century, will now be discarded, thrown aside, and its place usurped by factions whose very foundations are unsafe and heretical.

It may be asked what has democracy done to cause us thus to adhere to it with such tenacity? Why not join in the new parties which are springing up around and about us? The age is progressing why not advance with it? Suppose the age is a fast one, and let new parties arise, does it imply we are to conform ourselves to them? Ever since we can remember, and so far as our knowledge extends, such has been the case, and just so long have the well-tried principles of democracy been sustained and triumphed over everything which has arisen in its path.

By democracy we understand that it is a government in which the supreme power and authority is vested and recognized in the people, who it is believed are alone capable of governing to the interests of a free people. To it may then be attributed the eminence to which the United States as a nation has attained, and to it alone is attributed that success which has placed it pre-eminently above all other countries in greatness and power. The beauty of this system of governing is, that patriotism is the principle, and the welfare of each citizen, no matter how obscure, is the primary consideration and the greatest importance.

The fundamental principles of Democracy as taught by JEFFERSON and MADISON, recognizes no particular dogma or tenet arising from any partial, sectional or local interests merely, for it guarantees and defends alike for all the principles of EQUAL RIGHTS and PRIVILEGES, whilst it protects their persons and property without any exemption, exception or restriction.

It has likewise afforded citizenship for persons of any country, provided they come within the pale of the prescribed limits of the duties of an American citizen. The experience of the last fifty years, in this respect, has proved that in no case has the Constitution of the United States been prejudicial to or endangered the interests of the people. Almost all existing parties, save a miserable abolition party at the North, declare openly that they too will defend the Constitution of our common country. Even whilst their actions are tending to its very downfall, they renounce with significance the idea or wish to see this great bastion of our national greatness dismantled of its strength.

It is this Constitution which the heroes of the revolution framed—written as it were with the blood of heroes and patriots, and which the true democracy of the present day is ready and only can defend and maintain. If then, to democracy is due the praise of thus forming and keeping in successful operation a government—the greatest of earth—it is unjust and ungrateful in us to reject it, and embrace instead the doctrines of a party which must sooner or later end in turmoil and disruption.

ELECTION FOR ORDINARY.
We would remind voters that this election comes off on Monday next at all the boxes. Voting continued only for one day throughout the District.

ARRESTED FOR LIBEL.—Mr. Wellington, proprietor of the Charleston (South Carolina) Courier, being on a visit to New York, was, on Saturday last, arrested at the instance of Rufus W. Griswold, on the charge of libel. The alleged libel was contained in a letter written from New York touching Mr. G.'s domestic affairs.

Mr. FINNEY, a dentist, late of Alexandria, Egypt, is reported to have found a stuffed tooth in a mummy, and several teeth in other mummies which bore marks of filling. If true, this is certainly one of the most remarkable facts which modern perseverance has yet brought to light, concerning the arts of the ancients.

The Liberty Society is now in full blast. Question for discussion: "If a man builds a corn crib, does that give him a right to sell it?"

Letter from the Enterprise.
Spartanburg, Oct. 31, 1854.
Mr. Editor:—Why my last letter did not reach you in time for publication I cannot imagine. It was written and mailed 10 o'clock evening, and should have been received on the evening of the next day. Speaking of mail mishaps reminds us that we are shortly to be deprived of receiving, as soon as heretofore, the entire Northern Mail, in consequence of a quarrel between the Postmaster General and the South Carolina R. R. Company. Whether or not olden times are to be revived, and slow coaches adopted as a means of communication, remains to be seen. We have carefully read the correspondence between the "belligerents" mentioned, and, although blaming the Hon. P. M. G. for his conduct, still we are of opinion that the Rail Road Companies charges are rather exorbitant.

While writing, we receive, from an authentic source, news of an extensive conflagration in the city of Charleston. The kitchen of the Pavilion Hotel, one or two stores and an extensive Coach Establishment were burnt. Fuller particulars will probably appear in to-morrow's *Journal*. Our citizens were startled by an alarm of fire on Saturday evening, when it was found that a kitchen belonging to Mr. J. G. FORTNEY, in the upper part of Columbia, had caught from sparks from the chimney, and the building was speedily consumed. On Sunday evening following, the iron voice of the alarm bell again summoned the people—dispersed the congregations—when a dark red glare illumined the sky showed at once the location of the fire—at the Gas Works. One building containing boilers and other apparatus for manufacturing gas, was partially burnt. The flames then entered to a wooden shed, adjoining a portion of which was consumed. Owing to the active exertions of the firemen and citizens, the fire spread no farther. It is said that some "rich" incidents occurred in the Churches—the congregations being left in total darkness in consequence of the gas being shut off.

A Columbia correspondent of the "Charleston Courier," calls attention to the fact, that the Trustees of the South Carolina College have neglected to make provisions for the students of that institution to hear the course of Lectures that the Legislature, at the last session, appointed Dr. BACHMAN to deliver.

The College Chapel, concerning which so much has already been said and written, is being completed rapidly, and will we understand be ready in time for the Commencement Exercises in December next. The building is very large, capable of holding 12 or 13 hundred comfortably. It is built in the "Corinthian Order," and presents from all points, a beautiful appearance. Mr. J. GRAVES, of this city, is the Architect. The progress of the Chapel building has been delayed from time to time by causes beyond the builders (TROY & WADE) control, but now is going on to completion rapidly.

We notice in one, or two up-country papers, rather severe strictures on the proceedings in the Richland Election just ended.—Although practices of a corrupt and immoral nature have doubtless occurred recently, yet all things being considered, Old Richland is not as perverted as many suppose.—It must be recollected that the recent Senatorial Election was more exciting by far than the famous one in the days of Secession and Co-operation. Both the candidates were wealthy, powerful men. Neither had ever been beaten in a political race, and the friends of each were sanguine of success. If then in the heat of an intensely exciting campaign, acts of an improper nature should have been committed by friends and partisans of either candidate, the good name of the district should not be injured thereby.—We are no apologists for wrong, but are not willing for the acts of one man or another to be the cause of centuring hundreds of upright and intelligent citizens.

The Independent Battalion under command of Major JOHN M'GIBBON paraded on Saturday last and made a fine turnout.

The Annual Session of the Methodist Conference of South Carolina will be held here commencing on the 15th of next month.

Yours always,
BAYARD.

LETTER FROM SPARTANBURG.
SPARTANBURG, Oct. 30, 1854.
Mr. Editor:—I left Greenville on yesterday morning, and arrived in this place at dark. We stopped at the well known Walker House, and have been kindly entertained by the proprietor. On our way we saw Mr. ABEE at his singular Saw and Grist-Mills, built in the stream of South Tyger River. He is quite an intelligent looking man, and says that the "people thought him a fit subject for the Lunatic Asylum when he first contemplated the erection of the Mills in the stream." But he has lived to show them the wisdom of his undertaking, as the disastrous freshets which have done so much damage along the streams in the up country, failed to injure his Mills.

Fillbustling and Cuba.
This village has improved very much within the last two years. The Woodland College stands on an eminence some half mile from the Court House, and is a beautiful and commodious building. There are a number of neat private residences in course of construction, which, when completed, will add greatly to the beauty of the place.

The public square and Court room is thronged with persons attending Court.—There seems to be a good deal of Sessions business. A man by the name of GOSWELL stands indicted for murdering his father-in-law, Mr. HORN. He will be tried on Wednesday. Being very poor, he was unable to employ counsel, and his Honor Judge GLOVER, assigned the defense to my young friends Mr. EDWARDS and Mr. GIST.—They are both talented young men, and will, no doubt, acquit themselves handsomely. Mr. EDWARDS was admitted to the Bar last spring, and this will be his first effort.

This case, from what I can learn, is of an aggravated character. GOSWELL was under the influence of spirits, when he used his pocket knife, with a murderous intent upon the deceased. HORN was a peaceful quiet man, and did not provoke an attack upon himself.

This is another fearful commentary upon the intemperate use of ardent spirits, and it is to be hoped will give a warning and a lesson to those who indulge too freely in its use. I will venture to say that at least nine-tenths of the Sessions business originates from intemperance.

The Ladies of the Episcopal Church, will hold a Fair at the Palmetto House on tomorrow evening, and if nothing else is exhibited to the eye but the fair ones seen promading the streets to-day, it will be a splendid affair. I have met with many of my former friends and acquaintances and had the pleasure of forming several new ones.

There are but few Lawyers here from other villages.

I have written you amidst the noise and confusion of the Court room; therefore, hastily and imperfectly.

Most respectfully, yours,
BENNINGTON.

Original Contributions.
For the Southern Enterprise.
A CARD.
Fellows Citizens:—The honor which you have conferred upon me, in electing me to represent you in the next Legislature, as well as the manner in which that honor has been conferred, requires from me a most respectful acknowledgement, and a few words of honest and sincere thanks. I should be lost to all just feelings and be guilty of the most puerile affectation if I should fail to manifest the emotions which are excited by this evidence of regard. I acknowledge myself proud of this honorable distinction, and although I feel assured that a kind partiality, rather than a conviction of any fitness on my part, has prompted you in electing me, yet I feel, and hope I shall always feel, it to be my duty to serve my fellow-citizens in any manner they might think proper, with all the capacity that God has given me.

I am very sensible that there are many gentlemen in Greenville who are more competent and better qualified to represent you than I am, yet I am sure that no man could be prompted by higher motives than will actuate me in endeavoring to discharge the duties entrusted. I am under many obligations to my friends for the interest they have taken in my election.

Respectfully,
WM. A. MOONEY.
Greenville, S. C. Oct. 25th, 1854.

The Election of Ordinary.
Mr. Editor: It is a long time since I have interfered in any popular election, but I feel it a duty to say a word in favor of WM. M. GOODLETT, who, I think, has more claims upon our district than any other man in it.—His qualifications no man disputes. They are, at least, equal to those of any of his opponents. He has been tried once, and never has the district had a better public officer.—When the effort to raise a company for the Mexican war failed, he and three others volunteered and joined other companies. He fought in the bloodiest of the battles; and but for him and these other three, Greenville would have "had no place in the picture."—Since the first days of the Revolution there has never been a call for volunteers in the district that the name of Goodlett has not appeared on the list oftener than any other. When we can reward such services, and at the same time confer office upon a man perfectly qualified, is it not our duty to do it? Such are my feelings. I am in no way connected with Mr. GOODLETT, and not even an intimate friend. I prefer a man, however, whose name stands prominent in times of danger, to others equally respectable who never appear before the public except at elections.

A VOTER.

He who knows nothing, does nothing.

Good Suggestion.
The Charleston Courier says:—"We invite the attention of the members of the Legislature of this State to the practice, now very common amongst us, of parties getting up bills, very similar in appearance to those emanating from banks, for the purpose of advertising their goods. We have now one before us, with a 5 in the corner, which was passed on a negro in the market a day or two since by some white person, and for which \$1 worth of eggs and \$4 in good money were given. The practice should at once be discontinued, and the Legislature should declare it illegal."

Dry Clouds.—Two boys among the blackberry bushes, some mile or two out of town, saw a cloud rising and heard a sound like thunder. One, who was a little timid, said to the other, "come Fred, let's go home, it thunders." The other not wishing to return so soon, denied that it thundered at all.—Directly the thundering noise was again borne on the freshening breeze. "What's that, then?" enquired the other. "Why, Fred don't you know what that is? If you don't I'll tell you. You know it has been dry weather now for a long time. What clouds there are floating about are as dry as old sheepskins, and when the wind blows it rattles them. Haven't you often heard rattling sails on a crack when they were blowing in the wind? Well, just so dry clouds do, only they make a great deal louder because they are so much bigger." The happening to cease off in another place, Bill's dry cloud story went down very