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Diamond Enquirer & Sentinel.

The Orphan.

BY JAMES D. BLACKWELL.

The following lines narrate a true incident:

The way was long, intense the heat—
There came unto my door
A wandering child with weary feet,
Dust stained and travel sore.

His eye was sad, his cheek was pale,
And toil and hunger there,
And summer heat and wintry gale
Had seemed it deep with care.

His mother long had passed away
Into her dark, cold tomb;
His father, in the bloody fray,
Had met a soldier's doom.

He was on earth alone, alone:
On him no parents smiled;
The joy and light of home had flown—
Oh, God! and he a child!

Oh, cast that shadow from thy brow!
Here let thy sorrows end;
Thy time of grief hath passed, and now
Poor child, thou hast a friend!

My God, I thank thee from my heart,
That thou hast sent him here;
That I may bid his grief depart,
And his young bosom cheer.

Dear child, thou dost not here intrude;
Oh, welcome may'st thou stay,
I dare not turn thee, if I would,
In emptiness away.

My little store of daily bread
I'll freely share with thee;
I will remember who hath said,
"Ye've done it unto me."

I'll shelter thee, poor stricken dove,
And bind thy broken wing;
And God, who is God of love,
Will health and healing bring.

*Inasmuch as ye have done it unto the least of these little ones, ye have done it unto me.

The Charleston Board of Trade.

The Great Banquet of the Season—
Speech of Governor Orr—Burial
of the Democratic Party.

At 6 o'clock yesterday evening the members of the Board and their invited guests entered the spacious and elegant banquet hall of the Charleston Hotel, to the inspiring music of the U. S. 6th Infantry Band, which was stationed under the verandah in the quadrangle.

Mr. Hastie announced the first regular toast:

"The State of South Carolina," upon which the band struck up "Dixie" amid the deafening cheers of the enthusiastic assemblage.

Governor Orr arose, and was loudly cheered. After the applause subsided, he spoke as follows:

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Board of Trade:

I thank you for the very flattering reception which you have been pleased to give me personally, and for the patriotic manner with which you have received the sentiment to the State of South Carolina.

I propose upon the present occasion, Mr. President, and Gentlemen of the Board, to indicate to you my opinions as to the course to be pursued by South Carolina. If the counsels I give are not acceptable, and I do not substantiate them by sufficient reasons, reject them, as it is your duty and your province to do, but, if on the other hand, they are reasonable and have weight, I ask for them your respectful consideration. (Applause.) I desire to state to you that your commerce, manufactures and agricultural interests will all remain paralyzed until our political relations are re-established and re-adjusted with the Government at Washington, and until you secure representation in the Congress of the United States. While the Constitutional Amendment was proposed to South Carolina as a State, and our own volition in that capacity could be exercised, as is well known to every gentleman here, I opposed its adoption, but the act of Congress recently passed, has assumed that this country is a conquered territory, a conquered people, and consequently that that body has a right to dictate terms. The power exists in that body to dictate those terms, it is secure for the next two years, and when they place themselves squarely and broadly upon that platform, I for one, do not propose to go to the Supreme Court or any where else, for the purpose of disputing that power; but in good faith I will accept the terms, humiliating as they may be, and openly, fairly and squarely urge their adoption before our people. (Great applause.)

As I have said to you these terms are humiliating, and in many respects, ungenerous and unjust, but when Con-

gress exercise their power in spite of the President of the United States, and without regard to the Constitution which has in vain been held up to them for the last eighteen months, I see no other course for us to adopt as a matter of interest than to yield. I happen to be one of that class of persons that are disfranchised now, henceforth, and forever. I have neither the privilege of enrolling myself as a voter, of casting my vote at the ballot box, nor of becoming a candidate for the humblest office under this organization, and, therefore, the counsel which I may offer upon the present occasion may be regarded as accepted by even those who are in the habit of distrusting me as the expressions of an individual entirely disinterested, and anxious only for the welfare of his people. [Applause.]

With reference to the disfranchising clause, I think it was an unfortunate one. According to an estimate made in the region of country in which I reside, it appears that within the limits of Anderson District alone, about eighteen hundred persons would be excluded from the privilege of voting. I presume that this rule will apply to the entire State of South Carolina. Very many of these persons excluded, enjoy the esteem, respect and confidence of their fellow-citizens. Many of them, indeed, are, in my humble judgment, required in the formation of our State Government. And the absence of these gentlemen in your Convention, when it assembles for the purpose of preparing a Constitution, will be a source not only of regret to the people, but a misfortune to the State, because their wisdom would enable them to give such a direction to public affairs as would make them more acceptable to the community at large than those which we are likely to hope for with the present prospect. It is better, however, that we should be excluded than that we should refuse to accept the terms proposed, when there is a reasonable certainty that if we do not accept those terms, other and harsher terms will be proposed than those which are contained in the bill. Looking, therefore, to the interests of the great mass of the people of South Carolina, and believing that the threat of confiscation will not be carried into effect if we accept the terms of this bill; and believing that confiscation will follow if we do not; knowing, also, that we shall be benefited by its acceptance, I say that, as my humble judgment, interest, and wisdom dictate, that we shall concur in the measure proposed by Congress. [Applause.]

I would, therefore, say to every man in South Carolina, who has not been disfranchised, that as soon as the proper order has been issued, he should proceed to register his name, and prepare to go to the polls to vote for the best man that can be selected to form a constitution under which we and our posterity can live.

I believe that Congress made a mistake, and they will realize it, when they extended suffrage to the colored man. I was in favor of giving to the colored race, before that law passed, whenever its individuals could read and write, or possessed property to the amount of \$250, the elective franchise.

In the first place, if you open the door for all to vote, you give an opportunity for bad men to exercise their influence; but if you had restricted the privilege in the manner in which I had suggested, you would have had a guarantee that when their arguments are addressed to colored men, they would have had the good sense to reject them. In the next place, if Congress had created this limitation to the right of suffrage, irrespective of color, I undertake to say that every man in the limits of South Carolina would, in five years, have qualified himself to exercise the privilege.

Under the present circumstances, however, you hold out no such inducement. You have an opportunity to educate this race. If you educate them you will make them citizens who will understand the relations of society much better than if they remain in a state of ignorance. It is, therefore, to our interest to give them an intellectual character; and it is your interest further, that the black man shall vote with you in the common election. I have heard a good deal said of controlling the vote of the black man. It has been supposed that his vote will be controlled by personal influences, and notwithstanding his convictions of interest, but you are mistaken. That vote is destined to be controlled not by personal considerations, but by going to the black man and talking to him in private conversation, and proving to him that his interest in South Carolina is your interest; that the white man's interest is the black man's interest. I think it can be shown to any rational black man that it is to his interest to make his friends here rather than in the State of Massachusetts.

It is supposed that because the black man has been held here in a condition of servitude for ages past, so soon as he is straitened have been removed from him he will at once become the enemy of the white man. It will be declared that the Northern man set him free. But it may be remembered that it was not the first, nor the second, nor the third year, nor till they were called upon to fight in the armies of the United States, that they were set free. Suppose, however, that they were set free by the Northern people, the question arises with them: this relation having been destroyed, we occupy a totally new position. What, therefore, is our material, our social, our personal interest? I suppose that many of the colored citizens of this State, both before and after the war, are able to cite the names of Mr. A., B. and C., who have extended to them pecuniary assistance.

If agriculture flourishes in the State, whose interest is promoted by it? Is it not that man's who occupies the position of landholder? Yet you find Congress imposing a tax of three cents a pound upon cotton up to September last, and two and a half cents since that date.

Looking at the last year's crop when there was no complaint of the colored people in any section of the State, and when we produced 100,000 bales of cotton, what proportion of that has gone in the shape of taxation? \$1,000,000, which has been literally wrung from these people in the shape of tax upon cotton, while not a dollar has been levied upon the wheat or grain in Ohio, or corn in Illinois.

Do not, then, tell me, gentlemen, that the colored people have not the intelligence to be interested in these affairs. They need representation in Congress as much as we do. They require that the tax shall be taken off their labor. It is not only the cotton of South Carolina, however, but the tobacco of Virginia and North Carolina, which is as unequally taxed. It is not, then, by intimidation and brow beating, or by wronging these people, that you are to control their votes; but you must show that it is to their interest to vote with you, and I undertake to say, that when these facts are presented to those who have intelligence, they will be found standing shoulder to shoulder with the white man, and carrying out the principles which I desire to urge upon you on this occasion.

It is to be expected that attempts will be made to alienate the sympathies of these people from us. People will come here and see that the negroes have been persecuted. We concede the fact that there was a condition of servitude. They were so under the law. It was believed to be right, but the relation is changed, and now, every dollar which the black man earns by his labor goes to his pocket in precisely the same way as every dollar which the white man earns goes into his pocket. Now, therefore, our interest is identical.

As some of these remarks are likely to go in print, I would here take occasion to say one or two things which I desire to go upon record. When an emissary comes here from the State of New York, Massachusetts or Ohio, and says to the black man, we are your friends—we are going to take care of you; vote with us; these white people cannot be trusted: I want our colored men to say to these emissaries, to the Massachusetts man, that in South Carolina, under this law, it matters not by whom it was passed, every colored man, twenty-one years of age, is entitled to his ballot, and that he would not be allowed to vote in Massachusetts, unless he could read and write. Say to the emissary from Ohio who comes here for the purpose of giving advice as to how you shall vote, go back to Ohio, and enlighten the heathen there, before you come here, because no black man there is entitled to vote. Within the last three weeks, New Jersey, Ohio and Michigan have resolved that the black man shall not vote under any circumstances whatever.

Therefore I say to those colored men, when these emissaries come among you tell them to go back and remove the beam from the eyes of their fellow citizens before they come here to take the mote from the eyes of our own people. I have seen indications in various localities in South Carolina to organize a colored and white party, to be called a National Union Republican Party. I think that is the name. I do not think this is wise; because I believe that the white and colored people of these unconstructed States will further their ends more thoroughly by turning their attentions to their own State policies; and when we get the right of representation in Congress, I would send men there, not pledged to a Republican Union Party; not pledged to the Democratic party, but would send men who would say to all parties: We stand by the party which will give us equal rights, equal legislation, and equal justice, under the laws and constitution of this country.

I know there is an apprehension wide spread in the North and West that, after the reconstruction of the Southern States, we shall fall into the arms of our old allies and associates, the old Democratic party. I say to you, gentlemen, however, that I would give no

such pledges. I was identified during the ten years of my public career as a representative in Congress from one of the Districts of South Carolina with that party; and as my distinguished friend, the Commander of this Military District, knows that I enjoyed their confidence, and the highest office within the gift of that party of which I was a member. (Applause.)

I have, therefore, every reason to entertain the respect and regard for that party, and I have entertained the hope for many years to see it reinstated in power; but the dream has passed. We have accounts to settle with that party, gentlemen, before I at least will consent to affiliate with it. (Good, good, and applause.)

Many of you well remember that when the war first commenced, great hopes and expectations were held out by our friends in the North and West, that there would be no war, and that if it commenced it would be north of Mason's and Dixon's line, and not in the South. You know, sir, (turning to Gen. Sickles,) that faith was pledged, and I will now state that if that faith had been properly carried out, there is no probability that any State but South Carolina would have seceded from the Federal Union.

Another account which I have to bring against the Democratic party, is that when the Philadelphia Convention met, it adopted a platform broad enough to embrace every conservative man North and South, yet no sooner had it adjourned than an attempt was made to give it a Democratic character, and make it appear that every man who attended that convention was an accession to the Democratic party.

Again, during the pendency of the Constitutional Amendment, every Northern newspaper, and almost every Democrat in the country, urged upon the South to reject its provisions. I was rejected. A few weeks only elapsed, and yet we find that on the passage of this Sherman Bill, our Democratic friends, acting in conjunction with old Thad. Stevens, were instrumental in incorporating on that bill its most odious features. It went back to the Senate, was finally adopted, and every one of the Democratic newspapers all over the North, so far as I am informed, have come out and urged the Southern people to accept the Bill. I say to you, therefore, that in my judgment it is time for us to seek new friends and a new alliance. Hence I am opposed to organizing any party in South Carolina, that will cement itself to the Democratic or any other party. I would not affiliate with any party that would put a tax of two and a half cents a pound on cotton, when not one cent is put on the corn and grain raised in Ohio, Indiana and other Western States. I will vote for no party that will perpetrate such an indignity. Therefore, when we are re-constructed, I hope that our Representatives will go to Washington and declare all-giance to that party which will do us justice, and that, in my judgment, is the policy for South Carolina to pursue in this emergency.

I will not say that the attempted organization of a Republican party is unpatriotic, because there may be some very patriotic men engaged in that work, but it certainly is a short sighted policy for our people to pursue.

But, Mr. President, and gentlemen of the Board of Trade, I will not detain you longer. This being the first occasion presented since the passage of the Sherman bill, I felt that it was due myself and to you to give expression to these sentiments. I think they are disinterested, for the reason that I am myself deprived of the privilege of going to the ballot box, and of holding office.

In conclusion, I would say again that I believe it is wise to give to the black man the rights which have been conferred upon him, and to permit him to enjoy those privileges in good faith. Through their efforts we shall undoubtedly be reconstructed, and thus secure representation, and our rights as equals in the federal Union. I thank you, gentlemen, for your attention.

[Charleston News.

A PROPHECY.—Over thirty years ago Fanny Cemble wrote the following sentence in her Journal while on a visit to this country:

"I believe in my heart that a republic is the noblest, highest, and purest form of government; but I believe that according to the present disposition of human creatures, 'tis a mere beau ideal, totally incapable of realization. What the world may be fit for six hundred years hence, I cannot exactly perceive; but in the meantime, 'tis my conviction that America will be a monarchy before I am a skeleton."

The Baltimore conference has recently acted on the question of the proposed change of name of the "Methodist Episcopal Church South," to "Episcopal Methodist Church." By its approval, the change, we understand, is made certain. Lay representation in church councils of that denomination is also adopted.

YOUR HOME PAPER.—The Cleveland Herald very justly says:

It matters not how many newspapers a man takes, his list is incomplete without his home paper. Every citizen who wishes well for his locality should give a generous support to his home paper. If that paper is not just such as he would wish he should feel that himself and neighbors are responsible, in a measure, for its shortcomings. Give a paper a liberal support, an active sympathy and it will instantly respond to such manifestations. Let an editor feel that his efforts are appreciated and he is the most responsive being on earth; his paper a part of himself he is as sensitive to praise or censure as a doating father.

Nothing can supply the place of the home paper. It is the mirror in which the town and neighborhood news is reflected; in the social, political and religious circle where printed it fills a place where no other paper can. When a need for economy compels the curtailment of your newspaper list, strike off every other one, before you say to the publisher of your home journal, "stop my paper."

The man who does not read the advertisements in his home paper, can never be said to be well posted. The advertisements indicate not only the business enterprise of the place in which they are published, but the enterprise of the advertiser. When you see a man who advertises liberally, you may be certain of finding a good stock of goods in his store, that he keeps up with the market, and sells cheaper than those who do not advertise. If you want good bargains always patronize those who avail themselves of the advantages afforded through the advertising columns of the home paper.

THE DOCTOR.—Everybody knows the doctor; a very important person he is to us all. What could we do without him? He brings us into this world, and tries to keep us as long in it as he can, and as long as our bodies can hold together; and he is with us at that strange and last hour, which will come to us all, when we must leave this world and go to the next. When we are well we perhaps think little about the doctor, or we have our small jokes at him and his drugs, but let anything go wrong with our bodies, that wonderful tabernacle in which our souls dwell—let any of its wheels go wrong—then off we fly to him. If the mother thinks her husband or child dying, how she runs to him and urges him with her tears! how she watches his face, and follows his searching eye as he examines the dear sufferer; how she wonders what he thinks! what would she give to know what he knows! how she waits for his visit! how a cheerful word from him makes her heart leap with joy, and gives her spirit and strength to watch over the bed of distress! Her whole soul goes to him in unspeakable gratitude when brings back to her from the power of the grave her husband or darling child. The doctor knows many of our secrets, of our sorrows, which no one else knows; some of our sins, perhaps, which the great God alone knows. How many lives and hearts he carries in his heart and hands! So you see he is a very important person, the doctor, and we should do our best to make the most of him, and do our duty to him and to ourselves.

VARNISH FOR SHOES.—It is a bad plan to grease the upper leather of shoes for the purpose of keeping them soft; it rots the leather, and admits the dampness more readily. It is better to make a varnish thus:

Put a half pound of gum shellac, broken up in small pieces, in a quart bottle or jug, cover it with alcohol, cork it tight and put it on a shelf in a warm place; shake it well several times a day, then add a piece of gum camphor, as large as a hen's egg; shake it well, and in a few hours shake it again, add one ounce of lamp black; if the alcohol is good, it will all be dissolved in three days, then shake and use. If it gets too thick, add alcohol—pour out two or three spoonfuls in a saucer, and apply with a small paint-brush. If the materials were all good, it will dry in about five minutes, and it will be removed only by wearing it off, giving it a gloss almost equal to patent leather.

The advantage of this preparation above others is, it does not strike into the leather and make it hard, but remains on the surface, and yet extends the water almost perfectly.

This same preparation is admirable for harness, and does not soil when touched, as lampblack preparations do. [Hall's Journal of Health.

THERE is no man more independent than the owner of a well cultivated farm. He is less beholden to popular sentiment than any other calling. He has always a sure support before him without consulting the opinions or relying upon the custom of any one. There is a constant market for all the surplus he can produce, and he obtains for it the current prices without any one demanding of him to know of him his religious or political faith.

Go to strangers for charity, acquaintances for advice, and relatives for nothing—and you will always have a supply of something.

Weddings in Paris, like the funerals, are to be conducted by an authorized society.

Acquisition of Russian America.

It has been announced by telegraph that the President communicated to the Senate, on Saturday, a treaty with Russia, by which the latter power cedes to the United States all her territories in North America for seven million dollars.

The N. Y. Herald, of Sunday making the announcement, says:

Although a price is set upon the territory thus surrendered, it is in fact merely nominal, the value of the fisheries and the fur trade alone to our enterprising people being vastly in excess of the sum agreed upon as the purchase money. The treaty is an evidence of the close and friendly relations existing between the two great powers, and evinces the concurrence of the Russian Government in the policy which denies to European monarchies the right to build up kingdoms and dominions on the American continent.

With Russian America in our possession, it will need but the annexation or absorption of British Columbia and Vancouver's Island to give us the whole of the Pacific coast North of Mexico as our own; and in one way or other this result is certain to be accomplished. We cannot consent that our territory on the Pacific shall be broken between Washington Territory and Russian America, when the latter is fairly in our possession. It will be well for England if she is discreet enough to profit by the example of Russia, and to withdraw gracefully from a continent where her institutions are out of place and where her intrigues can only bring trouble upon her colonies and humiliation to her Government at home.

The acquisition of the new territory is of especial importance at the present time, when the trade of the United States with China and Japan is being so satisfactorily developed.

The Baltimore Sun comments as follows:

The whole area is about 380,000 square miles, but the strip along the coast from the 54th to the 60th degree of latitude is only from twenty to sixty miles broad, yet it cuts out perhaps one half of the British territory of Columbia from the sea, the Russian line extending some 400 miles, and ending at Portland Inlet. The greater portion of the territory lies between the 142d and 160th degree of longitude, and the 60 and 71st degree of latitude. Portland Inlet is in about the same parallel as the most Northwardly portion of Canada. On the North, Russian America is bounded by Behring's Straits and the Arctic Ocean. The population is now estimated at about 70,000, of which some 40,000 to 50,000 are Indians and Esquimaux, the remainder being Russian, Creoles, Kodiaks, &c. The principal settlements are New Archangel, said to contain 1,000 inhabitants, on the island of Basanow or Sitka. The other chief islands are Prince of Wales, Kodiak, Nunvak and St. Lawrence, forming with numerous others, the Aleutian Archipelago. There are also the settlements of Michaelovsk on Norton Sound, Souwaff on Kiviack River, Fort St. Nicholas on Aliaska River, St. George Factory on Pribylov Island, and a factory on St. Paul Island. A great portion of the country, however, may be considered uninhabitable, but the Southern and coast portions of it are considered valuable for the fur trade and fisheries. It will afford us commercial advantages upon the Pacific, and a strategic position in a naval sense, which may be made available for many purposes. It will also give us possession of a large extent of country through which the overland telegraph is carried.

If this treaty is ratified, as most probably it will be, the British authorities will be sandwiched in British Columbia, by the possessions of the United States on the North and on the South of them. Hence the announcement of the negotiation of this treaty is said to have caused a lively sensation in Washington. What may be its ultimate effects on British power in the extreme Northern region in question is an interesting subject for speculation. The thought naturally suggests itself that it may lead to further acquisitions there, on the part of the United States, in time, through similar peaceful negotiations with Great Britain—the interest and convenience of both parties mutually working to that end. It is suggested that Russia cedes her American territory for the same reasons that induced Napoleon to sell Louisiana. That is, having designs in Europe, in the event of a war, she would probably lose this territory. But, apart from that, the cession of the United States at this time is the fruit, in part, of the extremely friendly relations which have been maintained between our own and the Government of the Czar.

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