

THE GREENVILLE ENTERPRISE.

Devoted to News, Politics, Intelligence, and the Improvement of the State and Country.

JOHN C. & EDWARD BAILEY, PRORS.

GREENVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA, DECEMBER 7, 1870.

VOLUME XVII—NO. 29.

G. F. TOWNES, EDITOR.
J. C. BAILEY, ASSOCIATE

Subscription Two Dollars per annum.
Advertisements inserted at the rate of one dollar per square of twelve Minton lines (this sized type) or less for the first insertion, fifty cents each for the second and third insertions, and twenty-five cents for subsequent insertions. Yearly contracts will be made.
All advertisements must have the number of insertions marked on them, or they will be inserted till ordered out, and charged for. Unless ordered otherwise, advertisements will invariably be "displayed."
Obituary notices, and all matters pertaining to the health of any one, are regarded as advertisements.

An Abstract of the Governor's Message.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and of the House of Representatives.—In transmitting my Annual Message to the General Assembly, I take pleasure in congratulating you upon the gratifying evidences of material progress and improvement surrounding us, and the general indications of the prevalence of peace and harmony within the State. Health and prosperity have generally prevailed during the past year, the earth has borne a most bounteous harvest, and I am happy to say that, with but few exceptions, personal and political animosities, the eradication of which is necessarily the work of time, are being gradually ameliorated, and a very general desire is manifested, especially among the more thoughtful and responsible, to obliterate old animosities, and, by co-operation and harmony, to manifest the power of a united people in a united purpose to give their State prominence and themselves respectability.

The following statement exhibits the indebtedness and assets of the State, October 31, 1870:

Funded debt of the State, October 31, 1870	\$7,665,908 98
Assets held by the State on that date	2,290,700 00

For a full and detailed statement of the financial condition of the State, I would respectfully refer you to the reports of the Comptroller and Treasurer.

STATE DEPARTMENT.
The report of the Secretary of State presents an epitome of the labors of his department for the current year, and gives a lively idea of the amount of labor transacted in the Executive Department. In addition to the usual amount of work, the Secretary, in his present report, has prepared a careful compilation of all the election returns in tabular form, presenting the names of all the parties voted for, and the number of votes they received.

THE PENITENTIARY.
The report of the Commissioners of the Penitentiary presents the affairs of that institution in a highly favorable aspect, and it is fully borne out by the Annual Report of the Superintendent which accompanies it.

Since his last annual report, the Superintendent has received in the institution . . . 280
Inmates at that date . . . 295

Whole number during year 575

Of which number there have been discharged by expiration of sentence	203
Pardoned	28
Died	24
Escaped	6
Insane	1

259

Leaving a balance of 316 in confinement, of which 309 are males and 7 females. Such are enumerated as pardoned mainly consisted of those whose terms were about to expire, and who were recommended for their good behavior by the Superintendent. By anticipating the expiration of their sentence, the criminal generally avoids the deprivation of his civil rights, many of which would be forfeited by their consummation. The effect of this leniency is stated by the Superintendent as being most salutary in promoting good behavior among the convicts, and enabling him, from day to day, to designate large numbers of the convicts for work as laborers, teamsters and mechanics, without the presence of a guard, outside the enclosure of the prison, and not one has betrayed the confidence thus reposed in them. The Superintendent makes a variety of suggestions for the extension and improvement of the institution, which are respectfully commended to your favorable consideration.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

The report of the Commissioner of Agricultural Statistics contains much valuable information in relation to the soil and productions of the State, embracing the various crops and modes of cultivation, the value of the numerous fertili-

zers, the culture of fruits, and of the grape, and the formation of roads.

I recommend that a liberal appropriation be made to be distributed in premiums as prizes for excellence in agriculture and the mechanic arts among the several counties and the State Fair at Columbia, with the understanding that an equal amount from private sources, be raised for the same purpose by the State Fair and county fairs, respectively.

PHOSPHATES.

Attention is called to the elaborate and suggestive report of Professor Charles U. Shepard, Jr., Inspector of Guano and Fertilizers. It presents in a most forcible aspect the magnitude and importance of this new field of enterprise and industry, its rapid growth and probable extension. In this connection, your attention may be usefully given to the law of last session, granting to certain parties therein named the right to dig and mine in the navigable streams of the State for Phosphate. The receipts thus far to the State from that Company have been nineteen hundred and eighty-nine (\$1,989) dollars. In my judgment, further legislation is imperatively required to protect the interests of the State in this matter. It is believed that with a moderately efficient administration of the affairs of this valuable property, a sum may be realized to the Treasury sufficient to pay the interest on the debt of the State, or its equivalent. The Constitution provides for a uniform and equal rate of assessment and taxation, and that only the proceeds of mines and mining claims shall be assessed. The inquiry may be suggested, whether the present mode of assessing the Phosphate lands is the most advantageous to the State, and equitable to the tax-payer, and whether some change is not demanded.

THE LAND COMMISSION.

Was, undoubtedly, one of the wisest and most beneficent projects of the State; but, from the odium which has been brought upon it by charges, freely made, of speculation, and personal purposes in its administration, the results have not been commensurate with the sagacity and philanthropy of its objects. About \$600,000 have been expended, and thousands of acres of land have been purchased, but up to this time only a comparatively small portion of the land has been sold to actual settlers; and the tardiness of the Commission should be a subject of investigation by the Legislature. This investigation should be thorough and searching, by intelligent and honest men, who should examine fairly and fearlessly into alleged abuses, which have excited widespread comment and denunciation. Desiring to investigate these alleged abuses myself, I applied to an eminent law firm, in this city, but was informed that, owing to the imperfect legislation which characterized the Act, my power over the matter was very limited and questionable. Whatever abuses have characterized this agency and paralyzed its usefulness, are mainly traceable to its organization, by which its authority was delegated to five Commissioners, and by its divided responsibility, in constituting any three of them, whose assent, obtained either individually or in the aggregate, a quorum to decide all questions brought before them. I will make no recommendation upon the subject of modifying these provisions, but would respectfully ask that the Executive be relieved from his share of the control and responsibility of the management of its affairs, of which he is entitled, under the law, to one-fifth, while, in public estimation, he is held responsible for all the faults and abuses connected with its entire supervision. He would take the liberty, however, of suggesting the entire separation of the Commissioner from politics, and restricting him to the direction of its legitimate operations. Your attention is called to the fact, that from the money already received for the lands sold, as well as those which are to be sold hereafter, there is no provision made for its safe keeping, other than the personal responsibility of the Commissioner, who has them under his exclusive charge. Provisions should also be made for their deposit in some safe and responsible institution, or they should be used for the purpose of the redemption of the bonds issued for the purchase of lands.

THE STATE CONSTABULARY.

The Report of the Chief Constable presents a full and satisfactory account of the proceedings and expenditures of the body under his control during the past year. Captain Hubbard, in the

discharge of his responsible and unpleasant duties, has acquitted himself creditably and efficiently. Strong hopes were entertained that, after the expiration of the late heated political contest, it would have been deemed advisable to dispense entirely with the services of this force, and orders had been given looking to that result on the first of November, but the unfortunate and disgraceful occurrences recently in the Counties of Laurens, Union, Spartanburg and Newberry, in which outrages were perpetrated, and valuable lives sacrificed, have compelled the postponement of that desirable result. Recent indications, however, encourage the hope that the postponement will be but temporary, and that the police duties of the State will soon revert to the local authorities. Up to this time no arrests have been made of the authors and participators in the recent murders and outrages, and having thus long waited on the local authorities in vain, active measures are now in progress for the arrest of the criminals.

TRIAL JUSTICES.

Owing to the existing prejudices, and the difficulties of obtaining impartial decisions in litigated cases, the Executive has, unfortunately, been thrown almost exclusively upon the members of one political party for his choice of Trial Justices, and, in many cases, persons without the requisite qualification have been recommended. It is very important that this evil be corrected, and we may reasonably hope that in future a wider field may be opened to select from, among such of our citizens as are distinguished for their intelligence, impartiality, and love of justice.—On a prompt, equitable and economical administration of the laws, depend much of the peace and harmony of the community, by the obliteration of causes of discord and the establishment of friendly relations between individuals.—But essential modifications are necessary in the existing administration of justice. Complaints are prevalent that in many cases a spirit of litigation is promoted and stimulated with a view solely to personal acquisition; and it is asserted that not only individuals appearing before these magistrates are charged extravagant fees, but there is too much reason to believe that in many cases the costs have been not only charged to the parties, but, in addition, have been charged and collected from the State. A correction of these abuses is loudly demanded. There should be, also, an essential modification of the amount of costs permitted to be charged, and the State thoroughly protected against the abuses of unprincipled men holding these positions. The extravagance of the costs at present, in cases before a Trial Justice, are, in many instances, a denial of justice, as, in most of the cases taken before these minor courts, they are greater in amount than the sum in litigation. The powers and the duty of the magistrate should be well defined, and the severest penalties imposed for their violation. None should be held more rigidly amenable to the law than those who are chosen to administer it.—I would here remark that I must necessarily depend very much upon the members of the Legislature for the character and fitness of Trial Justices, and I am disposed to consider education as an essential element among them.—This would not only be proper in itself, but would afford an additional stimulus to its acquisition.—By making a knowledge of the elementary branches an indispensable requisite to appointment for office, a higher grade of service would be secured, as well as a more efficient performance of it.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

I would direct your attention to the laws defining the powers and duties of County Commissioners, and their perversions and abuses. From the frequent complaints against some of the Boards, it would be imagined that they were devoted more to private acquisition than the faithful discharge of a public trust. In neighboring States the office of County Commissioner is looked upon more as an honorary station, bestowed as a mark of confidence and trust in the judgment and business capacity of the individual, rather than as a position of pecuniary emolument, and, except in the neighborhood of large cities, the compensation is but trivial, seldom amounting to more than from fifty to a hundred dollars per annum.—Stringent laws are required for the prevention and punishment of abuses, which will restrict expenditures within legitimate bounds, forbid all participation, direct or indirect, in contracts, for which

proposals should be invariably advertised, restricting the amount of County orders issued, constituting the County Auditor the permanent Clerk of the Board, by whom all orders should be signed and issued.

JURIES.

The attention of the last General Assembly was called to the necessity of a change in the system of selecting juries. As at present conducted it is liable to be and is perverted to great abuse, on account of the character of the persons placed upon them. It is highly important that the jury-box should be placed beyond the reach of political influence or prostituted to the purposes of men who are themselves guilty of crime. It should be filled with our best and most reliable citizens. The appointment of a Commissioner of Juries has been tried in some of our sister States, and has been found to work admirably.

THE BLUE RIDGE RAILROAD.

I regret to inform you that but little progress has been recently made upon the Blue Ridge Railroad. The liberal policy pursued by the Legislature was obstructed by parties, prompted by personal aggrandizement and political prejudices, entering into combination to throw obstacles in the way of negotiating the bonds, which prevented their sale at the time, and before these difficulties were overcome and rendered their sale impracticable. I have no recommendations to make on the subject, as all the laws necessary are in existence, and will, therefore, refer you to the annual report of the President of the Road for all the necessary information to an understanding of the details. It is extremely unfortunate that personal ambition or political rancor should be permitted to delay or interfere with the progress and completion of a work of such vital and transcendent importance to the prosperity of the State and its chief commercial city.

EMIGRATION AND LABOR.

While I am willing and anxious, by all legitimate means, to encourage and promote emigration to this State of all peoples, who are homogeneous in customs and usages with our own, that are willing to labor, as well as those who will bring into it skill and capital, I cannot forego the expression of my opinion that the passage and enforcement of stringent laws for the protection of life and property, and the free and unrestricted expression of political opinions, is all that is necessary to accomplish that purpose in a State that presents so many attractions and advantages to the emigrant and capitalist as ours.

LABOR AND CAPITAL.

There has been much discussion upon the alleged scarcity of labor, and a variety of schemes has been suggested for its alleviation; but thus far without practical result.—The importation of foreigners, either Christian or Pagan, can work but an inconsiderable influence, as these are as keenly alive to the facilities of improving their condition as the native whom they attempt to supplant, and will dispose of their services to those who will pay the highest prices for them. My own impression is, that the present labor of the country, "native and to the man born," furnishes the most economical, the most skillful, and the most efficient system of labor for the South, and cannot advantageously be substituted by any other. A true appreciation of the mutual dependency of capital and labor, and a disposition to arrange amicably and equitably, terms of agreement between them, would go far to reconcile existing difficulties, and remove a fruitful cause of dissension and irritation among our own people. Inducements must also be held out by which the ranks of the productive class may be largely recruited from those who are non-producers, and whose complaint is that they can "get nothing to do," and also by grants of lands to tenants in fee, the payments, properly secured, running over a long series of years, to those who may settle in families.

LANDLORD AND TENANT.

Attention is called to the necessity of a cheap and speedy remedy by which the owners of property may repossess themselves of it by a summary magisterial process. While honest poverty is deserving of our sympathy and entitled to all legitimate protection, yet there is too much reason to believe that there are cases in which the law is perverted, which by their vexatious results compel landlords to enhance their rents, and militate against the interests of the public at large.

APPRENTICES.

The attention of the last General Assembly was called to the necessity and importance of a law to regulate and define the relations and obligations of employer and apprentice. An intelligent and industrious workman has within himself the elements of independence and respectability. His art is his capital; his labor is always and everywhere in demand. As illustrating the effect of idleness as the source of crime, it is stated in the Report of the Prison Association, lately issued, that of fourteen thousand five hundred and ninety-six prisoners confined in the Penitentiaries of thirty States, in 1870, more than ten thousand of that number, or over seventy per cent., had never learned a trade. This pregnant fact conveys a lesson of profound interest to those who have in charge the training of boys and girls for the active duties of life. Framing such a law as is suggested, the ampler security should be provided that the apprentice be protected from cruelty and injustice, and that he should receive an adequate amount of education.

PRESERVATION OF GAME, AND PROPAGATION OF FISH.

Many of the States of the Union have enacted laws for the preservation of game, by the prohibition of killing of them during the breeding season. As the wanton and indiscriminate shooting of birds and game animals during the breeding season must result gradually in their extinction, and to the encouragement and multiplication of myriads of destructive insects, to the great injury and destruction of vegetation and the crops, I would call your attention to the matter as worthy of your consideration. In this connection, I would also recommend the protection and encouragement of artificial fish breeding, by protecting the owners of fish-ponds from trespasses and depredations. A law was passed by the last General Assembly, authorizing the appointment of eight Fish Commissioners, one for each Judicial Circuit, and defining the duties thereof. These appointments were not made, for the following reasons: It was found that competent men could not be procured for the salary authorized to be paid, and no greater results would have been attained by the selection of incompetent men than without any. It was thought best to leave the whole subject for additional legislation, in the hope that it would conform to the practice prevailing in those States which have had most experience and success in fish culture, by appointing one person experienced in the business, and known as Fish Commissioner. Mr. Seth Greene, who has been so prominently connected with the artificial propagation of migratory fish, has been, during the past summer, employed by the State of New York, in restocking the Hudson River with shad, and has been hatching from one hundred thousand to one hundred and fifty thousand daily. He states, in a published communication, that he can satisfy any person with common sense that all the rivers on the coast can be stocked with shad, so as to make them equally plentiful with the olden time.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Gentlemen of the General Assembly, taxation is the vital power of all Governments, and I invoke your serious attention to the necessity of a strict economy in expenditure, so that no more taxes be levied than is consistent with an efficient administration of the Government. Notwithstanding the constitutional provision for a uniform and equal rate of assessment and taxation, the taxes on real and personal property have become onerous, while railroads and other important interests are virtually exempt. There is much room for retrenchment in the salary of County officers, and especially in that of School and County Commissioners, whose compensation is greatly disproportionate to the trifling amount of duty performed by them.

Having thus submitted to you the condition of the State, and made those recommendations as to your legislation which seemed to me judicious, I might, perhaps, properly conclude this Message.—But I cannot refrain from saying what I feel deeply. I am conscious that I have been re-elected by a large majority of the citizens of this State. A majority so large as to secure my administration against any opposition of practical consequence, and I trust that my conduct in the future, as in the past, will show how thoroughly I recognize the confidence which has been vouchsafed to me.

But I cannot refuse to recognize the fact that a large body of those in whose hands the wealth, the influence and the education of the State has in former times been entirely placed, and in whose hands, to a very considerable extent, they are still placed, have been opposed to the party of which I am the chosen representative, and are to-day apprehensive of the results of my administration. As far as I am individually concerned, while I wish it were otherwise, I will bear with patience the denunciation that I know proceeds from an entire misconception of my acts, my thoughts and my feelings. But, if I know myself, that which I desire above all things is the restoration of harmony to the disturbed opinion of this State, the recognition by all classes in the State of their mutual dependence and their common interest; and if I could close my term of office knowing that my efforts had been successful in making all men feel once more that they have a common interest in the reputation and prosperity of the State, I should rest content with myself, and thankful to the God of Peace, who used me as his instrument. I know how difficult this will be; but, in conclusion, I will say that I will pledge myself to every legitimate effort for the accomplishment of this desirable result, and will hail as the best friend of the State and my administration, every and any man, supporter or antagonist, who will aid me in any way to compass this perfect work of Peace.

ROBERT K. SCOTT,
Governor.

Columbia, Nov. 28, 1870.

Ought Chloroform to Succeed the Gallows?

We are among those who, after long observation of the infliction of the death penalty for murder, and much thoughtful deliberation on the causes and consequences of crime, are yet unable to see how capital punishment can be abolished with safety to the community at large. Of course in this age of the world, no intelligent man will attempt to justify the public taking of life on the ground of revenge, or even on the ground of punishment as it was understood by our unenlightened ancestors, but only on the ground that survivors will be unsafe if he who has taken life is permitted to live. This is the only theory on which capital punishment can possibly be justified.

But, if we make this the point of departure, we can hardly arrive at the gallows, as that institution now exists. A hanging is now made, in many of the States, mere a show—a ghastly exhibition where depraved men and women gather to witness a deed which ministers excitement to their basest passions—an arena of bloodshed which honest men and pure women shun, and where thieves howl for vengeance and prostitutes weep maudlin tears of sympathy and are happy in their wretchedness. Worse than this—it is a place where awkward sheriffs often hang their victims with twine and drop them clumsily to the ground, grope after them again, and drag them back screaming with terror to the scaffold, and hang them over again, while the heathenish mob below scream with pity and rage.

The justice of these observations must be obvious enough to any body who is familiar with the average executions that have taken place in this country within a year—executions of which the recent case of mangling in Missouri was not, by any means, the worst. We call the reader's attention to the hanging of four criminals in Maryland the other day. We cannot imagine anything more barbarous occurring under the shadows of statute law in an enlightened country. The four were launched from the drop at once. Two of the ropes broke, and two culprits were precipitated to the ground. The other two writhed in anguish for a quarter of an hour, their necks not being broken by the fall; and all this time the two survivors were left on the ground, wailing and praying for mercy. Then the two dead were brutally cut down and dropped like slaughtered sheep at the feet of the affrighted living, after which the latter were dragged back and hung again amid the yells and curses of the mob, for whom the spectacle was intended as "a lesson."

We must have an end of such scenes. The dignity of law, and the safety of public morals, require it. And that there may be an end quickly, we suggest that executions may hereafter take place in close buildings, without the presence of the promiscuous public, and that the disgusting scaffold be superseded by electricity or chloroform.—The forfeited life of the culprit can be quietly taken by the authorized officers of the State by the sudden touch of the pole of a charged battery, or he can be instantly lulled to a sleep that knows no waking, by a breath of anaesthesia.

Is not this method more in accordance with the humane purposes of this progressive century? and will it not prove equally efficient as a shield of public safety? If a human life be a constant menace to the Commonwealth, let it be taken by the hand of the Commonwealth; but the majesty of law is shaken, and human life loses its sacredness, when the solemn act is degraded to a murder, and surrounded with the beastly howlings of the Ku Klux Klan.—Chicago Post.

CHANGE OF FRENCH RULERS.—

Louis XVI. was executed in 1793; and his son the Dauphin, after barbarous usage, died in 1795.—Napoleon I. had two abdications and two exiles. His son died in Austria, and never attained the imperial sceptre. Louis XVIII., who came next, was an exile for twenty years; was restored to the throne by the bayonets of Europe; was chased off it by Napoleon, driven into exile, but was again put back by the military forces of the Continent. He died after a reign of nine years. His brother, Charles X., whose youth had been spent in exile, was driven from the throne by the revolution of 1830, and died far from his native land. His successor, Louis Philippe, whose father had been executed in 1793, was in turn driven from the kingdom, when an old man, after a prosperous reign of eighteen years. His successor was Louis Napoleon. Of all the sovereigns of France since 1793, he has had the longest reign, as President and Emperor. Thus they compare: Louis XVI., 18 years; Napoleon I., 15 years; Louis XVIII., 9 years; Charles X., 6 years; Louis Philippe, 18 years; Louis Napoleon, 22 years.

THE SOUTH.—Don Piatt writes to the Cincinnati Commercial:

The wonderful energy exhibited by the Southern people in struggling up from the utter ruin that followed the late civil war is one of the marvels of the day. While contending against the blundering, unjust acts of reconstruction, originating in hate, and continued through greed, that deprived them of a voice and vote in laws now involving the business interests of the entire country, the people have struggled manfully and with success, to a certain extent, to restore the national prosperity of their region. In this no aid whatever has been given by the General Government. On the contrary, its acts have been aggressive to the last extent, and it is no exaggeration to say that the Government at Washington has wrought more injury to the South since the war, than it was able to effect during the conflict of arms. "It is the strangest folly that ever affected a blind people."

DUELING.—We place before our "young bloods," for their consideration, an extract from that sterling paper, the Louisville Courier-Journal, on dueling. Read it:

"In this age a bully's denunciation can fix no lasting stigma. The war proved personal courage to be a common heritage to our race, and that none stood the test so poorly as the duelist and the bully. No man now regards the acceptance of a challenge as a proof of courage. On the contrary, the tendency is to regard it as an act of cowardly deference to the standard of mock chivalry, set up by a class who are wanting in genuine courage and real manliness."

CHICAGO has a hotel with a patent heat indicator running from every room to the office, so the clerk can tell at a glance how hot it is in any room in the house.—They had a woman's rights meeting in one of the parlors the other day, when all of a sudden the indicator said "red hot," and the fireman had a hose in that parlour in twenty-eight seconds and put 'em out.

The Kingstree Star says a negro was out hunting "opossums" a few nights ago, in the lower part of that district, on the Santee River, when his dog treed two bears, the mother and her cub. They were both shot and killed.—These animals are more numerous in this section than they have been for a number of years.

Bron, the philosopher, once told a miser, "You do not possess your wealth, but your wealth possesses you."