

# THE GREENVILLE ENTERPRISE.

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

JOHN C. & EDWARD BAILEY, PRO'RS.

GREENVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA, DECEMBER 14, 1870.

VOLUME XVII—NO. 30.

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 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 inuring to the benefit of any one, are regarded as Advertisements.

## Secular Poetry.

**Be of Good Cheer, Pilgrim!**  
Pilgrim, is thy journey drear?  
Are its lights extinct forever?  
Still suppress that rising tear?  
God forsakes the righteous, never.

Storms may gather o'er thy path,  
All the ills of life may sever;  
Still, amid the fearful sea,  
God forsakes the righteous, never.  
Pain may rack thy wasting form,  
Wealth desert thy couch forever—  
Faith still burns in deathless flame,  
God forsakes the righteous, never.

## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,  
Dec. 5th, 1870.

To the Senate and House of Representatives—A year of peace and general prosperity to this nation has passed since the last assembling of Congress. We have, through a kind Providence, been blessed with abundant crops, and have been spared from complications and war with foreign nations. In our midst, comparative harmony has been restored. It is to be regretted, however, that a free exercise of the elective franchise has, by violence and intimidation, been denied to citizens, in exceptional cases, in several of the States lately in rebellion, and the verdict of the people has thereby been reversed.

The States of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas have been restored to representation in our national councils. Georgia, the only State now without representation, may confidently be expected to take her place there also, at the beginning of the new year; and then, let us hope, will be completed the work of reconstruction. With an acquiescence on the part of the whole people in the national obligation to pay the public debt, created as the price of our union, the pensions to our disabled soldiers and sailors, and their widows and orphans, and in the changes to the constitution, which have been made necessary by a great rebellion, there is no reason why we should not advance in material happiness as no other nation ever did after so protracted and devastating a war.

[Here follows a discussion of foreign matters, which gives no new information, but is a statement of facts already familiar to the country. The President notices the fact, that our Government was applied to by the French authorities to unite with the European powers in the interest of peace, and says this was declined, but our Government is ready at any time to interpose, separately, friendly offices to effect it; that European alliances have always been avoided in the United States.]

During the last session of Congress, a treaty for the annexation of the Republic of San Domingo to the United States, failed to receive the requisite two-thirds vote of the Senate. I was thoroughly convinced then, that the best interest of this country commercially and materially demanded its ratification. Time has only confirmed me in this view. I now firmly believe that the moment it is known, that the United States have entirely abandoned the project of accepting, as a part of its territory, the Island of San Domingo, a free port will be negotiated for by European nations in the bay of Samand. A large commercial city will spring up, to which we will be tributary without receiving corresponding benefits, and then will be seen the folly of our rejecting so great a prize. The government of San Domingo has voluntarily sought this annexation. It is a weak power, numbering probably less than one hundred and twenty thousand souls, and yet possessing one of the richest territories under the sun—capable of supporting a population of ten millions of people in luxury. The people of San Domingo are not capable of maintaining themselves in their present condition, and must look for outside support. They yearn for the protection of our free institutions and laws, our progress and civilization. Shall we refuse them?—The acquisition of San Domingo is desirable, because of its geographical position. It commands

the entrance to the Caribbean Sea, and Isthmus transit of commerce. It possesses the richest soil, best and most capacious harbors, most salubrious climate, and valuable products of the forest, mine and soil of any of the West India Islands. Its possession by us will, in a few years, build up a coastwise commerce of immense magnitude, which will go far towards restoring to us our lost merchant marine. It will give to us those articles which we consume so largely, and do not produce; thus equalizing our exports and imports. In case of a foreign war, it will give us command of all the islands referred to, and thus prevent an enemy from ever again possessing himself of a rendezvous upon our very coast.

At present, our coast trade between the States bordering on the Atlantic, and those bordering on the Gulf of Mexico, is cut in two by the Bahama and the Antilles. Twice we must, as it were, pass through foreign countries to get by sea from Georgia to the west coast of Florida. San Domingo, with a stable government, under which her immense resources can be developed, will give remunerative wages to tens of thousands of laborers not now upon the island. This labor will take advantage of every available means of transportation to abandon the adjacent islands and seek the blessings of freedom and its sequene, each inhabitant receiving the reward of his own labor. Porto Rico and Cuba will have to abolish slavery as a measure of self-preservation to retain their laborers. San Domingo will become a large consumer of the products of northern farmers and manufacturers.—The cheap rate at which her citizens can be furnished with food, tools and machinery, will make it necessary that contiguous islands should have the same advantages, in order to compete in the production of sugar, coffee, tobacco, tropical fruits, &c. This will open to us a still wider market for our products. The production of our own supply of these articles will cut off more than one hundred millions of our annual imports, besides largely increasing our exports. With such a picture it is easy to see how our large debt abroad is ultimately to be extinguished. With a balance of trade against us, including interest on bonds held by foreigners, and money spent by our citizens traveling in foreign lands, equal to the entire yield of the precious metals in this country, it is not easy to see how this result is to be otherwise accomplished.

The acquisition of San Domingo is an adherence to the Monroe doctrine. It is a measure of national protection. It is asserting our just claim to a controlling influence over the great commercial traffic soon to flow from West to East by way of the Isthmus of Darien; it is to build up our merchant marine; it is to furnish new markets for the products of our farms, shops, and manufactories; it is to make slavery insupportable in Cuba and Porto Rico, at once, and ultimately so in Brazil; it is to settle the unhappy condition of Cuba, and end exterminating conflict; it is to provide honest means of paying our honest debts, without overtaxing the people; it is to furnish our citizens with the necessities of every day life, at cheaper rates than ever before; and it is, in fine, a rapid stride towards that greatness which the intelligence, industry and enterprise of the citizens of the United States entitles this country to assume among nations. In view of the importance of this question, I earnestly urge upon Congress early action, expressive of its views as to the best means of acquiring San Domingo. My suggestion is, that by joint resolution of the two Houses of Congress, the Executive be authorized to appoint a commission to negotiate a treaty with the authorities of San Domingo for the acquisition of that Island, and that an appropriation be made to defray the expenses of such commission. The question may then be determined, either by the action of the Senate upon the treaty, or the joint action of the two Houses of Congress upon a resolution of annexation, as in the case of the acquisition of Texas. So convinced am I of the advantages to flow from the acquisition of San Domingo, and of the great disadvantages—I might almost say calamities—to follow from non-acquisition, that I believe the subject has only to be investigated to be approved of. It is to be regretted that our representations in regard to the injurious effects, especially upon the revenue of the United States, of the policy of the Mexican Government in exempt-

ing from impost duties a large tract of its territory on our borders, have not only been fruitless, but that it is even proposed in that country to extend the limits within which the privilege averted to has been enjoyed. The expediency of taking into your serious consideration proper measures for countervailing the policy referred to will, it is presumed, engage your earnest attention. It is the obvious interest, especially of the neighboring nations, to provide against impunity to those who may have committed high crimes within their borders, and who may have sought refuge abroad. For this purpose extradition treaties have been concluded with several of the Central American Republics, and others are in progress.

I regret to say that no conclusion has been reached for the adjustment of the claims against Great Britain, growing out of the course adopted by that Government during the rebellion.—The Cabinet of London, so far as its views have been expressed, does not appear to be willing to concede that Her Majesty's Government was guilty of any negligence, or did, or permitted any act during the war by which the United States has just cause of complaint. Our firm and unalterable conviction are decidedly the reverse. I, therefore, recommend Congress to authorize the appointment of a commission to take proof of amounts and the ownership of these several claims, on notice to the representative of Her Majesty at Washington, and that authority be given for the settlement of these claims, by the United States, so that the Government shall have the ownership of the private claims, as well as the responsible control of all the demands against Great Britain. It cannot be necessary to add that Her Majesty's Government shall entertain a desire for a full and friendly adjustment of these claims, the United States will enter upon their consideration with an earnest desire for a conclusion consistent with the honor and dignity of both nations.

[The President discusses the entanglement growing out of the Fishing Treaties with England.—He dwells upon the importance of securing the free navigation to the United States of the St. Lawrence River, and thinks Great Britain may be induced to abandon her exclusive claim to the navigation of that river.]

Our depressed commerce is a subject to which I called your special attention at the last session, and suggested that we will in the future have to look more to the countries South of us, and to China and Japan for its revival. Our representatives to all these Governments have exerted their influence to encourage trade between the United States and the countries to which they are accredited; but the fact is that the carrying is done almost entirely in foreign bottoms, and while this state of affairs exists, we cannot control our due share of the commerce of the world. That between the Pacific States and China and Japan is about all the carrying trade now conducted in American vessels. I would recommend a liberal policy toward that line of American steamers—one that will insure its success, and even increased usefulness. The cost of building iron vessels, the only ones that can compete with foreign ships in the carrying trade, is so much greater in the United States than in foreign countries that, without some assistance from the Government, they cannot be successfully built here. There will be several propositions laid before Congress, in the course of the present session, looking to a remedy for this evil. Even if it should be at some cost to the national treasury, I hope such encouragement will be given as will secure American shipping on the high seas, and ship building at home.

The condition of the archives at the Department of State, calls for the early action of Congress. The building now rented by that Department is a frail structure at an inconvenient distance from the Executive Mansion, and from the other Departments; it is ill adapted to the purpose for which it is used; has not the capacity to accommodate the archives, and is not fire proof. Its remote situation, its slender construction, and the absence of a supply of water in the neighborhood, leaves but little hope of safety, for either the building or its contents, in case of the accident of a fire. Its destruction would involve the loss of the rolls containing the original Acts and Resolutions of Congress; of the historic records of the Revolution, and of the Confederation; of the whole series of diplomatic and consular archives since the adoption of the Constitution, and of the

many other valuable records and papers left with that Department when it was the principal depository of the governmental archives. I recommend an appropriation for the construction of a building for the Department of State. I recommend to your consideration the propriety of transferring to the Department of the Interior, to which they seem more appropriately to belong, all powers and duties in relation to the Territories, with which the Department of State is now charged by law or usage; and from the Interior Department, to the War Department of the Pension Bureau, so far as it regulates the payment of soldiers' pensions. I would further recommend that the payment of naval pensions be transferred to one of the Bureaus of the Navy Department.

The estimates for the expenses of the Government for the next fiscal year are \$18,244,346.01 less than for the current one, but exceed the appropriations for the present year for the same items \$8,972,127.56. In this estimate, however, is included \$22,338,278.37 for public works heretofore begun under Congressional provision, and of which only so much is asked as Congress may choose to give. The appropriation for the same works for the present fiscal year was \$11,984,518.08. The average value of gold as compared with national currency for the whole year of 1869 was about 134, and for eleven months of 1870 the same relative value has been about 115.

The approach to a specie basis is very gratifying, but the fact cannot be denied that the instability of the value of our currency is prejudicial to our prosperity, and tends to keep up prices, to the detriment of trade. The evils of a depreciated and fluctuating currency are so great that now, when the premium on gold has fallen so much, it would seem that the time has arrived when, by wise and prudent legislation, Congress should look to a policy which would place our currency at par with gold, at no distant day.

The tax collected from the people has been reduced more than \$80,000,000 per annum. By steadiness in our present course, there is no reason why, in a few short years, the national tax gatherers may not disappear from the door of the citizen almost entirely. With the revenue stamps dispensed by postmasters in every community, a tax upon liquors of all sorts, and tobacco in all its forms, and by a wise adjustment of the tariff, which will put a duty only upon those articles which we cannot dispense with, known as luxuries, and on those which we use more of than we produce, revenue enough may be raised, after a few years of peace, and a consequent reduction of our indebtedness, to fulfill all our obligations. A further reduction of expenses in addition to a reduction of the interest account may be relied on to make this a practicable revenue reform. If it means this, it has my hearty support. If it implies a collection of all the revenue for the support of government, for the payment of principal and interest of the public debt, pensions, &c., by directly taxing the people, then I am against revenue reform, and confidently believe the people are with me. If it means a failure to provide the necessary means to defray all the expenses of the government, and thereby repudiation of the public debt and pensions, then I am still more opposed to such kind of revenue reform. Revenue reform has not been defined by any of its advocates, to my knowledge, but seems to be accepted as something which is to supply every man's wants, without any cost or effort on his part. A true revenue reform cannot be made in a day, but must be the work of national legislation and of time. As soon as the revenue can be dispensed with, all duty should be removed from coffee, tea, and other articles of universal use not produced by ourselves. The necessities of the country compel us to collect revenue from our imports. An army of assessors and collectors is not a pleasant sight to the citizen, but that or a tariff for revenue is necessary. Such a tariff, so far as it acts as an encouragement to home production, affords employment to labor at living wages, in contrast to the pauper labor of the old world, and also in the development of home resources.

Under the Act of Congress, of 15th day of July, 1870, the army has gradually been reduced, so that, on the 1st day of January, 1871, the number of commissioned officers and men will not exceed the number contemplated by that law.

The War Department building is an old structure, not fire-proof, and entirely inadequate in dimensions to present wants. Many

thousands of dollars are now paid annually for rent of private buildings to accommodate the various Bureaus of the Department. I recommend an appropriation for another War Department building, suited to the present and growing wants of the nation. The report of the Secretary of War shows a very satisfactory reduction in the expenses of the army for the last fiscal year; for details you are referred to his accompanying report. Expenses of the navy for the whole of the last year, that is, from December 1st, 1869, the date of the last report, are less than 19,000,000 dollars, or about 1,000,000 dollars less than they were the previous year. The expenses since the commencement of this fiscal year, that is, since January 1st, show for the five months a decrease of over 2,400,000 dollars from those of the corresponding months of last year. The estimates for the current year were 25,205,671.37 dollars, those for next year are 20,633,317.00 dollars, with 955,100.00 dollars additional for necessary permanent improvements. These estimates are made closely, for the mere maintenance of the naval establishment, as it now is, without much in the nature of permanent improvement. The appropriations made for the last and current years were evidently intended by Congress sufficient only to keep the navy on its present footing. By the repairing and refitting of our old ships, this footing must, of course, gradually but surely destroy the navy, and it is in itself far from economical, as each year that it is pursued, the necessity for repairs in ships and navy yards becomes more imperative and more costly, and our current expenses are annually increased for the mere repair of ships, many of which must soon be come unsafe and useless. I hope during the present session of Congress to be able to submit a plan by which naval vessels can be built and repairs made with great saving upon the present cost. It can hardly be wise statesmanship in a government which represents a country with over 5,000 miles of coast line on both oceans, exclusive of Alaska, and containing 40,000,000 of progressive people, with relations of every nature with almost every foreign country, to rest with such inadequate means of enforcing any foreign policy, either of protection or redress. Separated by the ocean from the nations of the Eastern Continent, our navies are our only means of direct protection to our citizens abroad, and for the enforcement of any foreign policy. The accompanying report of the Postmaster General shows a most satisfactory working of that department, with the adoption of recommendations contained therein, particularly those relating to a reform in the franking privilege, and the adoption of the correspondence cards, a self-sustaining postal system may speedily be looked for at no distant day, and a further reduction of the rate of postage be attained. I recommend authorization by Congress to the Postmaster General and Attorney General to issue all commissions to officials, appointed through their respective departments. At present these commissions, whose appointments are presidential, are issued by State Department. The law in all the departments of government, except those of the post office and of justice, authorizes such to issue their own commissions, always favoring practical reforms. I respectfully call your attention to one abuse of long standing which I would like to see remedied by this Congress. It is a reform in the civil service of the country. I would have it go beyond the mere fixing of the tenure of office of clerks and employees who do not require the advice and consent of the Senate to make their appointments complete. I would have it govern not the tenure, but the manner of making all appointments. There is no duty, which so much embarrasses the Executive and heads of departments, as that of appointments, nor is there any such arduous, and thankless labor imposed on Senators and Representatives, as that of finding places for constituents. The present system does not secure the best men, and often not fit men for public places. The elevation and purification of the civil service of the Government, will be hailed with approval by the whole people of the United States.

Reform in the management of Indian affairs has received the special attention of the administration, from its inauguration to the present day. The experiment of making it a missionary work was tried with a few agencies, given to the denomination of Friends, and has been found to work most advantageously. All agencies and superintendents not so disposed of were given to officers of the army. The act

of Congress reducing the army, renders army officers ineligible for civil positions. Indian agencies, being civil offices, I determined to give all the agencies to such religious denominations as had established missionaries among the Indians, and perhaps, to some other denominations, who would undertake the work on the same terms; that is as a missionary work. The society selected are allowed to name their own agents, subject to the approval of the executive, and are expected to watch over them, and aid them as missionaries, to christianize, and civilize the Indian, and to train him in arts of peace. The Government watches over the official acts of these agents, and requires of them as strict an accountability as if they were appointed in any other manner. I entertain the confident hope, that the policy now pursued will, in a few years, bring all the Indians upon reservations, where they will live in houses, and have school houses, and churches, and will be pursuing peaceful and self-sustaining avocations, and where they may be visited by the law-abiding white man, with the same impunity that he now visits the civilized white settlements. I call your special attention to the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, for full information on this subject. During the last fiscal year, 8,095,413 acres of public lands were disposed of. Of this quantity, 3,698,915 acres were taken under the homestead law, and 2,159,515 acres sold for cash. The remainder was located with military warrants, college, or Indian scrip, or applied in satisfaction of grants of railroads, or for other public uses. The entries under the homestead law during the last year, covered 961,545 acres more than during the preceding year. Surveys have been vigorously prosecuted to the full extent of the means applicable to the purpose. The quantity of land in market will amply supply the present demand. The claim of the settler under the homestead, or the pre-emption laws, is not, however, limited to land subject to sale at private entry; any appropriated surveyed public land may, to a limited amount, be acquired under the former laws if the party entitled to enter under them will comply with the requirements they prescribe in regard to the residence and cultivation.—The actual settler's preference, in the right of purchase, is even broader, and extends to lands which were unsurveyed at the time of his settlement; his rights were formerly confined within much narrow limits, and at one period of our history, were confirmed only by special statutes.—They were enacted from time to time to legalize what was then regarded as an unauthorized intrusion upon the national domain.—The opinion, that the public lands should be regarded chiefly as a source of revenue, is no longer maintained. The rapid settlement, and the successful cultivation of them, is now justly considered of more importance to our well being, than the fund which the sale of them would produce. The remarkable growth and prosperity of our new States and Territories attest the wisdom of the legislation which invites the tiller of the soil to secure a permanent home, on terms within the reach of all. The pioneer who incurs the dangers and privations of a frontier life, and thus aids in laying the foundation of a new commonwealth, renders a signal service to his country, and is entitled to his special favor and protection.—These laws secure that object, and largely promote the general welfare. They should, therefore, be cherished as a permanent feature of our land system. Good faith requires us to give full effect to existing grants. The time honored and beneficent policy, of setting apart certain portions of public lands for educational purposes, in the new States, should be continued. When ample provision shall have been made for these objects, I submit, as a question worthy of serious consideration, whether the residue of our national domain should not be wholly disposed of under the provisions of the homestead and pre-emption laws.

In addition to the swamp and overflowed lands granted to the States in which they are situated, the lands taken under the Agricultural College Acts, and for internal improvement purposes, under the Act of September, 1841, and the Acts supplemental thereto, there had been conveyed up to the close of the fiscal year, by the patent or other equivalent evidence of title, to States, and corporations, 27,836,257,63 100 acres for railroads, canals, and wagon roads. It is estimated that an additional quantity of 174,735,523 acres is

still due, under grants for like uses. The policy of thus aiding the States in building works of internal improvement was inaugurated more than forty years since, in the grants to Indiana and Illinois, to aid those States in opening canals to connect the waters of the Wabash, with those of Lake Erie, and the waters of the Illinois, with those of Lake Michigan. It was followed with some modifications in the grant to Illinois, of alternate sections of public land within certain limits of the Illinois Central Railway.

Fourteen States and sundry corporations have received similar subsidies in connection with railroads completed, or in process of construction. As the reserved sections are rated at the double minimum, the sale of them at the enhanced price has thus, in many instances, indemnified the treasury for granted lands. The construction of some of these thoroughfares has undoubtedly given a vigorous impulse to the development of our resources, and the settlement of the more distant portions of the country. It may, however, be well insisted that much of our legislation in this regard has been characterized by indiscriminate and profuse liberality. The United States should not loan their credit in aid of any enterprise undertaken by States or corporations, nor grant lands in any instance, unless the projected work is of acknowledged national enterprise.

I am strongly inclined to the opinion that it is inexpedient and unnecessary to bestow subsidies of either description, but should Congress determine otherwise, I earnestly recommend that the rights of settlers and of the public be more effectually secured and protected by appropriate legislation.

During the year ending September 30, 1870, there were filed in the Patent Office 19,411 applications for patents; 3,374 caveats, and 160 applications for the extension of patents. 13,692 patents, including reissues and designs, were issued; 110 extended, and 1,089 allowed but not issued, by reason of the non-payment of the final fees. The receipts of the office during the fiscal year were \$136,304.29 in excess of its expenditures.

The work of the Census Bureau has been energetically prosecuted. The preliminary report, containing much information of special value and interest, will be ready for delivery during the present session. The remaining volumes will be completed with all the dispatch consistent with perfect accuracy in arranging, and classifying the returns. We shall thus, at no distant day, be furnished with an authentic record of our condition and resources. It will, I doubt not, attest the growing prosperity of the country, although, during the decade which has just closed, it was so severely tried by the great war, waged to maintain its free institutions, and perpetuate our free institutions. During the last fiscal year, the sum paid to prisoners, including the cost of disbursement, was \$27,780,811 11, and 1,758 bounty land warrants, were issued. At its close, 158,886 names were on the pension rolls. The laborers of the pension office, have been directed, to the severe scrutiny of the evidence submitted in favor of new claims, and to the discovery of fictitious claims, which have been heretofore allowed. The appropriation for the employment of special agents, for the investigation of frauds, has been judiciously used, and the results obtained, have been of unquestionable benefit to the service. The subjects of education and agriculture, are of great interest to the success of our Republican institutions, happiness and grandeur, as a nation. In the interest of one, a Bureau has been established in the Interior Department: the Bureau of Education; and in the interest of the other, a separate department, that of agriculture. I believe great general good is to follow from the operations of both these Bureaus, if properly fostered. I cannot commend to your careful consideration too highly the reports of the Commissioners of Education and of Agriculture, nor urge too strongly such liberal legislation, as to secure their efficiency. In conclusion, I would sum up the policy of the administration to be a thorough enforcement of every law, a faithful collection of every tax provided for, economy in the disbursement of the same, a prompt payment of every debt of the nation, a reduction of taxes as rapidly as the requirements of the country will admit. The reductions of taxation and tariff, to be so arranged, as to afford the greatest relief, to the greatest number; honest and fair dealing, with all other peoples to the end, that with all its blighting consequences may be avoided, but without surrendering any right, or obligation due to us. A reform in the treatment of Indians, and in the whole civil service of the country, and finally, in securing a pure, untrammeled ballot, where every man entitled to cast a vote, may do so just once at each election, without fear of molestation, or proscription on account of his political faith, maturity, or color.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT.  
EXECUTIVE MANSION, December 5, 1870.