

Scraps & Facts.

The Yorkville Enquirer

EDITED BY SAM'L W. MELTON, JOHN L. MILLER, JOSEPH H. BLACK.

YORKVILLE, S. C. THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 30, 1857.

TO THE PUBLIC. The relations sustained by the undersigned as Co-Editor and Proprietor of the ENQUIRER, cease with the present number. During the present year these have in the main been nominal: other and more urgent obligations demanding a larger measure of attention than is compatible with the proper discharge of the editorial office. These obligations still requiring undivided care, it is desired that the relations of the undersigned to the Enquirer should terminate with the present number. The undersigned has no objection to the publication of the Enquirer, but he declines to be associated with it in any manner. He has no objection to the publication of the Enquirer, but he declines to be associated with it in any manner.

I need not say that the course has been taken reluctantly and with great regret; not only because it closes a professional life which has been almost unpleasantly profitable, but, especially, because it involves, in a great measure, a separation from those with whom I have held relations of the most intimate personal and professional friendship. During the period in which we have been associated as co-workers in the building-up of the Enquirer, not a single incident has occurred to me: the most agreeable intercourse, and I would, overstepping, perhaps, the bounds of strict propriety but giving an earnest expression to a heart-felt sentiment, tender to the Editor as well as Proprietor, that genuine tribute which a grateful feeling prompts us to accord to every one whose bearing has been, unintermittently, that of the gentleman and the friend. The tasks which we undertook were heavy, and full of peril—encumbered by conditions which, but unfrequently result in personal estrangement; but constant and earnest endeavor, accompanied by mutual forbearance, and sustained by the heartily-bestowed patronage of an intelligent community, has enabled us to lift-up our enterprise above the reach of enmity, and given to us the gratification which ever attends a rare, substantial, and steady success. The Enquirer is now an established paper, and I take leave of its columns with the pleasing reflection that, favored by the continued support of an enlightened and generous people, it may be made the pride and ornament of the District, working faithfully in the development of her resources, and contributing weightily to her moral, social and religious advancement.

In reviewing the progress of our labors, I am impressed with the conviction that the editorial columns have contained much that might well have remained unwritten; but at the same time I am conscious that our course has been controlled by no motive more commanding than an earnest desire to promote the well-being of our native District; and if this end has been attained, I may hope that the indications which have marked our efforts will be overlooked and forgotten.

It is not improbable, that hereafter, circumstances may again devolve upon me the proprietorship and editorial control of the paper. Trusting that such a professional re-union with them may be within my power, I beg to extend to my brethren of the Press, and the kind friends of the Enquirer, a grateful and heart-felt adieu.

SAM'L W. MELTON.

THE TEMPERANCE CELEBRATION.

The third Quarterly meeting of the Grand Division, Sons of Temperance, convened in our town on Wednesday, the 22d instant; and was made the occasion for a grand demonstration, the like of which has seldom been the good fortune of temperance men to witness in South Carolina.

Looking forward to this demonstration of the "Banner District," our readers know that we had indulged abundant hopes; and now, in reviewing its incidents and results, we can happily write it down that our best anticipations have been fully verified, and in a manner well calculated to elicit the congratulations of every lover of his kind.

Wednesday afternoon, after having attended the Anniversary meeting of the State Temperance Society, at Chester, the members of the Grand Division arrived and took their quarters at Strow's Hotel, and in the evening convened in the Temperance Hall, where they were welcomed by the King's Mountain and York Divisions, in a handsome address by W. B. MERTS, Esq., Worthy Patriarch of York Division. To this warm and general greeting, HENRY SUMNER, Esq., G. W. P., responded in behalf of the Grand Division, in an appropriate and happy address. This was altogether an interesting ceremony; and its effect was greatly heightened by the presence of a bright circle of Lady-Visitors, whose beauty and smiles could not but cheer the toil-worn crusaders, who had, from far and near brought their offerings and placed them upon our shrine.

After the Subordinate Divisions had retired, the Grand Division proceeded to business, and during the sessions performed the pleasing ceremony of initiation for forty-four members—for the most part from our own District. To the veteran members in attendance this must have been a gratifying spectacle, affording as it did a conclusive evidence of the unparalleled success of the great work in York District.

But the best, the most gratifying evidence, was reserved to be shown on the morrow. Early Thursday morning, before our towns-people had been thoroughly aroused, even before the bright sun had cleverly begun his unclouded round, numbers of our friends from the country began to flock through and enliven the streets—each bringing to the feast that unfulfilling sign of a hospitable soul, a great budget of picnic rarities. The town-people, although expecting an unusual crowd, began very early to show themselves surprised, and to talk of the Railroad Celebration, of "Teas of Court," of Nullification, of Co-operation and Secession times, and of the great crowds that had been seen here and elsewhere. But they were taken at fault clearly—never had seen such an exhibition of numbers in Yorkville; and as the crowds continued to pour in from every road and by-path, those of them who had been fearful of the result looked brightly and with a light heart went forward to the attractive pleasures of the day.

At an early hour, the Grand Division was again opened, and, among other proceedings, a section of Cadets was organized by Judge O'NEALL. At ten o'clock, the Marshal of the Day, ALLSTON, assisted by Marshals ADAMS and GALBRAITH, began to bring order out of the confusion—the multitude, at their word of command, ranging themselves under their respective banners. The procession thus formed, consisting of the several Divisions of the District and the visiting members, escorted by the Cadets of the Military School under Maj. JENKINS, received the Grand Division in front of the Hall, and proceeding to a position opposite Strow's Hotel, was joined by the Lady-Visitors of the several Divisions and the citizens generally. It was the largest procession we have ever seen; and yet, such is the strange antipathy which men have to joining a procession that half the Sons of Temperance present contributed to the demonstration. The mind cannot well conceive a prouder spectacle—more completely invested with true moral grandeur—than was presented by that splendid array, assembled not under the excitement of war or of political strife, but banded together by a great moral purpose and voluntarily obeying a complete order and decorum; presenting as far as eye could reach the unadorned

blems of Love, Purity and Fidelity, adorning the many breasts of the Sons, as well as investing the fair forms of the Daughters, who, by a very legion of angels, had as it were won up nobly to the support of the cause of sobriety, of morality and of truth.

"Accompanied by the Bethel and Ebenezer Bands, which throughout the day contributed excellent music, the Procession moved down Main, Jefferson and College streets, to the grove nearly opposite the Episcopal Church, where a temporary stand and seats had been erected. A prayer was offered-up by Dr. NEEL, of Fairfield, Grand Chaplain; after which Judge O'NEALL was introduced. Of his address we need not say a word. It was characteristic throughout—for at least two hours enlisting the undivided attention of a vast concourse, with that always agreeably diversified way of fact and anecdote and argument which has long ago won for the great Apostle of Temperance an enduring reputation. At the conclusion of Judge O'NEALL'S address, although several distinguished orators were present, the Committee thought that the "toasts of the soul—a dinner bell" would sound just then more grateful to the ear than the finest strains of oratory "clarn it never so wisely;" and accordingly the procession was again formed and the multitude escorted to the College Grove, where all partook of a bountiful picnic of substantial and nice-nices. The assembly was too large to have anything like post-prandial speeches, and after every one was fully equipped internally, the Grand Division were conducted to their Hall, by the Cadets and Subordinate Divisions. In the afternoon, the business of the session engaged the Grand Division until a late hour, when it adjourned to meet in Columbia in November next.

At early candle-light, a number of our citizens convened in the Court House, and listened to short but interesting addresses by Messrs. A. M. KENNEDY, of Camden; Dr. NEEL, of Fairfield; H. JONES MOORE, of Charleston; T. J. LAMORSE, of Columbia; and the Chairman, HENRY SUMNER, of Newberry. After an interesting interchange of sentiment and experience, the meeting adjourned and so the curtain falls.

THE HOPE OF THE SOUTH.

Amid the political agitations by which we are surrounded, it is natural for us to ask the question—What is the Hope of the South? There is no better evidence of the indecision and want of consistency and practical sense on the part of the South, than the variety and worthlessness of the answers given to this vital and all important interrogatory. Our party, contemplating the patience of Job, bids us wait for the developments of time. With this class nothing is bad, so long as there can possibly be something worse. To shift the responsibility from their own shoulders and let it fall—no matter how heavily—upon their posterity, is, in their eyes, the consummation of the highest statesmanship. What would we think of the physician who would find us sinking hourly under an raging fever, and yet would sit still by and bid us wait the determination of chance, when we expected the efficient aid of science and skill?—Would we not vote his reputed science and vaunted wisdom, the climax of quackery and empiricism? Yet such is the wisdom of that class of advisers, who at the bare mention of any innovation for the better, begin to croak about patience and procrastination. We wonder if time ever cured any evil? "O yes," answers a philosopher of the Be-patriot School, it is the great restorer of the impetuosity and fire of youth, it moderates the exuberance of fancy, it supplants theories and idle speculations with sound and settled views.—Nations are like individuals and to them the same remark will apply." This is their most plausible argument, yet how unphilosophical and how false in both premise and inference! We admit there is generally less impetuosity, less buoyancy of fancy and more settled and dogmatic, if not more sound and correct opinions, with age. But we deny that it is time which produces this change. The fire of youth has consumed itself and prudence has ceased to be a virtue. The opinions of the more philosophic and orthodox, have become so, not from the gliding by of a certain space of time, but by study and reflection. And it is time the remark to our present political evils, if they ever cure the selfish and aggrandizing disposition of the North, it will be by glutting it at the expense of the South. It will be when such immorality or misguided fanaticism breaks her internal strength, and the disorganization of the Reign of Terror succeeds the present settled and disciplined sectionalism. Or it will be, when, robbed of our wealth, we will be too poor to attract the attention of a respectable enemy. Then, perhaps, the natural judgment of our Northern brethren will dictate the policy of leaving us in peace a while, to resuscitate and gather a little strength for future defence.

But is this our only hope? "No," replies a politician of the patch-up, half-measure school, "let us revive the slave-trade or cease patronizing Northern manufactures and Northern pleasure resorts." Every move in this direction must prove futile, since the dominant party which is able to pass enactments over our heads, will scarcely be thwarted by petty efforts at revenge, and we may be sure that no attempt, founded on false ideas of economy, can march up hill to success. It is not by the rule of contraries that the salvation of the South is to be achieved. This only aggravates and by no means cures the disease. Besides, there is something despicable in the tit-for-tat policy. It is more odious, if possible, than that other resource which is openly advocated by a few, of putting ourselves under the protection of the Democratic party, and by entering into its secret cabals, and "crooking the pregnant hinges of the knee," to secure an occasional favor as the boon of mercy—not of right.

The "patch-up" policy then will not effect a permanent cure; can the Democratic party do it? First let us ask, can the Democratic party save itself? Now this may appear a novel question, every when we look at that gigantic organization, every where triumphant and banded together, so far as its leaders are concerned, by the strongest ties of self-interest and ambition. But the seeds of its destruction lie in its very success and strength.—Could the old Whig Party have survived, and kept the warfare that elicited the genius of CATHERINES, CLAY and WEBSTER, that class of stock-jobbing politicians, who are now guiding the helm of State, would still slumber in primal obscurity. But unless we mistake the signs of the times, the decadence of the Old Line Whigs was but the prelude to the fall of the Democratic Party. Say what we please about principles, it is self-interest that controls individuals. If the Whig organization was founded on, and sustained by principles alone, why is it now broken and scattered like the fleet of Xerxes?

THE EXAMINER.

It will be seen by reference to the advertisement in another column that W. B. JOHNSTON, Esq., will in a short time, edit the "Examiner," daily, tri-weekly and weekly. JOHN G. BOWMAN, Esq., will be associated with him in the editorial department. The experience and tried abilities of these veteran editors are sufficient proof of their capability to make a valuable paper.

E. C. RECORDER.

The July number of this College monthly is on our table. We have glanced at its contents and find them varied and interesting. There is also a manifest improvement in the typography. It is published monthly at Due-West, S. C., at \$1 per annum.

meant by the cry—"rally under the banner of the democracy, it alone can save the Union and preserve the constitutional rights of the South." It is not to save the South that this cry is raised, but to save the democratic party. No doubt it will attempt to save the Union, for on its preservation, the very existence of the party itself depends, but why should it preserve the rights of the South? Or why, let us rather ask, has it not heretofore preserved those rights which have repeatedly been trampled upon? Here was a field for the manifestation of its integrity, potency and unswerving patriotism. The very moment the rights of the South are duly respected and Southern States are treated as co-equals, the Northern wing of the democratic party will begin to confederate with the Black Republicans and rabid abolitionists. If the South is not to be plundered, what section of the Union is to be the victim? Surely not the North and North West, which are closely and inseparably affiliated together, and will soon wield two thirds of the strength of the United States. The North then is secure, and the South being the weakest must necessarily be victimized again.—Let us then beware of the Democratic party, since its existence depends on its gratifying the selfishness of the North and deceiving the South by specious promises.

Are we then asked for the true hope of the South? It lies in herself, in her own strength when properly disciplined, in the dissolution of all national parties, which have hitherto convulsed it, or aided in violating her rights, in her presenting an unbroken front to her assailants, in an open fight between the North and South when we no longer fear a covert blow. And when ever it comes to this, the South will be found equal to the emergency. Let her once understand that her reliance can alone be placed in a Southern Party, and all danger vanishes instantly. Divided we fall, united, we hold the balance of power in the Union, or protect ourselves out of it. Is not this a plain proposition? Does it not at once give us an efficiency which we have never known? Does it not place us in an impregnable position, where power cannot intimidate, and cunning cannot circumvent us? Has the Democratic party anything better to offer than this? Does the experience of the past bid us hope so much at its hands? Are we longer, if wise, to aid in bolstering up an organization, which has hitherto deserted us in the times of our greatest need, and which only seeks our favor now, when the palsy of age begins to weaken its strength and destroy its vigor?

HOME.

We had just taken up our pen and were casting around us for a theme on which to expatiate, when on the opposite pavement an object arrested our eye. It was a young matron leading two little daughters just blooming into girl-hood. There was nothing novel in such an exhibition, but still there was something in the chastened beauty of the mother, the airy buoyancy of the little fairies by her side, and the fond maternal and daughterly affection which was patent on their countenances, that instantly recalled the associations of Home and the beauty and attractiveness of the married state. And pursuing these reflections it was but natural for us to think of the responsibility and various duties incumbent on the parent. Do not understand us to say that any more responsibility rests upon the husband or wife than upon the solitary bachelor. But the duties of the parent cannot be evaded, without the most palpable evils ensuing. Yet how few know those duties and comprehend the full measure of their moral responsibility!

Often have we seen young men with apparently fair prospects making their first essay in the realities of life, faltering and falling at the very outset. Often have we seen the ominous slung of the shoulders, and heard the prediction that he must soon fail. And men have wondered why it is so, why any man, with ordinary talent cannot succeed respectably at almost any business. But education is just as necessary for business and the various trades as for the professions and literary success. True, a different education is required, but the same imperious necessity exists for some education. And that parent is just as culpable who neglects to teach his son or daughter habits of industry, economy and business, as he who neglects to teach them the alphabet and unfold to them the riches of mind. And so when we hear friends whisper to each other those fearful words "He drinks!"—our mind instantly reverts to his home and the question involuntarily suggests itself—has he been trained up in the way in which he should go? Has he been taught that greatest of all lessons—self-denial? Has he been made a moral hero, as he can be more placidly the scoffs and jeers of the vain and frivolous, than the lashings of moral heroism, he is still unfit for the rough warfare of life and chance alone can determine his final destiny.

So likewise when we behold the frivolity and giddiness of fair ladies, whose beauty of physique might lead us to expect the goodness of an angel, we feel certain that home-education has been neglected, and the young heart, rich in every natural grace, suffered to run riot. The unadorned truth is, that a young lady of practical, common sense, and fashionable accomplishments, is a rara avis. The usual way is to teach the accomplishments, and leave it to their future husbands—when they get them—to instruct them in the practical duties of the wife. Unfortunately, too many husbands are ignorant of their own and but ill-qualified to tutor them, so that it is not at all surprising that a refractory student should provoke an ill-natured preceptor. The consequence is that Home, is not the "Sweet Home" which fancy had pictured out with its daily routine of little blisses and joys and sunshine. And friends come and look into that cozy dwelling, and wonder why they should not be happy, and go away and abuse the unfortunate husband or the unfortunate wife, just as they chance to espouse the cause of one or the other.—But their home-education was neglected and now they know not how to begin the practical duties of life. The poetical visions of their young minds fade like wreaths of snow, and the realities of life disgust them; they should be a constant source of pleasure. But let not this picture of an unhappy home lead us to infer that the chances for happiness are less in the single, or better than in the married state. It is true that a great many ladies, and a great many gentlemen, are unfit to marry, but they are likewise unfit to live singly. Their home is doomed to be unhappy, whether it be the solitary dormitory of the bachelor, or the cottage illumined by the smiles of beauty and enlivened by the prattle of a bevy of children. But notwithstanding, we love to pursue our first reflections, and picture out a Home where common sense, kindness and love, shall blend harmoniously together to realize the idea of domestic happiness.

LETTER OF GEN. McQUEEN.

Hon. JOHN McQUEEN, in declining an invitation to attend the Celebration of the 4th of July, at Bishopville, takes occasion to express his views on the most important political topics of the day.—As the opinion of our representatives is a matter of importance, we make a few extracts from this letter, and regret that we cannot make them longer. It will be seen that his views correspond with those of Hon. L. M. KEITH.

"There was not a Northern State, at the formation of this Government, which gave to the United States a single foot of land, and there has not been a foot obtained since, except from Mexico, which is not subject to our jurisdiction. Of the Mexican territory we have already been robbed; a vast part of Texas we have been made to purchase with our money, to wipe off our own obligations and make it freer, and strengthen the hand of our vilest enemies; and the Louisiana territory we have almost been deprived, and that by a law of Congressional legislation, though utterly at war with the letter and spirit of the constitution, and so now declared by the highest tribunals in the country; and in all this we have effectually, if not quietly, acquiesced for nearly forty years, until coming by a returning sense of justice, we have had published upon our statute books a repeal of the act whereby a compromise (gross misnomer of unjust tyranny) by which we have been cheated with the hope of our rights and property, and that under the influence of the same political party who accomplished this last legislation, they will remain secure. Would that I could say to you, I am satisfied of this, or that I could see before us such happy prospects; but truth be told, I do not see them. I am far, far from it. Laws allow nothing when they are not maintained, and who does not know that not one act protecting our rights on the subject of slavery for the last six years, has not been resisted in blood, and with but one exception, without the slightest punishment of those who offend? In executing the fugitive slave law, a mere amplification of the letter of the Constitution, officers have been murdered in open day, and none have been punished for it; indeed it has become a virtue in most places in the North to violate and trample it under foot, and never will it be carried out to any profitable extent.

THE AFRICAN EMIGRATION QUESTION.

The English and French are discussing the proposition of importing African colonists into their tropical possessions. They perceive that the only way, in which the culture of cotton can be promoted, so as to compete with the United States, is by the introduction of the same species of labor. The proposed plan, if carried out, will be practically a revival of the slave-trade. The negro is a slave in Africa and wherever he goes he remains a slave. It is his doom, as emphatically declared by the experience of the past, in this country as well as in Africa. Every effort of benevolence, to raise them to the dignity of freemen has been thwarted by the stupidity and cannibalism of their nature. It is only in a state of slavery that they can exist at home, and the only free negroes in the world, are our slaves, for they have just as much freedom as they can possibly endure. This opinion seems to be gaining ground among the reflecting men of the world.

SOUTHERN LITERARY MESSENGER.

We have received the July number of this true exponent of Southern Literature. "Education among the Siamese;" "Courtship made Easy;" "Progress of Education in Virginia," will be found very readable articles. Besides, there is quite a variety of lighter literature, poetry, tales, et idem genus. Price \$3. Published at Richmond, Va.

RAIN.

On Monday and Monday night we were visited by copious showers, which were very much needed in some neighborhoods and sections of the district.

MERE-MENTION.

A writer in the Charleston Mercury nominates Gen. JAMES HAMILTON, as the proper man to fill Senator BRYAN'S place. The great congratulatory value in New Orleans on the 9th destroyed property valued at a quarter of a million of dollars.

—RICHARD BOYNTON, one of the oldest newspaper editors in New Hampshire, died at his residence in Amherst, on Sunday, aged 75 years.—A catfish has been caught in the Kansas river, which weighed 111 pounds.—Over 400 students have already made engagements for the next session at the University of Virginia, and the number, it is supposed, will reach 800.—It has been decided in the Kentucky Court of appeals, that a man may marry his mother-in-law, if she'll let him.—A writer in Blackwood says that every man who is not a monster mathematician or a mad philosopher, is the slave of some woman or other.—Charles Sumner announces the death of Mrs. ELIZABETH B. LOWDENS, wife of the Hon. Wm. Lowdens and daughter of Gov. THOMAS PINCKNEY, in the 70th year of her age.—Gen. HOBSON and H. R. RUSSELL are candidates for the Governorship of Texas.—A School teacher who was married at Tipton, Indiana, on the 7th inst., was arrested the same evening at Kokomo, on a charge of bigamy. He is said to have eight wives.—France has a navy of 527 vessels, of which 209 are steamers. They are armed with 14,077 guns.—The meeting of the State Temperance Society of S. C., met at Chester on the 21st, and continued its deliberations throughout the next day. A meeting was held on Tuesday night which was eloquently addressed by Rev. J. R. PROKER and J. H. HUNTER, Esq., of Bennettsville. On Wednesday the Society was addressed by Hon. J. B. O'NEALL.

—Twenty children were recently poisoned in Cincinnati, by eating lozenges composed of arsenic, flour and sugar, which were scattered through the street. Two of the children have died and others are not expected to live.—JAMES R. THOMSON, bar-keeper at the Exchange Hotel, Montgomery, Ala., was killed a few days since in a rencounter with a man by the name of Foster.—The price of leather is advancing still higher, so Northern parties state.—A correspondent of the Carolina Spartan nominates Ex-Gov. JAMES H. ADAMS for U. S. Senate. The Thibodaux Massacre, of the 4th inst., says: People heretofore complain much from a want of sleep, caused by the rapid growth of the cane and corn crops, keeping up such a noise and confusion as to render the closing of the eyes the next thing to impossibility. The health of the country is distressing to doctors.—Colonel L. B. LEXIE, editor of the Pine Bluff (Arkansas) Enterprise, was killed on the 6th inst., in a personal rencounter.—Prof. GEORGE W. GREENE, grand son of General GREENE of the Revolution, is about to publish the General's "Papers."—The students of S. C. College have erected a tablet, in the cemetery of Trinity Church, Columbia, to the memory of Prof. ROBERT HENRY, D. D.—There is now, in the Minnesota mine at Lake Superior, a mass of pure metallic copper, forty-five feet in length and nine feet thick. It must contain about five hundred tons, and is worth \$150,000 as it lies.—The Herald announces the death of Mr. RICHARD DENTON, of Laurensville, which occurred on Wednesday last.—The Nicaragua war-ship Commodore Granada, which was delivered to the Costa Ricans by Captain Davis, after taking it from Gen. Walker, sunk in the harbor of San Juan del Sur with all the arms and ammunition which were in her belonging to the Nicaraguans, and some additional arms which were put on her afterwards.—A late statistic says if all our old maids should marry, the manufacturers of single bedsteads would be utterly ruined.

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