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POETRY.

For the Greenville Enterprise.
Far from his home and children dear,
In the stranger's land he was,
Now we are called to shed the tear
Of sorrowing friends.
Oh, did he know that death so dear
Was soon to snatch him from this sphere?
His little ones needed all his care,
'Twas of them he wished to hear.
Though away from home, that tender heart
They came to soothe his bedside and;
For of faithful worth and trust heart,
He was, of nobility, a part.
EASY! 'till thou art a soldier's grave!
And whilst we sorrow o'er thy bier,
Let it be said "A hero's here!"
CHORUS.

REMINISCENCES OF PUBLIC MEN.

BY EX GOVERNOR B. F. PERRY.
[CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK.]
WADDY THOMPSON, SR.

In my "Reminiscences of Greenville," I very briefly mentioned Chancellor Thompson, as a prominent citizen of the District. Since writing those Reminiscences, I have given more extended sketches of the Chancellor's contemporaries on the Bench and at the Bar, and I feel that it is due his character and position that I should mention him also in my "Reminiscences of Public Men." I have a very pleasant and agreeable recollection of him. He was kind and cordial to me in my early life, and I had a sincere regard for him.

When I came to Greenville to read law, Chancellor Thompson was living on Grove Creek, ten or fifteen miles below Greenville. I remember paying several very pleasant visits at his house, whilst a student of law. He lived plainly in the country, but entertained his friends and visitors with great hospitality. About the time of his admission to the Bar, he moved into the village, and lived in more style. I then saw him almost daily up to the period of his death. He always seemed pleased with the visits of his young friends. He remarked to me the night of his daughter's marriage to Robert Means, Esq., of Fairfield: "I suppose, now that Caroline is married, I shall see very little of my young friends." She was a very handsome and intellectual young lady, and well calculated to attract company to the Chancellor's. For a number of years she was the reigning belle of the District, and greatly admired by all who knew her. The Chancellor brought up and educated, with great care, five sons and six daughters. He was not a man of large fortune, but lived generously and spent his money freely.

Chancellor Thompson was a native of Virginia. He moved to Georgia whilst a very young man, and there married the daughter of Colonel Williams, a Revolutionary officer. He then settled at old Pickensville, the seat of justice for Pendleton and Greenville Counties, and commenced the practice of law. He was very successful at the Bar, and engaged on one side of the other of almost every case in court. He was elected to the Legislature from Pendleton, and whilst a member of the Legislature, was elected solicitor of the Western Circuit. This office he held until 1805, when he was elected one of the Chancellors of the State. This high judicial position he filled with ability for twenty-five or thirty years. Finally the Legislature started a temperance movement in regard to the judiciary, and after continuing Judge James, they moved against Chancellor Thompson, when he resigned his seat on the Bench. I was in Columbia when this movement was made, and under the unfortunate intrigues of his son, Gen. Waddy Thompson, the Chancellor yielded to the advice of his friends.

When I returned home, the Chancellor met me at the hotel, and inquired, with deep feeling, what had been done with his resignation. I told him it had been accepted, and proceedings against him discontinued. He replied that he regretted very much having resigned his office, and that he would give his whole fortune to have it recalled. I said to him,

very frankly, that he had pursued the wisest course in yielding to the storm that was setting in against him; and that if he had attempted to breast it, he would have gone overboard, as Judge James did. This seemed, in some measure, to reconcile him to the course he had been prevailed on to pursue.

Chancellor Thompson was a noble looking gentleman, distinguished in his appearance, tall and well proportioned, with an uncommonly fine head and face. When a young man, he was regarded as handsome, and a perfect athlete in all his manly exercises. His wife was as fine looking a matron as I ever saw, and in her youth, distinguished for her beauty. Dr. Grittenden told me that in passing through Georgia, he met a venerable old gentleman, who said he had the honor of having married Chancellor Thompson and his wife, and that they were the finest looking and handsomest couple he had ever seen in all his life. I have heard the Chancellor speak of his courtship. He said there was an accomplished young gentleman paying his addresses to Miss Williams at the same time he was. This gentleman had the good wishes of the parents of the young lady for his success. He was a great lover of music, and came occasionally to serenade Miss Williams. "But," said the Chancellor, "she preferred the music of my tongue to his flute and violin."

The fashionable sports of those days were ball playing, pitching quoits, hunting, riding races, jumping, running foot races, &c. In all of these Chancellor Thompson is said to have excelled, in his young days. He was also fond of playing cards, but the rumor was that he did not excel in this kind of sport, and that Col. Wm. Toney won from him the greater part of the purchase money of a valuable tract of land, (now owned by Colonel Irvine) sold by the Chancellor to Mr. Toney.

Chancellor Thompson was a man of great sociability of nature, and fond of boon companionship. He possessed great wit and humor, and could utter some of the most withering sarcasms that ever fell from the lips of man. I thought him sometimes cruel and torturing. He was smutty, too, in his cuts and thrusts. I once witnessed a reconnoiter between him and Col. Benjamin Hagood in wit, humor and vulgarity. The Colonel was regarded as invincible in this line, but he soon succumbed to the Chancellor, and left the field cruelly tortured. The Chancellor was walking the streets of Charleston with one of his brother Chancellors, when they met a third, who extended both hands at the same time, and said, "I thank God I have a hand for both of you!" "And a heart for neither," was the response of Chancellor Thompson.

I have always thought and said, that if Chancellor Thompson had cultivated properly his talents, he might have been one of the great men of America. But his mind was like a rich forest covered over with briars and brambles, instead of producing flowers and fruits. I once heard a gentleman say, speaking of a mutual friend of ours, that it was a great shame such a fellow should possess genius and talents of a high order. I replied, no, the shame consists in not improving his talents and cultivating his genius.

In looking over our equity reports, I find the decrees and judicial opinions of Chancellor Thompson very brief, and simply deciding the points involved in the cases. He elaborated nothing, and took no pains to bolster up his opinions with fine spun reasoning, or a display of authorities. In this respect there is a marked difference between him and the Chancellors who succeeded him. His decision of the case he was hearing, was generally made up before he got half through the case. An amusing incident is told of him at Spartanburg. The lawyers on one side had argued the case, and the leading counsel on the other side was to be heard in the morning of the next day. That night Chancellor Thompson wrote out his decision, deciding the case against the lawyer who was to conclude the argument the next morning. He heard the argument very patiently, and as soon as it was closed, he pulled out the decree and read it in court! The lawyer was amazed! He saw the case had been decided before his argument and authorities were heard by the Chancellor. But no one ever doubted the integrity and impartiality of Chancellor Thompson on the Bench.

After he resigned his judgeship, the Chancellor announced himself as a Union candidate for Congress, in opposition to the Hon. Warren R. Davis, who was a Nullifier and Disunionist. But before the elec-

tion came on, he declined being a candidate, and Col. Joseph Gresham was nominated by the Union party in his stead. Chancellor Thompson lived a great many years after he retired from the Bench, and rode over to the village almost every day to see and chat with his friends. He was a warm-hearted friend and a bitter enemy. But in his witticisms, humor and sarcasms, he spared neither friend nor foe. I practiced before him only one or two courts before he resigned, and had no cause to complain of him. He dispatched business very rapidly, and I thought correctly.

The Chancellor could say the most spiteful things, in perfect good humor, and really felt no malice at the time in saying them. On one occasion, he and Col. Lennel J. Alston, a vain pompous man, who owned the village of Greenville, and was a member of Congress, and Col. Elias Earle and Mr. Samuel Earle, who had likewise been in Congress, were enjoying themselves socially, when Alston said to the Chancellor: "There will be great rivalry hereafter between the sons of Colonel Elias Earle and Mr. Samuel Earle, for your daughters." They had a great many sons, and the Chancellor quite a number of daughters. Chancellor Thompson replied, facetiously: "I don't like the breed." Mr. Samuel Earle responded, "You like it, sir, better than I do yours." This broke up the sociability of the evening. But in after life, their blood did mingle, as Alston predicted. The oldest son of Colonel Elias Earle married a daughter of the Chancellor's, and a younger son of Mr. Samuel Earle married a grand daughter of Chancellor Thompson. But there never was any kind feeling on the part of Chancellor Thompson towards either Col. Elias Earle or Mr. Samuel Earle, and I know this feeling was reciprocated on the part of Mr. Samuel Earle.

I forgot to mention that when the appeal courts in equity and law were blended, and the judiciary of South Carolina reorganized, DeSausure and Thompson were elected Chancellors; before they were called Equity Judges.

[CONTINUED NEXT WEEK.]

Gov. Perry's Nomination for Congress.
We clip comments of the press: The Georgetown Times says: Ex-Gov. B. F. Perry.—This distinguished old Roman has been unanimously nominated as a candidate to represent the 4th District in Congress, which is now misrepresented by the scallawag A. S. Wallace. We confess we regret the action of the convention, as we are satisfied that he can do his people more good in the State Senate than in any other position. His purity and boldness of character would be a standing rebuke to the Treasury thieves, and his very presence there would measurably stay the hands of the robbers.—Governor Perry is worthy of any and all the honors the State can confer upon him, and as we cannot have him in the State Senate, we trust and believe he will triumphantly elected to Congress.

The Herald of Laurens, thus speaks of the nomination: **The Nomination.**—The convention that met in Columbia on the 9th inst., nominated the Hon. B. F. Perry for Congress. In our judgment no better nomination could have been made. In some things of importance we have differed from Mr. Perry, and we still differ, but we have never entertained a doubt of his honesty, his ability, or his experienced statesmanship. In addition, he is a man of undoubted courage, and anywhere and everywhere, if the occasion demand, he will express himself honestly and fearlessly.—The convention advised that each county enter upon the prescribed form for obtaining supervisors of the election. This is well and wise. Let us now go into the canvass with a determination to win. If we do our duty we are certain of the victory, and the State will receive the benefit of Mr. Perry's services in the next Congress.

We clip from the Abbeville Press and Banner the unanimous nomination for Congress, of Ex-Governor B. F. Perry, by the Democratic Convention of the 4th Congressional District, deriving its significance from the fact that this is the only one of the Congressional Districts which will likely send a true representative of the intelligence, education and worth of the State to Congress. We rejoice, therefore, that we will likely have one true representative from South Carolina in the National Council, who will raise an indignant protest against the injustice which has turned over the white population

of the State to the tender mercies of the scallawag, the carpet bagger and the freedman.

A more eligible candidate than Governor Perry, or one who will more likely draw out the conservative strength, could not have been selected. Of high character, large experience, distinguished abilities, and a consistent Union record, he will likely sweep the District by an overwhelming vote.

Hon. B. F. Perry.—At the convention of the Fourth Congressional District, held in Columbia on Monday, 9th inst., the Hon. B. F. Perry was unanimously selected as the conservative candidate to represent the people of the District in Congress.

We feel confident that no man could have been selected who would be more acceptable to the true and honest people of the District than Maj. Perry, and we have no doubt of his election. He is eminently a representative man, and will honor the position and the people he represents. His pure, moral character, undoubted abilities, long experience as a statesman, boldness and persistency in defending the right and opposing the wrong, which even his opponents are compelled to acknowledge, makes him a power of strength as our standard bearer and a terror to the venal and corrupt usurper who opposes him. If any man in this Congressional District can unite the votes of all the honest and true people, that man is Maj. Perry.

[Union Times, 13th.]

Action of the Democratic State Executive Committee.

The Democratic State Executive Committee, after a full and free conference, adopted the following resolutions as embodying the policy, in their opinion, proper to be pursued by the Democracy of the State in the present canvass:

Resolved, That in the present state of parties in South Carolina, we deem it unwise to nominate a Democratic State ticket, and decline, therefore, to call a convention of the people for that purpose.

Resolved, That having adopted the policy thus indicated, we demand of the Republican party that they fulfill, in good faith, their public pledges, and give to the State an able, honest and economical government, under which extravagance and fraud shall cease, and all classes of citizens shall be faithfully and intelligently represented.

Resolved, That we now place on record our unqualified condemnation of the corruption and robbery which, as the Republicans themselves confess, pervade the executive and legislative departments of the State Government; for which corruption and robbery the Republican party of this State, as sustained by the Federal Government, is alone responsible.

Resolved, That we deem it of the first importance that the Democratic party be organized in the several counties, for the purpose of obtaining, by such means as may seem best, the largest measure of local and legislative reform.

Resolved, That the chairman of this committee appoint, at his leisure, a chairman for each county in the State, who shall carry out in the respective counties the objects of the preceding resolutions.

The following resolution was also adopted: **Resolved,** That the members of this committee from the different Congressional Districts have authority to make arrangements for the nomination of members to Congress for their respective Districts.

The October Elections.—As in 1868, so in 1872, it is thought that the Presidential contest will be settled by the result of the October State elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana. If Greeley fails to carry Pennsylvania in October, his chances will be settled adversely, but the present prospects in the Keystone State are very encouraging. New York would give, now, the Herald concedes a heavy majority for Greeley, but the State and Presidential vote in November will likely be controlled by the intervening State elections.

Southern State Fairs.—Georgia—Atlanta, October 14 to 17. Kentucky—Lexington, September 9 to 13. Maryland—Baltimore, October 8 to 11. Mississippi—Jackson, November 11 to 16.

Missouri.—St. Louis Association, St. Louis, October 3 to 12. Virginia—Richmond, October 29 to November 1.

Virginia and North Carolina—North, Va., October 22.

An Editor on a Journey.

The Editor of the Camden Journal has been traveling in the West. Here is what he says about Lookout Mountain, etc., etc.

Disembarking at Chattanooga. We went to the Read House, and then took a stroll over the city. Looming up in the distance was Lookout Mountain, the goal of our journey, the Mecca to which we were traveling. Our party, four in number, took a back which was in waiting, and proceeded on our journey, about 7 o'clock. Even as early as that the sun shone with powerful fire in his rays, and we concluded that Chattanooga was the warmest place we had encountered. A drive of two miles brought us to the foot of the mountain, and we commenced the ascent, which was very steep. Not desiring to weary our readers with the narrative of the ascent, we will simply announce that in two hours we had arrived at Summit House and taken quarters at one of the cottages.

When the heat of the day was over, we commenced our explorations. Visiting Saddle Rock, we obtained the view from there and passed on towards the Point. From that we had spread out before us a most magnificent panorama. In the distance, the Alleghany Mountains are distinctly visible, and nearer is Missionary Ridge, Ringgold, Dalton and Chickamauga, each the scene of a bloody struggle during the late war. The Tennessee River, a beautiful stream, can be traced for many miles, and adds much to the scenery. In the remote distance can be seen the Kennesaw Mountains, and Stone Mountain is also visible on a clear day. From the Point, Georgia, Tennessee, Virginia, Kentucky and North Carolina are each visible, and it is said that Alabama also is within the range of vision. An enterprising artist has erected a gallery immediately on the Point and drives a flourishing trade in selling pictures of the various views about the mountains. "From the very summit of the mountain, and from behind breastworks, the troops under General Hooker, popularly known as "Fighting Joe," drove the Confederates during the war. This appears the more astonishing, when one considers the apparent inaccessibility of the mountain. The natives say the Confederates were surprised, the Union soldiers advancing under cover of a very thick fog, which had settled down upon the mountain. But if a proper look out had been preserved, it would have been impossible to surprise them, and a small force could have held the position against very heavy odds.

The hotel on the mountain was burned sometime since, so that not more than seventy or eighty persons can be accommodated now, but so attractive a spot can scarcely fail to command a numerous influx of visitors, and in a short time it is probable that another hotel will be erected. About a half mile from the hotel site, stands a large Female College, now unoccupied, and likely to remain so. We suppose that the College was built there in order to be entirely secluded from the visits of men, but the sequel proves how impossible it is for the female sex to remain for any length of time from the base (so called) sex, and the college is, consequently closed. It strikes us that it would be a good idea to turn this into a hotel, the only objection being that it is too far from the Point. About five miles from the hotel site is a waterfall of one hundred and fifteen feet, the stream from which falls into a lake, from which there is no visible outlet. "Rock City" is also a curiosity. Large rocks form the houses while the spaces between are regular, and present the appearance of streets, whence the name.

During the day, the thermometer gets up to about 83 degrees, but at night sleeping under a blanket is very comfortable, and thereby a person is enabled to repair the damage done by the heat of the day. The visitors are very sociable and quite a party from New Orleans are visiting the mountain this year. We remained here but two days, the flight of time reminding us of the necessity of completing our journey, and then moved on to Seawane, the site of the University of the South, an institution upon the peculiar tutelage of the Episcopal Church at the South.

Getting off the train on the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad, at Cowan, we took the train which runs over the mountains to Tracy City, whence they transport coal in large quantities. The grade on this road is not less than two hundred feet to the mile, and it is difficult to believe that such a steep ascent can be accomplished, but behind an extremely powerful engine the distance of the summit, 7

miles, is accomplished in 35 minutes.

To show how inconvenient traveling sometimes is we will narrate our experience, in returning home. Leaving Cowan at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, we reached Chattanooga at 4:15, and leaving there at 4:30, we reach Atlanta at 12:30 p. m., and remained there until 8:30 o'clock, next morning, whence we arrived at Augusta at 5:15 that afternoon, and reach Columbia at 10:30 o'clock that night, where we had to remain until 2 o'clock the next day. Making the entire trip of more than five hundred miles, inside of fifty-four hours; we laid over twenty-four of them.

We conclude our narrative by recounting an incident which was related to us by a gentleman near Seawane: During the terrible fights around Chattanooga, two large trains of wounded soldiers of the enemy were going from that point to Nashville. About two miles this side of Cowan, is a tunnel, a mile in length, and upon passing through a steep down grade is reached. The engineer of the rear train was not well acquainted with the road, so that he let his engine out as he passed the tunnel. While running round a curve, he saw just in his front, the other train. Seeing that a collision was inevitable, he leaped from his engine, leaving the train to its fate. Rushing on, the trains collided on a high embankment, and nearly every car in both trains was thrown from the track down the precipice, killing more than two hundred of the unfortunate soldiers.

What a fate for those who had escaped the death of the battle field!

Reply of Mr. Reuben Tomlinson

The Charleston News contains the following communication:

On returning to the city to-day, my attention is called to your editorials of Friday and of yesterday, in which you refer to charges made by F. L. Cardozo and S. W. Melton against me with reference to my alleged connection with the passage of the phosphate bill; and, looking upon at least one of these gentlemen as having some character for veracity left, you may properly demand that I shall meet the charges. I had already been informed, in a private letter from Mr. Corbin, of the statements made by Mr. Cardozo and Mr. Melton at Yorkville, and was awaiting an opportunity to notice them publicly. By your kindly interference, I have that opportunity. I have not yet read Mr. Melton's speech delivered in Charleston, but understand from others that the statement made in that speech is substantially the same as that made at Yorkville.

Mr. Cardozo is represented as saying at Yorkville, "Mr. Tomlinson is no better than Moses, so far as corruption goes, for if Moses did issue fraudulent pay certificates, Mr. Tomlinson told me himself that he helped to buy up the Senate to pass the Phosphate bill over the Governor's veto. He told me this at the time, and I have no doubt that he told me the truth."

I can only say that this state ment is a bold, unblushing and unqualified falsehood.

Will you tell me how I am to prove that Mr. Cardozo tells an untruth when he makes this statement? He might wish as much propriety say that I had tried to bribe him to murder somebody; or, a reasonable and as true as the other. But if he repeats these assertions until the crack of doom, I do not see how I am to prove their untruth. I can only place my assertions and character against his, and let the public decide for themselves.

I may say, however, that in his speech at Yorkville, previous to making the above statement, Mr. Cardozo said of me that "I had been his friend for some years, and was an honest and upright man." Mr. C. may think it as upright a character as is consistent with a weakness for bribing Senators. I do not.

Mr. Melton is represented as saying at Yorkville that he had told (and would give his authority if Mr. Tomlinson asked for it) that he (Tomlinson) had borrowed the money of an endorsed a note at the bank to get the money which was used for the purpose of passing the phosphate bill through. This is substantially the same statement as that made by him in his Charleston speech: "In reply I have to say that there is absolutely not the shadow of truth in the statement. I am bound to believe, even against some reasons for lack of faith in his perfect veracity, that in this instance Mr.

Melton thinks he has foundation for his charge, and I will be only too glad to have his authority for the assertion he has seen fit to make.

Of course you do not ask me now to prove that somebody did not tell Mr. Melton that I had done the thing charged, although the language of your editorial of Friday would seem to imply that it was my duty so to do.

I respectfully submit that there is no parallel between the charges made against myself and those made against Mr. Moses. It is judicially proven that there have been fraudulent issues of pay certificates—see the affidavit of Treasurer Parker in answer to Judge Williard's order, in which it is shown that \$441,000 of pay certificates for 1872 had been redeemed at the treasury, and that for \$399,000 the treasurer's notes had been given, to say nothing of the large amount not yet taken care of by the treasurer—and yet you seem to place the charge of Smith, Jones or Brown that I have stolen a horse or robbed a bank, in the same category with these charges which are of judicial record. In your desire to hold the scales even between the two Radical factions, I fear you lean a little to the other side.

In conclusion allow me say, that my connection with the Phosphate bill was just this. I voted for it because I thought it for the interest of Charleston and of the State to do so. I urged the Governor not to veto it for the same reason, and for other reasons not personal to myself, and I have as yet seen no reason to regret my action. For my stock in the company, which is not \$40,000, nor anything near that amount, I have paid precisely what every stockholder in the company has paid, including in the list some of the most honorable business men in Charleston. Some of the wildest and most absurd things have been said with reference to the grant under which the company with which I am connected and others associated with us are acting.

Without betraying business matters which do not concern the public, permit me to say, that up to this time the only parties who have reaped any benefit from that grant are the State of South Carolina and the hundreds of mechanics and laboring men employed by these companies.

I am, respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
REUBEN TOMLINSON.

THE UNITED STATES SENATE.—The Senate has 74 members—22 against and 52 for the Grant administration.

March the 4th, 1873, 24 Senators retire. Of these 18 are for and 6 against the administration, leaving 34 for and 16 against.

The retiring Senators are Cameron, Pomeroy, Patterson, Morton, Pool, Corbett, Osborn, Sherman, Cole, Conkling, Howe, Harlan, Nye, Kellogg, Spencer, Sawyer, Morrill of Vermont and Ferry of Connecticut. Sherman and Ferry have been re-elected. Paterson, Cole and Harlan have been replaced by Wadleigh, Sargeant and Allison. Pool, of North Carolina, will be succeeded by a Democrat.

The retiring opposition Senators are Hill, Vickers, Trumbull, Rice, Blair and Garrett Davis, of Kentucky; Vickers and Davis are replaced by Dennis and McCreery.

There are chances, and good ones, that Conkling of New York, Morton of Indiana, Cameron of Pennsylvania, Osborn of Florida, Spencer of Alabama, Kellogg of Louisiana and Nye of Nevada will be replaced by opponents of the administration.

The retiring opposition Senators will either be returned or replaced by successors of the same view, unless Trumbull should be an exception.

This will put the Senate 28 against and 46 for the administration, breaking it two thirds majority. A great triumph this, and the result of the Greeley movement.

POSTAGE ON NEWSPAPERS.—The postal code provides that on newspapers and other periodicals sent from the office of publication to regular subscribers postage can be paid for one quarter or one year, commencing at any date, in advance. Formerly only the regular quarters of the official year could be paid for separately in advance.

The new law requires only one cent postage for all newspapers not exceeding four ounces in weight.

It is stated that the voyage of the Grand Duke Alexis has thus far cost his father upwards of \$500,000.