

# THE GREENVILLE ENTERPRISE.

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

JOHN C. BAILEY, EDITOR & PROP.

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## REMINISCENCES OF PUBLIC MEN.

BY EX-GOVERNOR D. V. PERRY.

[Continued from last week.]

### THE STATE CONVENTION.

President Jackson's proclamation was issued soon after my return home from the Union Convention, and before the adjournment of the Legislature. It produced the greatest consternation in the ranks of the Nullifiers. They saw then, for the first time, the reality of their danger, and the certainty of the failure of the issue they were precipitating on the country. They had the whole weight of the Federal Government, with its army and navy to oppose, and found little sympathy or hope of help from the other Southern States. Nevertheless, they went on volunteering and organizing their troops, as if they intended to be ready for action when the ordinance was to go into operation. But before the appointed day, the people of Charleston held a meeting in the circus, and postponed the ordinance and action of the State.

The State Convention was ordered by Governor Hamilton, the President, to meet again on the 11th day of March, 1833, for the purpose of considering the compromise of the Tariff, made by Clay and Calhoun, and also, to receive Benj. W. Leigh, of Virginia, who had been sent by the Legislature, as a mediator between her and the General Government. The Executive Committee of the Union party issued a circular directing their members not to attend the meeting of the convention. They did not think it proper that we should assist in repealing the ordinance of Nullification. Its operation had already been postponed for the purpose of repeating it when the convention should assemble. Letters were afterwards received from Judge Huger and Judge O'Neal, countermmanding the order of the circular.

The convention met at twelve o'clock, and the President, General Hamilton, made a very pretty address, and resigned the Chair for the purpose of its being filled by General Hayne, who had been elected Governor of the State since the adjournment of the convention. The correspondence of Mr. Leigh, commissioner of Virginia, was then read, and ordered to be printed. Mr. Leigh was invited to take a seat in the convention. Col. Warren, a gallant old revolutionary officer, who had lost one leg in battle, and who was a very warm Nullifier, moved that Mr. Leigh be styled "Ambassador" instead of "Commissioner," as much as he came from one sovereign State as her representative to another sovereign State, for the purpose of mediating between her and a third power or government. There was a good deal of logic in the gallant old Colonel's motion, had the promises been as true as they were assumed to be by the doctrine of Nullification. But no one had the courtesy to record the motion, and it failed. Mr. Leigh then made his appearance. He was a fine looking gentleman, stout and well built, ordinary stature, and about fifty years old. We were all pleased with his appearance and deportment, whilst he remained in Columbia. Mr. Leigh had the reputation of being one of Virginia's greatest men, and the ablest lawyer in the State.

Mr. Calhoun, who had just returned from Washington, was also invited to take a seat in the convention. He looked a good deal fatigued and care worn. I heard him say afterwards, that he had to ride in an open wagon in order to reach Columbia in time for the convention. The adjournment of the tariff, the mediation of Virginia and the passage of the force bill were all referred to the committee of twenty-one. Wednesday the committee reported an ordinance repealing the ordinance of Nullification, and accepting the adjustment of the tariff as a triumph of Nullification. The report accompanying the ordinance, boasted a good deal of the efficacy of Nullification. But some of the hottest Nullifiers did not regard the compromise as a victory, and accepted it with great reluctance. Governor

Miller, then United States Senator, spoke at length on the subject of tariff, and gave the history of Clay's bill, with a great many hard thrusts at General Jackson. Barnwell Rhett, then Barnwell Smith, made a most violent speech, and said he had lost all attachment to the Union, and defied any one to lay his hand upon his breast and say he loved the Union! He said the report was untrue, and that he voted for the report on the ordinance on account of the mediation of Virginia, and not on account of Clay's bill. This speech called up the gallant old Warren with his crutches. He said he had fought for the Union, and bled for the Union, and that, although a warm Nullifier, he for one, could lay his hand upon his heart, and say he loved the Union. "With the Union," said he, "we are every thing, and without it we are nothing." These remarks had a most happy effect on the convention.—Governor Hamilton then rose and said he was mortified at the criticisms of Mr. Smith, and desired to know wherein the report was untrue. Some personal remarks passed between these two gentlemen. Mr. Smith said when he spoke again, it should be in a way that the whole world might hear him. Mr. Robert Barnwell addressed the convention in a most spirit stirring speech, and was in favor of accepting Clay's compromise. Governor Wilson then addressed the convention in favor of the report, and spoke in high terms of the triumph of Nullification. The report and ordinance were then adopted.

Judge Richardson also spoke on the adjustment of the tariff. The Judge's speech brought out General McDuffie, who treated the Judge's argument with some want of courtesy. He called the exceptions which the Judge made to the report as a "quibble" a "technicality," &c. He said it was with great reluctance he had consented to vote for the tariff adjustment. The great inducement for his doing so, was the repeal of the duties on silks, linens, and worsted stuffs. These articles were purchased with our cotton. Some of us thought this a strange reason for him to assign for his vote. The summer before, he had objected to the tariff, because the duties on silks, &c, which were luxuries, had been reduced, whilst there was no reduction on the necessities of life, such as iron, salt, and coarse woolsens. Silks, linens, and worsted stuffs were not manufactured in the United States, and therefore, all duties on such articles were for revenue and not for protection.—The North might be willing to let these articles come free of duty, in order to raise a revenue on articles manufactured in the United States.

Judge Richardson replied to General McDuffie. Before doing so he came to my seat and asked me if I thought he ought to notice the rudeness McDuffie had shown in replying to his argument. I replied no. The Judge then said: "Now upon your honor as a *fiat* chevalier you say this." I told him I did not think it became a gentleman of his age and position to be too sensitive or captious. The Judge and McDuffie had had some sparring at a public discussion the summer preceding. McDuffie alluded to his quitting the Bench to make political speeches, and said "the shoe maker had better stick to his last."

The ordinance nullifying Webster's force bill came up for discussion just before the convention adjourned. It contained an oath which it was proposed every man elected to office in South Carolina should take, swearing that he was a citizen of the free and sovereign State of South Carolina, that he owed allegiance to the State, and abjured all other allegiance incompatible with the same. In the report of the committee the words "free, sovereign and independent State," and also, "primary and paramount allegiance." The words "independent," "primary," and "paramount," were stricken out in the committee of twenty-one, on motion of General Hamilton. The oath had been framed by a sub-committee, of which Turnbull was chairman. Whilst it was under discussion in the convention, Robert Barnwell moved to strike out the oath altogether. He wished the Legislature to pass the oath in the ordinary way, by amendment of the Constitution. Judge O'Neal made a capital speech in favor of striking out. Chancellor Harper replied, and went into the doctrine of Nullification at great length.—In the course of his remarks he said that in no other country in the world, would the assembling of such a body as the Union convention, have been permitted. They were actuated by a rebellious spirit,

and actually nosing the Legislature in their capital. This severe and harsh language was unexpected from Judge Harper, and gave just offense to his Union friends, several of whom were on the Bench with him. Robert T. Turnbull then took the floor, and spoke like a tyrant would have done with the game in his own hands. In the course of his remarks he poured out the vials of his wrath on the Union party. Colonel Phillips, of Chesterfield, afterwards a member of Congress from Mobile, Alabama, replied to him with great and deserved severity. His remarks were personal. General Hamilton went over to Turnbull and sat by him whilst Phillips was speaking, and I have no doubt, urged him not to reply. Phillips was a young man of spirit and talent. As soon as he took his seat Col. Warren took the floor and moved an adjournment. He said we were getting too hot, and he wanted time for us to cool down. It was Saturday evening, and he said we could go to church Sunday, hear prayers, and come back Monday morning, better prepared for business. The convention took a recess till five o'clock that evening.

When we met in the evening, the mediator of Virginia came up, and whilst the report and resolutions were under discussion, I moved that they be separated, and gave as a reason for my motion, that I could vote for the resolutions with a great deal of pleasure, but the report contained doctrines which I could not sanction with my vote. They were accordingly separated and the resolutions passed unanimously. The convention then adjourned till Monday.

It was generally understood that further efforts would be made to bring about a compromise between the two parties, and our abandonment of the test oath. When the convention met Monday morning, Mr. Burt, of Abbeville, came to me, and said that his party were anxious to hear the Union members express their sentiments, freely and fully on Williams' bill, that if they would pledge themselves to resist that odious force bill, it would have great weight with the Nullifiers in dropping the test oath. Judge Colecock rose and called on Judge O'Neal to let them know the views of the Union members. He also expressed the hope that other members of the Union party would favor the convention with their views on the force bill. Judge O'Neal addressed the convention in a few remarks, and I followed in a speech of some length.

I said that when I left home, I told my constituents the ordinance of Nullification would be repealed, and that we should once more be a united and happy people. I thought there was no one in the convention who wished to keep up any longer our political division and party excitement. I had listened, with great pleasure, to the remarks of General Hamilton, and felt grateful to Mr. Barnwell for the motion he had made. The oath under consideration was well calculated to continue and perpetuate our party divisions. That there was a strong prejudice on the part of the people against all oaths of a political or religious character. That patriotism was not worth having which could only be secured by an oath. Our government was one of opinion, and not force. It is founded in the affections of the people, and not in their fears. The force bill would become a dead letter as soon as the ordinance of Nullification was repealed. An attempt to force its provisions would then be tyranny, and this I would always resist, come from what source it may.

Governor John Lyde Wilson took the floor when I had concluded, and made a most violent speech against the course pursued by the Union party, and indulged in much coarse abuse. He was then broken down, sottish in his habits, and a bankrupt in character and fortune. Whilst he was speaking the Hon. A. Burt came to where Judge O'Neal and myself were sitting, and requested that we would not reply to him. He said Wilson was not speaking the sentiments or feelings of the dominant party, and they disclaimed his language and the course he was pursuing. Judge O'Neal said he must reply to some of his remarks, but Mr. Barnwell moved a recess till four o'clock. In the mean time the Nullifiers went into caucus as to the propriety of giving up the test oath. The result was, to refer the whole matter to the Legislature to declare what allegiance was, and to prescribe the oath.—When the convention reassembled, this proposition, drawn by Chancellor Johnston, was submitted as a compromise, and rejected by the

Union party. It passed, however, by a very large vote, though it did not meet the approval of the most violent of the Nullifiers. Late in the night Governor Miller moved to strike out the whole reference to the Legislature, and the vote was 73 for, and 79 against striking out. If all the Union members had been present, the motion would have prevailed.—Governor Miller said, too, it would be much better to protest against the force bill, than to nullify it.—That if we protested, all the South would be with us, and if we nullified, we stood alone. The convention dissolved itself about eight o'clock in the night.

Messrs. Barnwell, Miller, and Colecock, were the most moderate Nullifiers in the convention. Hamilton also, acted with considerable moderation. In the address delivered by General Hayne, as President of the convention, he stated that the contest had just commenced, and was not over. We must go home, and keep up the spirit by which we had been actuated for years past, and that our services would yet be needed by South Carolina. This advice of Governor Hayne was followed until, thirty years afterwards, the country was plunged into a civil war.

Whilst the ordinance nullifying the force bill was under consideration in committee, General McDuffie very wisely enquired how they proposed to nullify the military provisions of the bill? He thought the army and navy of the United States required something more than an ordinance to nullify them.

[CONTINUED NEXT WEEK.]

### Never Give Up.

Never give up! it is wiser and better Always to hope than once to despair; Throw off the load of doubts cankering fetter, And break the dark spell of tyrannical care. Never give up! or the burden may sink you, Providence has kindly mingled the cup, And in all trials and troubles bethink you, The watch of life should be—Never give up. Never give up! there are chances and changes, Helping the hopeful a hundred to one, And amid the chaos, high wisdom arranges Ever success—if you'll only hope on. Never give up! for the wisest is boldest Knowing that Providence mingles the cup, And of all maxims the best is the oldest Is the true watchword—Never give up. Never give up! though the grape shot may rattle, And the full thunder cloud over you burst, Stand like a rock, and the storm or the battle Little can harm you, though doing their worst. Never give up! if adversity presses, Providence has wisely mingled the cup, And the best counsel in all your distresses Is the stout watchword—Never give up.

MADE HIM PAY.—When General Jackson was President a heartless clerk in the Treasury Department ran up an indebtedness to a poor landlady to the amount of \$60, and then turned her off as he did other creditors. She finally went to the President with her complaint, and asked him if he could not compel the clerk to pay the bill?

"He offers his note," she said; "but his note is good for nothing."

"Get his note and bring it to me," said the President. The clerk gave her the note, with the jeering request that "she would let him know when she got the money on it!"

Taking it to the President, he wrote "Andrew Jackson" on the back of it, and told her she would get the money at the bank. When it became due the clerk refused to pay the note, but when he learned who was the endorser, he made haste to "raise the wind." The next morning he found a note on his desk, saying that his services were no longer required by the government—and it served him right.

A FRIEND of ours a few days ago employed a colored woman to pick cotton, agreeing to pay her fifty cents per hundred. He casually asked her how much she could pick in a day. She replied, something over three hundred pounds. He told her to go ahead and he would pay her one dollar per pound for every pound over three hundred that she would pick. On weighing the result of the day's labor she had three hundred and eleven pounds. The one day's work cost him twelve dollars and a half.

[Chester Reporter.]

The French National Assembly has agreed to discuss at an early day the proposition for restoring to the Orleans Princes their confiscated property.

### Standing Committee.

The following standing committees have been appointed in the Senate.

Agricultural—E E Dickson, G W Duvall, G F McIntyre, Sanders Ford, O Smith.

Claims—W B Nash, W E Johnston, Robert Smalls, H J Maxwell, S E Gaillard, C D Hayne, F A Clinton.

Commerce and Manufactures—W E Holcombe, E E Dickson, T C Dunn, J M Smith, J H White.

Charitable Institutions—Henry Cardozo, W E Johnston, S A Swails, G F McIntyre, L Cain.

Education—H J Maxwell, G W Duvall, Henry Cardozo, W R Jervey, W H Jones, Jr., J Hollinshead, C Smith.

Enrolled Bills—H J Maxwell, T Q Donaldson, W H Jones, Jr.

Engrossed Bills—Henry Cardozo, F A Clinton, J L Jamison.

Judiciary—B F Whittemore, John Wilson, W E Holcombe, S A Swails, W C Keith, H J Maxwell, W H Jones, Jr.

Incorporations—W H Jones, Jr., W E Johnston, J L Jamison, H C Corwin, J O Hope.

Finance—Y J P Owens, B F Whittemore, W B Nash, S A Swails, Robert Smalls, S E Gaillard, D R Duncan, W E Johnston, James L Jamison.

Military—G F McIntyre, W R Jervey, C D Hayne, W H Jones, Jr., J H White, J M Smith, J L Jamison.

Mines and Mining—L Cain, S E Gaillard, John Wilson, Robert Smalls, F A Clinton, C D Hayne, G W Duvall.

Printing—Robert Smalls, H J Maxwell, Y J P Owens, Henry Cardozo, C D Hayne, J L Jamison, B F Whittemore, J M Smith, G F McIntyre.

Privileges and Elections—B F Whittemore, Y J P Owens, H C Corwin, John Wilson, D R Duncan, T B Jeter, C Smith.

Public Buildings—O Smith, W E Holcombe, Henry Cardozo, L Cain, J H White.

Roads, Bridges and Ferries—L Cain, W E Johnston, Y J P Owens, W E Holcombe, Sanders Ford, W R Jervey, J Hollinshead.

Legislative Library—W E Johnston, John Wilson, John Lee, J Hollinshead, Sanders Ford.

Public Lands—W R Jervey, D R Duncan, T C Dunn, C D Hayne, F A Clinton, L Cain, J Lee.

Railroads—S A Swails, W H Jones, Jr., T C Dunn, H C Corwin, J Hollinshead, J M Smith, T B Jeter.

Retrenchments—C D Hayne, W E Johnston, C Smith, G F McIntyre, G W Duvall.

Penitentiary—Robert Smalls, J H White, W E Holcombe, H J Maxwell, F A Clinton.

Contingent Accounts—W B Nash, S E Gaillard, Robert Smalls, J L Jamison, Y J P Owens, G F McIntyre, L Cain.

County Offices and Officers—J L Jamison, B F Whittemore, Robert Smalls, S A Swails, T C Dunn, D R Duncan, J M Smith.

Medical Affairs—Y J P Owens, J C Hope, T Q Donaldson, J H White, G F McIntyre.

The prominent character of the Scot is well illustrated in the following:

In Scotland they have narrow open ditches, called sheep drains. A man was riding a donkey across a sheep pasture, and when the donkey came to a sheep drain he would not go over it. So the man rode back a short distance, and turned him around and put the whip to him, thinking, of course, the donkey, going so fast, would jump the drain before he knew it. But not so. On they came, and when the donkey got to the drain he stopped all of sudden, and the man went over Mr. Jack's head. No sooner had he touched the ground than he got up, and looking the donkey straight in the face, he said:—"Very well pitched. But how are you going to get over yourself?"

The late Chief Baron O'Grady, many years ago, was sentencing a pickpocket, in Cork, to be whipped—a common punishment in those days. "You must," the Chief Baron said, "be whipped from North Gate to South Gate." "Bad luck to you, you old blackguard," said the prisoner, "you done your worst." "And back again," said the Chief Baron, as if he had not been interrupted by the prisoner in the delivery of the sentence.

The United States Court is in session in Columbia, Judge Bryan presiding. Judge Bond is expected soon, to assist in the business of the Court.

### Sudden Marriage and Early Repentance.

Miss Marian Huntington, a young Miss of seventeen summers and a native of Georgia, arrived in this city some time ago, in company with a female relative, and is at present stopping at a Broadway hotel.

A short time since Miss Maria became engaged to a Mr. Conklin, of this city, and for a short time all went well. She was then residing in Jersey City, and has a friend, an Englishman, named Henry Walker, who was also smitten with her, but she seemed to care nothing for him till a few days ago, when she quarreled with Conklin, and in a moment of anger and spite she went with Walker to an Episcopal minister and was married. After the ceremony was over her husband accompanied her home, but by the time she reached the door a realizing sense of her foolishness took possession of her, and giving him one kiss, she bade him depart and never see her more.

Walker, who, it seems, loved her dearly, has done all in his power to get her to change her mind, but she remains firm, and is now trying to get a divorce. He corresponds with her and addresses her by her maiden name, and she answers his letters, but they carry no hope to his sad soul.—The singular part of this singular transaction is the fact that the girl has made up her quarrel with Conklin, and he visits her nightly, and they are to be married as soon as she is legally free from her present husband. Both parties are well connected, and Mr. Conklin is doing business as a clothier in Fourth avenue, near Cooper Institute.—*N. Y. Daily News.*

### The Highway Tax.

OFFICE OF THE ATTY GEN., COLUMBIA, Nov. 19, 1872. J. H. Bryant, Esq., Chairman Board County Commissioners, Richland County.

Dear Sir—I have considered the question, submitted to me a few days since, in regard to the power of the county commissioners of a county to levy a tax for highway purposes in addition to the full amount of the levy allowed by the joint resolution of March 13, 1872.

Section 34 of the act of September 26, 1868, entitled "An act to define the jurisdiction and powers of county commissioners," (page 134, vol. 14.) provides that "No tax shall be levied and collected by the county commissioners unless the same has been authorized by the General Assembly." Section 2, of the act of March 9th, 1871, entitled "An act to provide for the construction and repair of public highways," (page 667, vol. 14.) authorizes the county commissioners to "assess a tax of eighteen cents, if so much be necessary, on every hundred dollars of the lists of the county," for highway purposes.

The joint resolution of March 13th, 1872, entitled "Joint resolution authorizing and directing the State auditor and County commissioners to levy certain taxes," (page 293, vol. 15.) authorizes the county commissioners of each of the counties to levy "a tax not exceeding three mills on a dollar of all taxable property in their respective counties, except the County of Fairfield, in which the county commissioners shall not levy a tax of more than one and a half (1½) mills, for the fiscal year commencing November 1, 1871.

The question growing out of the statute now quoted is, whether the joint resolution of March 13, 1872, is intended to fix the highest limits of county taxation, so as to render the levying of a highway tax in addition to the limit fixed by that resolution, illegal?

I have no time to elaborate my views, but I am of the opinion that the county commissioners are limited to three mills, inclusive of highway tax, in all the counties except Fairfield, in which county the limit is one and one half (1½) mills.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
D. H. CHAMBERLAIN,  
Atty-General S. C.

As a drunken man was staggering along the Bowery the other night, he saw street cars passing him with different colored lights, and gazing at the red, yellow, blue and green lamps, he soliloquized: "I must get out of this place. It's too sickly here.—So sickly that they're running the drug stores on wheels."

Governor Scott is a candidate for the United States Senate. The election takes place on the 10th in

"You may say what you darn please," said Bill Muggins to the mourners, as they stood at the door waiting for the corpse of Jake Simmons to come out, "Jake was a good boy—he was, and a great hunter," continued Bill; "but he was the meanest cuss that ever breathed in Jersey; he played me one of the sharpest tricks you ever heard of, and I'll tell you how it was. I was out shootin' with him one fine mornin'—I tell you the duck was plenty; and other game we despised as long as could see duck. Jake, he was too mean to blaze away unless he could put down two or three at a shot. Jake was often blowing me up for wastin' shot and powder so; but I didn't care; I blazed away. Well, somehow or other, while fassin' around in the boat my powder flask fell overboard in about sixteen feet water, which was as clear as good gin, and I could see the flask lay at the bottom. Jake being a good swimmer, also diver, he said he'd fetch her up, and in a minit he was in. Well, I waited quite a considerable time for him to come up; so I looked over the side for old Jake. Good Jerusalem! there sot 'old Jake' on a pile of old oyster shells pourin' the powder out of my flask into his'n. Wasn't that mean?"

Among the many proposed materials for the manufacture of paper, there are two—wiregrass and palmetto—which a Georgia company guarantees will furnish better paper than any now in use, and at prices that will be really low. The palmetto grows in great quantities in the Southern States, and has hitherto been worthless; but if this company are successful, they will make what has hitherto been a waste a source of plenty. If material, which can be had for almost the packing, will make as good paper as that for which three to four cents per pound must be paid, its manufacture will be a profitable business.

"The horse that frets is the horse that sweats," is an old saying of the horsemen, and it is just as true of men as horses. The man that allows himself to get irritated at every little thing that goes amiss in his business, or in the ordinary affairs of life, is a man that will generally accomplish but little and will wear out early. He is a man for whom bile and dyspepsia have a particular fondness and for whom children have a particular aversion.—He is a man with a perpetual thorn in the flesh, which pricks and wounds at the slightest movement; a man for whom life has little pleasure and the future small hope.

An indulgent Kansas parent sold his cooking stove for \$11, in order to take his thirteen children to the circus. He says a circus only comes two or three times a year, and besides, he never had much to cook on a stove anyhow.

It is stated that Bontwell is to succeed Sumner in the United States Senate.

The largest vineyard in the Southern States is said to be one near Fayetteville, N. C., containing 100 acres on which there are 7,000 vines chiefly the Scuppernon.

The Clarendon Press learns that a project is on foot to annex Clarendon to Sumter.

A move has been made by the Rock Hill Grange to petition the General Assembly to repeal the law concerning fences and in lieu thereof to enact a stock law for the eastern section of York county.

The chicken disease, it is said, has put in an appearance. The heads are terribly swelled.

It is proposed to cut a canal across Charleston Neck, to connect Ashley and Cooper Rivers.

A numerous signed petition has been prepared, to which Governor Scott and Governor-elect Moses will append their signatures, requesting President Grant to pardon the Ku Klux prisoners now confined in the Albany Penitentiary.

The real property assessed in Lancaster County, amounts to \$1,263,408.81, and the personal to \$514,564.70.

The total valuation of taxable property, real and personal, in Pickens, County is \$1,383,469.

A cow-sucking snake, of the coach-whip variety, was caught in the act, a day or two ago, near Columbia, and promptly killed.—The cow was endeavoring to free herself of the disagreeable sucker at the time.