

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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ADDRESS OF THE CARRIER
THE GREENVILLE ENTERPRISE.
CHRISTMAS, 1872.

Patrons and friends—good morning, I say; I'm glad to meet you on this holy day; I have looked quite long to be able to call, and say Merry Christmas to one and all.

'Tis a custom old as custom can be, And custom is law, so people tell me; My coming, I know, will not bring surprise To those who delight in the Enterprise.

I do not intrude when I enter each door; I'm welcomed by all, the rich and the poor; The sweet, young miss and rosy-cheeked boy, All hail my coming with pleasure and joy.

You are fond of news, if good or bad; My failing to come out makes you quite sad; I'll try very hard in the future to please, To gladden each heart, each bosom to ease.

The Printer works hard by day and by night; To please his patrons he takes a delight; He needs not expense, no moments will lose, His time all employed in hunting up news.

If cities burst up and millions destroy, And thousands of men turned out of employ; If rail roads smash up, and passengers kill, He gathers the items his columns to fill.

No matter what happens afar or quite near, The subject matter is sure to appear; In some shape or other it gladdens your eyes, When the Carrier comes with the Enterprise.

So much the paper—I'll a moment employ, To tell the sad wants of your Carrier boy, His labors are hard six days in the week, Of those he desires one moment to speak.

For fifty two days, as certain as fate, He opens your door, or enters your gate, He ought that you with paper in hand, Might learn all the news about in the land.

The hot Summer sun beams on him in vain; He needs not lightning, the thunder and rain; In spite of snowdrifts which whistle around, The Carrier boy at his duty is found.

For all his labors knows he will find, A hearty response in each generous mind, All ready to give hand with much joy, To gladden the heart of the Carrier boy.

De liberal, friend—drive grumbling away, And open your heart on this happy day; The Carrier stands, quite ready, to take The generous gift his patrons may make.

Peace reigns all round—'tis a holy-day sure, All are quite happy, the rich and the poor; The loud, merry laugh, the smile and the grin, Speak plainly that there's pleasure within.

Our City now thrives with happy and gay; The old folks jing, the young ones at play; From scenes all round, we feel it quite clear, That Christmas isn't come but once in a year.

Our City is growing in buildings and trade; Each day are citizens and merchants made; Dick Chatham's whistle sounds loud in their ears, Proclaiming to all that Prosperity's near.

REMINISCENCES OF PUBLIC MEN.

BY EX-GOVERNOR S. P. PERRY.
[Continued from last week.]

WILLIAM C. PRESTON.
There have been few public men who possessed such a combination of high endowments, noble qualities and rare accomplishments as Colonel William Campbell Preston. He was one of nature's noblemen, in person, head and heart. His figure was striking and commanding. He was tall and well proportioned in his person. His manners were high-bred and courtly. In heart he was kind, generous and affectionate. His character, in public and private, was pure and spotless. His intellectual qualities were brilliant and dazzling. He was a finished scholar, an accomplished orator, and wise statesman. Many of his bursts of eloquence, in the Legislature of South Carolina, and in the American Senate, and before popular assemblies, are equal to those of Burke and Chatham.

I have heard Colonel Preston before popular assemblies, at the bar and in the Legislature, and I never heard him on any occasion when he did not let fall from his lips some of the prettiest expressions and most heart-stirring words ever uttered by a public speaker. His style was always fervid and rhetorical. His gestures, however, did not strike me as being graceful or studied, whilst I could not divest myself of the idea that his language was studied, and did not flow from the inspiration of the moment. It was too ornate to be natural, whilst I thought his gestures were too awkward to be studied. It might have been said of him that he was a man of nature and art. He had the kindred blood of Patrick Henry coursing through his veins and the kindred eloquence of this great Virginia orator flowing from his lips. No one could look at him or hear him speak a word in company without being impressed with the idea that he was a great man and an accomplished gentleman. He was a man of fine literary taste, as well as great scholarship. I never saw a private letter of Colonel Preston's that did not contain some gem of an expression.

His reputation in the Senate of the United States was not surpassed by that of any of his contemporaries for thrilling eloquence. As a statesman he may have had his superiors in that illustrious body, but as an orator he at least equalled any of them. He was a warm partisan in politics, and a fierce Nullifier in the beginning of his political career. But he died a most devoted Union man. He had seen the folly of Nullification, and was opposed to secession. He began to reflect, in the latter part of his life, on the effects of disunion, and foresaw the dreadful consequences of an attempt to break up a great and powerful government like that of the American Republic. His hope was, just before his death, that his own dear Virginia would, like a great seventy-four gunship, throw herself across the stream of disunion and stop the tide of disaffection which was rolling on from the South.

In private life he was most amiable, kind hearted and generous, attaching every one to him who came within the sphere of his acquaintance. As President of the South Carolina College, he won the affections of all the students, and endeared them to him in a remarkable degree. When he entered the Senate of the United States he was in opposition to General Jackson and his administration. All the South Carolina Nullifiers became Whigs, and united with Clay and Webster to break down the administration. In a few years Mr. Calhoun and most of his friends broke from the great Whig party and again joined the Democracy. Colonel Preston and General Waddy Thompson persevered in their error and remained consistent and true to their mistaken principles. This threw them in opposition to their State, which was in the absolute control of Mr. Calhoun. Colonel Preston resigned his seat in the Senate, and resumed the practice of his profession. In his arguments on the circuit and in the Court of Appeals he proved himself an able logician as well as a brilliant rhetorician. No lawyer argued his cases with greater ability or was more successful in his practice.

Colonel Preston was born in Philadelphia. His father was at that time a member of Congress, and had his family there with him. When fifteen years old, as he told me not long before his death, he

started to Florida to spend winter, on account of a pulmonary affection which threatened him. In passing through Greenville District, South Carolina, on his way to Florida, he stopped at old Judge Edwards', in the upper part of the District, to stay all night. Edwards had been a county court Judge, and was then a member of the Legislature. He was starting to Columbia to attend the session of the Legislature, and persuaded Colonel Preston to go on with him and go from there to Florida. When they arrived in Columbia, Colonel Preston concluded to remain there and enter college. Whilst in college he became acquainted with M^r. Coulter, whom he afterwards married. In this way he became a citizen of South Carolina. How accidental is everything in life. Colonel Preston, a Virginian, and ever proud of the old Commonwealth, was accidentally born in Pennsylvania, and, as it were, robbed of his birthright. He became a citizen of South Carolina by accidentally meeting an old man, and the further accident of falling in love whilst in college. His reputation for talents and eloquence in college was unequalled. I have heard his classmates say that he was regarded as the most brilliant young man who had ever entered that institution. But the highest honors of his class were awarded to Henry L. Pinckney, of Charleston. Soon after graduating he made the tour of Europe with Hugh S. Legare. Whilst abroad he became acquainted with Washington Irving, and they were ever afterwards fast friends throughout life.

Colonel Preston was, for several years after he resigned the Presidency of the South Carolina College, a member of the Board of Trustees of the college. He introduced resolutions in that body to convert the college into a university. I seconded his resolutions, and we tried in vain to pass them. Afterwards, at the suggestion of Colonel Preston, I introduced a bill into the Legislature to accomplish the same purpose, and Colonel Preston exerted his influence in favor of it. But the change was not made till years afterwards, when it was adopted on my recommendation as Provisional Governor of the State. The Colonel submitted his views in writing whilst residing near the Virginia University, and wrote me several letters on the subject.

On another very important subject, I received from Colonel Preston most essential aid, which failed of success till accomplished under the Provisional Government of the State. This was the election of President and Vice President by the people. It was a question in which he took a deep interest. I remember his coming frequently to my seat in the Senate of South Carolina, whilst the question was under discussion in that body, and posting me with documents and arguments for the debate. The election had been given to the people by presidential electors in every State but South Carolina. The secessionism of South Carolina was too strong to make the change till after the war, when everything was changed in the State.

In the latter part of his life Colonel Preston was paralyzed, and had to use crutches in walking over the house. In this sad condition his young and beautiful wife watched over him with a care, affection and devotion which love alone can prompt. He survived her, however, several years, a noble wreck of himself. He left no descendant. His only daughter died before him, and before her marriage which was in contemplation. The Athenaeum in Columbia was founded by him, and he gave to the institution his entire library. He spent the greater part of his time for several years before his death in Virginia. I met him a short time before his death returning on the railroad from Virginia. He spoke of the pleasure it had given him to revisit the people amongst whom he had been brought up, and once more to share their bountiful hospitality. The Colonel was a very religious man, and a devoted member of the Episcopal Church for many years previous to his death.

When Webster visited Columbia he was the guest of Colonel Preston, who at that time was President of the college. They had been associated together in the Senate of the United States as members of the great Whig party. A number of gentlemen and ladies were invited to Colonel Preston's that evening to meet Mr. Webster. In the course of the evening the students of the college came in front of the piazza with a band of music, and Webster went out to address them. His speech was very brief, and I thought hardly

respectful to the young gentlemen. He manifested no feeling or interest in the compliment paid him. The next day Mr. Webster was invited to address the students in the college chapel. The judges and lawyers attending the Court of Appeals, and the ladies and gentlemen of Columbia were all in attendance. Governor Adams and myself, as Trustees of the college, were sent to escort Mr. Webster and Colonel Preston to the chapel. Before starting, Mr. Webster took a deep drink of brandy and water. As we were going over to the chapel, some one remarked that Webster ought to manifest more feeling and cordiality towards the students than he had done the evening before. Colonel Preston touched his own breast and said, "I am afraid he is wanting in heart." The speech was again a failure. I thought Colonel James Farrow, the student who addressed him on the part of the college, made the happier effort of the two. During the whole of Webster's stay in Columbia, I heard him but once at all interested and animated in conversation or speaking, and that was at the table of Dr. Gibbs. The large dinner party given him by Governor Johnson, as Governor of the State, was a very dull affair. He seemed determined not to be roused up in conversation or speaking. But he had been in Charleston the week before, where he had been feasted till he was broken down. His conversation, however, at Dr. Gibbs', was charming and brilliant.

For several years in the latter part of his life, Colonel Preston spent a portion of the summer at General Thompson's, in Greenville, where I saw a great deal of him, and received from him much valuable instruction. He was indeed a most cordial, warm hearted and genial man. His friends were strongly attached to him, and few public men in South Carolina had more warm, personal friends till his severance from Mr. Calhoun in politics. Great men will have their differences, and will, occasionally, display their little jealousies and ill feelings like humble mortals. I heard Colonel Preston remark, at his own table, soon after the death of Mr. Calhoun, that it was the interposition of Providence for the good of the country in taking off Mr. Calhoun at that time. He thought South Carolina would then have peace and quiet once more. But in this he was greatly mistaken, as the result showed. Had Mr. Calhoun been living at the commencement of our sectional war, he might have opposed it and stayed the attempted revolution.

Whilst in the Senate together, Colonel Preston thought Mr. Calhoun seemed to think that he ought in all matters to follow implicitly in his lead. This entire surrender of his judgment to that of another was what Colonel Preston could not tolerate, and his proud spirit rebelled against all dictation. I once heard Judge Withers say that Governor Miller made the same complaint of Mr. Calhoun whilst he was his colleague in the Senate, and that this compelled him to withdraw from the Senate. Governor Hammond once made a remark, that he had much rather be Calhoun's successor than his colleague in the United States Senate.

Colonel Preston was most amiable, courteous and always peaceably inclined, and yet he had a great many personal difficulties and several fights in the course of his life. There was a very amusing one between him and Colonel James O'Hanlon, in which they were both very badly used up. Colonel O'Hanlon had written some political squib against him in the days of Nullification, and the Colonel determined to resent it at once and chastise O'Hanlon's insolence. No one was present to witness the trial of their manhood, but both carried off serious marks of the encounter. In one of his public speeches, the Cunningham and McClurgs as Tories of the Revolution, which drew from Captain Robert Cunningham a challenge. They met in Augusta to fight, but friends interposed and the difficulty was amicably adjusted. The Colonel was very often witty and severe in his remarks without seeming to be conscious of it. In the republic he was always very happy. On one occasion there was some jesting between him and General Winfield Scott, as to their respective ages. The General contended that the Colonel was about his own age, Preston replied, "General Scott, when I was a school boy, I remember thinking that you were one of those men that Plutarch had written about." This

no doubt, gratified the vanity of General Scott, and made him willing to acknowledge his superior age. It is said of Edmund Burke that many of his most brilliant speeches in the British Parliament, which were read over and over again with pleasure and admiration after they were printed, were not at all appreciated by his audience when he delivered them. The reverse of this was the case with Col. Preston. No one ever grew tired of listening to him whilst he was speaking, but his speeches, when read, did not thrill the heart as they did when he spoke them. The same was certainly true with his great kinsman, Patrick Henry. The speeches preserved of this wonderful orator, give us a very faint idea of his eloquence. The same may be said in regard to the speeches of Colonel Preston. Mr. Jefferson, in speaking of an early effort of Patrick Henry's, which he heard, said that he could not remember what was spoken so well, as the thrilling effect which it had on him.

[CONTINUED NEXT WEEK.]

THAT GOOSE.—A pious negro woman was once caught by her master stealing a goose, and the next Sunday she partook of the communion, after which her master accosted her as follows: "Why, Hannah, I saw you to-day at the communion table." "Yes, tank de Lord, massa, I was 'lowed to be dere wid de rest ob his family." "But, Hannah, I was surprised to see you there," he said. "How about that goose?" She looked a little surprised, as if she did not understand the question, but, catching the meaning, exclaimed: "Why, ash, do you tink I've agoin' to let an ole goose stand between me an' my maker?"

The Department of Agriculture estimates the area of land in South Carolina, planted in cotton, to be 870,652 acres, and the average product per acre 182 pounds, or a total of 158,558,664 pounds of cotton produced in this State alone. If the average price should be 17 cents, this would amount to \$17,655,972.

A correspondent of the Camden Journal says: "I know of several instances, where, on two horse farms, there have been made this season, twenty bales of cotton to the horse besides provision crop. Hundreds of such farms await development right around this town. Shall such a country go to waste or sink under misrule? The responsibility of the answer is in our own power."

As it is stated that the matter from diseased horses, which have the epizootic, is rank poison to the human system persons owning horses with this disease cannot exercise too much prudence in this respect. In cleaning out the manure the virus should not come in contact with a flesh wound.

1873 comes in on Wednesday and goes out on Wednesday. February, March and November begin on Saturday; June on Sunday; September and December on Monday; April and July on Tuesday; January and October on Wednesday; May on Thursday; and August on Friday.

A man at Seneca Falls, N. Y., offers to pay one dollar for every cat that is sent him. The railway leading thither are raising their prices.

The editor of the Lancaster Ledger recently shot and killed a neighbor, who was a white man, whilst stealing his wood.

The new Court House at Abbeville is fast approaching completion, and will be really a handsome and commodious building.

Mr. Joseph Thornton, a Virginia gentleman, has established his claim to \$5,000,000 worth of property in England.

The total national debt is \$2,263,754,782.15, of which \$2,229,224,922.88 is principal; the rest is interest.

A counterfeit of the twenty-five cent currency has got into circulation, and by its clever execution may deceive the unwary.

The Wilmington, Columbia and Augusta and the Wilmington and Welton Railroads have been consolidated.

Hon. W. D. Porter is to deliver the anniversary oration before the Washington Light Infantry, of Charleston, on Washington's birth-day—February 22.

Miss Amelia, youngest daughter of Hon. Jas. L. Orr, aged 12 years, died at Anderson, on Thursday, 5th inst. Rev. Ellison Capers, of this city, conducted the funeral rites.

There is but one colored man acting with the Conservatives, in the Legislature—Daniel Williams of York.

Hon. A. S. Merrimon has been elected United States Senator from North Carolina for the term of six years, from March 4, 1873.

FOR THE GREENVILLE ENTERPRISE. Organization of the Greenville Agricultural and Mechanical Association.

Pursuant to notice, the Stockholders of the new Agricultural Society met in the Court House, on Saturday, December 14th, for the purpose of organizing and electing officers.

On motion of Mr. J. C. Smith, Alexander McBe, Esq., was called to the chair, and G. G. Wells was requested to act as Secretary. The Chairman explained the object of the meeting, after which G. G. Wells offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, 1. That this Society be known as the Greenville Agricultural and Mechanical Association.
Resolved, 2. That the officers of the Association consist of one President, one Vice President, one Secretary, one Treasurer, one Director, and an Executive Committee, composed of—members; and officers to be elected annually by the Stockholders of the Association.

Resolved, 3. That in all ballottings, whether for officers or otherwise, each stockholder shall be entitled to cast one vote for each share of stock which he holds.
Resolved, 4. That any stockholder necessarily absent from any meeting of the Association, may vote through a properly appointed proxy, should he desire to do so.

These resolutions were submitted to the house resolution, and the first was adopted without comment. The question then arose as to how the blanks in the second resolution should be filled, when considerable discussion arose, in which a number of these present participated. It was finally determined that the first blank be filled with the words, "one first Vice-President and four"; that the second blank be filled with the number "twenty"; and that the third blank be filled with the number "seven." The resolution, with the blanks thus filled, was then adopted. The third and fourth resolutions were also adopted without discussion.

On motion of Mr. Blythe, Mr. H. Beattie, Maj. T. B. Ferguson and Dr. W. R. Jones were appointed a Committee on Proxies, and reported one hundred and thirty-eight shares of stock represented in person, and fifty-nine shares represented by proxies, making an aggregate representation of four thousand nine hundred and twenty-five dollars' worth of stock.

The Association then went into a hall for President, with the Committee on Proxies acting as tellers. The result was the election of Mr. Frank Cox as President for the ensuing year.

On motion, Messrs. W. L. Mauldin, O. P. Mills and T. C. Cox were appointed additional tellers, and the Association proceeded to elect Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, a Treasurer and an Executive Committee, with the following result:

First Vice-President—Captain William Goldsmith.
Vice Presidents—Capt. O. P. Mills, Col. R. E. Bowen, Col. W. H. Perry and W. A. Hudson, Esq.
Secretary—Mr. W. L. Mauldin.
Treasurer—Mr. W. T. Symmes.
Executive Committee—Mr. T. C. Gower, Alexander McBe, Esq., Mr. J. C. Smith, Capt. J. W. Cagle, Mr. M. L. Donaldson, Col. H. P. Hammett and Mr. S. Swadlow.

On motion, the election of Directors was postponed until the next meeting.

Also, on motion, the Chairman was authorized to appoint a Committee of Ten, to solicit subscriptions to the stock of this Association, (Committee to be appointed here after.)

The Treasurer was instructed to take notes from the Stockholders for the amount of stock taken by them, with the understanding that said notes were to be paid in such instalments as the Executive Committee might direct.

Moved and carried, that when this meeting adjourns, it adjourn until the second day of January next.

On motion, Messrs. G. G. Wells, J. H. Marshall, A. Blythe, T. B. Ferguson and Whitner Symmes were appointed a Committee to draft a Constitution and By Laws, for the Association, and instructed to report at the next meeting.

Moved and seconded, that the Executive Committee, with the President and First Vice President, be instructed to purchase grounds for the Association, and to erect suitable buildings thereon. To this motion Mr. Perry offered an amendment, that after selecting grounds, and before purchasing, they be required to report to some meeting of this Association, and that their selection be ratified by a majority of all the stock represented at said meeting. The question being on the amendment, it was adopted. The motion as amended was then carried.

On motion of Mr. W. Beattie, the Executive Committee were authorized to nominate candidates for Directors.

Also, moved and carried, that the President elect, and as many Vice-Presidents as are present, do take their seats and adjourn this meeting. Mr. Swadlow and Mr. Marshall were appointed a Committee to conduct these officers to their seats, which they did.

On motion, ordered that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the city papers.

On motion of Dr. A. D. Hoke, the thanks of this Association were returned to the temporary Chairman and Secretary; after which the meeting adjourned.

ALEX. McBE, Chairman.
G. G. WELLS, Secretary.

THE SCHOOL FUND DEFICIENCY.—The following is said to be a correct statement of the school fund deficiency, amounting to \$335,042: Abbeville, \$18,261; Anderson, 10,932; Barnwell, 17,234; Beaufort, 13,649; Charleston, \$5,799; Chester, 9,807; Chesterfield, 4,647; Clarendon, 10,800; Colleton, 12,985; Darlington, 11,245; Edgefield, 16,110; Fairfield, 13,081; Georgetown, 3,880; Greenville, 11,747; Horry, 3,668; Kershaw, 7,467; Lancaster, 5,840; Laurens, 13,183; Lexington, 6,578; Marion, 5,174; Marlboro, 7,278; Newberry, 9,347; Oconee, 7,240; Orangeburg, 18,718; Pickens, 9,080; Richland, 13,265; Spartanburg, 7,995; Sumter, 15,409; Union, 12,600; Williamsburg, 4,745; York, 5,663.

Judge James L. Orr leaves for Washington to-day, to arrange affairs relative to his Russian ambassadorship. The Judge is recovering from a severe spell of sickness, and looks thinner than usual. Judge Orr received an official notification on Friday last from Secretary Fish of his confirmation as Minister from the United States to Russia. He responded by a telegram Monday, indicating his acceptance of the unexpected and unsolicited honor. He communicated the resignation of his judgeship to Gov. Moses and the Assembly yesterday. It is understood that the Administration desires Judge Orr to sail as soon as practicable. He may sail, therefore, about the middle of January, but would prefer not to encounter the rigors of the St. Petersburg climate until the middle of March. His son, about twenty one years of age, will accompany him to St. Petersburg. [Columbia Phoenix, 18th.

UNFAIR DISTRIBUTION OF NATIONAL BANK CURRENCY.—From present indications, it seems highly probable that in the present session of Congress an attempt will be made to increase the national bank currency. Immediately upon the passage of an act authorizing an increase, would ensue a struggle for its possession. As such may be the case at no distant time, it is well for us to know the proportion different sections of the country have already. The amount now authorized is \$353,917,470. Out of this the six New England States have \$108,048,279. New York and Pennsylvania a little over \$103,000,000. The Western States about \$102,000,000. The thirteen Southern States, including the wealthy States of Kentucky, Louisiana, Virginia and Maryland have only \$39,976,108. Is there justice in this? We make the query and allow our readers to decide for themselves.

THE COTTON TAX.—A Washington despatch states that the cotton tax was to have gone before the Ways and Means Committee on the 18th inst., and that the question will be argued for the claimants by ex-Gov. Herschel V. Johnson, of Georgia. There is no measure which could be passed by a Republican Congress which would do more towards benefiting the South and bringing about a permanent reconciliation between the two sections, than the Act for refunding the tax on cotton.

MR. WM. A. BRIDWELL died at his home, in this town, about 12 o'clock, on Saturday night last, 14th inst. He was a painter by trade, and had worked all day Saturday, appearing to be perfectly well when he quit work in the evening, and walked out on the streets after supper, returned home about 9 o'clock, complaining of pain in his head, and died in three hours. [Spartanburg Spartan.

SILVER mining in Greece is again talked of. It is said that Pericles built the Carthenon, probably the most costly, as it certainly was the most beautiful building of Athens, out of the profits derived from the silver mines on the promontory of Laurium, near the city. These mines have been reopened; they yield lead containing about ten ounces of silver to the ton.

The New York Tribune closes an editorial headed "Independent Journalism," as follows: "We have expressed our hope, and to a certain extent our belief, that we are to have an administration which we can honestly support. We certainly shall not be found captiously and maliciously opposing it."

JAMES A. WRIGHT, of Abbeville, William A. Hayne, of Marion, Whitner Symmes, of Greenville, J. F. Sutherland, of Kershaw, Elihu C. Baker, of Darlington, and Geo. Foxberry, of Union, have been appointed Commissioners of the United States Court.

COLONEL CROOK is pushing against the Apaches in the West. Five expeditions are operating. Over one hundred Apaches have been killed. Crook's policy is to hunt the Indians down.

EX-VICE PRESIDENT COLFAX has accepted the editorship of the New York Tribune, with a salary of \$15,000 a year and a bonus of \$5,000.

HON. R. B. CARTWRIGHT has duly qualified as Judge of the Fifth Circuit, and entered upon the duties of his office. He will reside in Columbia.

All of Greeley's personal property at Chappaqua has been sold.