

# THE GREENVILLE ENTERPRISE.

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

JOHN C. BAILEY, PROP.

GREENVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA, FEBRUARY 7, 1872.

VOLUME XVIII, NO. 40.

**GREAT BARGAINS**  
AT  
**B. M. Winstock's.**  
THE undersigned has just returned from New York with full and  
**WELL SELECTED STOCK OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS**  
CONSISTING IN PART OF  
**FULL LINES**

Ladies' Dress Goods.  
D. mestic.  
Ladies' and Gents' Shawls.  
" " " Hosiery and Gloves  
" " " Shoes.  
Gents' and Boys' Boots.  
" " " Clothing and Furnishing Goods.  
Ladies' Gents' and Boys' Hats.  
Domestic Groceries.  
Crockery and Glassware.  
Trunks, Valises and Carpet bags.  
And a great many articles too numerous to mention, all of which I sell at

**Lowest Prices for Cash.**  
Call and examine for your self, and you will acknowledge that you can get great bargains at

**B. M. WINSTOCK'S.**  
At well known Store as Carr's Old Stand.



**THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.**  
Possessing powerful invigorating properties, it is a pleasant and palatable drink. These Bitters are positively invaluable in ALL KINDS OF DISEASES OF THE BOWELS. They purify the system, and will cure DYSPEPSIA, GENERAL DEBILITY, NERVOUS DISORDERS, LIVER COMPLAINT, and are a preventive of Chills and Fever. RHEUMATISM OF THE KIDNEYS, BRUISES, and all other ailments of the bowels. They will restore youthful vigor to the wasted frame, and correct all IRREGULARITY OF THE BOWELS. Will save days of suffering to the sick, and CURES NEVER WELL PEOPLE. The grand Panacea for all the ills of life.

**TRY ONE BOTTLE.**  
PHYSICIAN'S TESTIMONY: "I have prescribed it in BITTERS FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS, and I have seen the most remarkable results. In Young or Old, Married or Single, these Bitters are unequalled and have often been the means of saving life. TRY ONE BOTTLE."

an 3, 1872 35 1y

Sixty-Five First Prize Medals Awarded. THE GREAT Southern Piano MANUFACTORY.

**W. M. KNABE & CO.,**  
Manufacturers of GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO FORTES.  
BALTIMORE, MD.

These Instruments have been before the Public for nearly Thirty Years, and upon their excellence alone attained an unparalleled pre-eminence, which pronounces them unequalled.

**TONE, TOUCH, WORKMANSHIP AND DURABILITY.**  
All our Square Pianos have our New Improved Overstrung Scales and the Agre's Treble. We would call special attention to our late Patented Improvements in Grand Pianos and Square Grands, found in no other Piano, which bring the Piano nearer perfection than has yet been attained. Every Piano Fully Warranted for Five Years. We are by special arrangement enabled to furnish Parlor Organs and Melodeons of the most celebrated makers, wholesale and retail at lowest Factory Prices. Illustrated Catalogues and Price Lists promptly furnished on application to W. M. KNABE & CO., Baltimore, Md. Or any of our regular established agencies.

**Edmonds T. Brown,**



**F. D. FANNING & CO.**  
48 HAYNE STREET, OPPOSITE CHARLESTON HOTEL, CHARLESTON, S. C.

**PACIFIC GUANO COMPANY'S**  
ACID PHOSPHATE OF LIME.  
For Composting With Cotton Seed.  
Price \$25 Cash, with Usual Advance for Time.

THIS article is prepared under the supervision of Dr. ST. JULIEN RAY ENEL, expressly for composting with cotton seed. It was introduced by this Company two years ago, and its use has fully attested its value. 200 to 250 lbs. of this article per acre, properly employed, furnishes the planter with a FERTILIZER of the highest excellence at the smallest cost. A compost prepared with this article, as by printed directions furnished, contains all the elements of fertility that can enter into a soil. It must commend its liberal use to planters. For supplies and printed directions for composting apply to

**J. N. Robson,**  
AGENT PACIFIC GUANO COMPANY,  
No. 65 East Bay and Nos. 1 and 2 Atlantic Wharf, Charleston, S. C.  
JNO. S. REESE & CO., General Agents,  
Nov 29 30 2m

1871. Fall Trade. 1871.

**GUNS! GUNS! GUNS!**  
DOUBLE and Single Barrel Guns, Breach-loading and Muzzle-loading Guns, of English, French and German manufacture, at all prices. Single Guns at \$2.50, \$4.00, \$6.00, \$8.00, \$12.00 to \$20.00 each; Double Guns from \$7.00 to \$20.00 each.

**PISTOLS! PISTOLS!**  
Smith & Wesson, Colt's, Allen's, Sharp's, and all the popular and approved kinds. SPORTSMAN'S GOODS of great variety.

**AMMUNITION!**  
For Guns, Pistols and Rifles. Country merchants and sportsmen are invited to call and examine our large and well selected stock of the above goods, which we import direct and buy from the manufacturers. Orders by mail filled promptly, and sent by express, C. O. D.

**POULTNEY, TRIMBLE & CO.,**  
200 W. BALTIMORE STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.  
Mar 22 5 18-6 46 1y

**WILLIAM SLOANE,**  
Lithographic, Copper-plate, AND GENERAL JOB PRINTER,  
PLAIN STREET, COLUMBIA, S. C.

**BOOKS, Pamphlets, Posters, Hand-Bills, Cards, Circulars, Bill-Head, Fac-Similes, Maps, Plans, Chalk and Line Drawings, Liquor Labels, Druggists' Prescriptions, etc., Executed with NEATNESS AND DESPATCH, AND ON THE Most Reasonable Terms.**  
Oct 25 25 2m

**MONEY CANNOT BUY IT! FOR SIGHT IS PRICELESS!! BUT THE DIAMOND SPECTACLES WILL PRESERVE IT.**



**If You Value Your Eyesight USE THESE PERFECT LENSES.**  
GROUND FROM MINUTE CRYSTAL PEBBLES, Mixed together, and set in their frame "Diamond" on account of their Hardness and Brilliance. They will last many years without change, and are warranted superior to all others, manufactured by

**J. E. SPENSER & CO., N. Y.**  
Caution—None genuine unless stamped with our trade mark. J. C. TURNER, Sole Agent for Greenville, S. C. From whom they can only be obtained. No Pedlers employed.  
May 10 1 1y

**BRYAN & McCARTER,**  
Columbia, S. C. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN SCHOOL, LAW AND MEDICAL BOOKS,  
Standard Works for Libraries, New Publications, Stationery and Blank Books, Blank Bill-Layers and Trial Notes, CROQUET, & C.

Subscription Two Dollars per annum. Advance payments inserted at the rate of one dollar per square of twelve lines (this does not include the postage, which is fifty cents for the first copy and ten cents for each subsequent copy). Twenty-five cents for subsequent insertions. Yearly contracts will be made. All advertisements must have the number of insertions marked on them, they will be inserted till ordered out, and charged. Not invariably be "displayed." Obsolete notices, and all matters relating to the benefit of any one, are regarded as advertisements.

## REMINISCENCES OF PUBLIC MEN.

BY EX GOVERNOR E. F. PERRY.  
[CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK.]  
CHARLES J. COLOOCK.

Judge Colcock was one of the Appeal Judges, before whom I was admitted to the bar. He had been an Associate Judge for many years, Solicitor, and a leading member of the Legislature. He resigned his seat on the Appeal bench, and was elected President of the Bank of the State. After his resignation of his seat on the bench, he became a very active politician in Charleston, and presided at most of their Nullification meetings. When I was first elected a member of the Legislature, I made a speech in opposition to some interests of the Bank. Judge Colcock was present and heard it. After the Legislature adjourned, I went to Charleston, and met the Judge in the streets. He enquired when it would be convenient for me to dine with him. A day was named, and I met at his table, a very pleasant party of gentlemen. Not having previously had any particular acquaintance with the Judge, I was at a loss to account for his special hospitality—whether it was in compliment to my independence in opposing his Bank, or whether it was on the principle that Doctor Franklin acted when he borrowed a book of a young member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, who had made a speech against his election as Clerk of the House. But I afterwards ascertained that Mrs. Colcock was the intimate friend and kinswoman of my intended mother-in-law, and the Judge's kindness was on that account.

In the fall of 1837, I find the following memoranda of conversations with Judge Colcock, noted in my journal: "September 27th. Judge Colcock and lady arrived here yesterday. I had a long talk with him on banks and banking last night. He favors the separation of government from all banks, and also the payment of the revenue in gold and silver. He is opposed to a National Bank, and says there is no doubt of its unsoundness. He was opposed to the State Bank suspending specie payments. His plan was to go on and pay out every dollar they had, and that it would have taken a great while to collect all the two dollar bills issued by the Bank. Judge Colcock as President of the Bank of the State, he refused to adopt the measure till the citizens petitioned for it. He said if the banks had continued to pay specie, it would have been the means of getting rid of one half of them. The insolvent ones would have had to stop, and the solvent banks could have gone on. I have been very much pleased with Judge Colcock. He is said to be a self-willed and stubborn man. These qualities are very apt to be associated with honesty. Mrs. Colcock is a very interesting lady, and I like her very much."

"October 1st, 1837.—Chancellor DeSaure is very ill. I went into his room last night. He appeared cheerful and talked of England and the English Government. He said O'Connell had the power of that government in his own hands, the Whigs and Conservatives being equally divided. Ireland was destined to be a thorn in the side of England, and the Union was had at present. Judge Colcock spoke of his first circuit in the upper country, as a practicing lawyer. He and a Charleston lawyer went to Spartanburg court, and what a scene they witnessed! In the night they saw several hundred persons stripped and fighting by torch lights and light wood fires. The Charleston lawyer, Mr. Terrant, left next morning without waiting for court to meet, or making his appearance in court at all. Judge Colcock mentioned the following anecdote of Judge Burke, who had a great horror of going. He thought boxing a manly exercise, and not at all disreputable in the settlement of difficulties between the yeomanry of the country; but going and hitting were savage and brutal, and unbecoming man-

hood. Whilst trying a land case at Cambridge, Judge Burke took special notice of the parties litigant and their witnesses. He observed a good many eyes missing and was greatly horrified at the spectacle which had not attracted the attention of any one else. After the testimony was heard, and the argument concluded, it became the duty of his Honor to charge the jury on the law of the case, and he commenced in the following language: "Before God, gentlemen of the jury, I never saw such a thing before in the world! There is a plaintiff with an eye out! The defendant with an eye out! A juror with an eye out! And two witnesses with an eye out! What a state of society you must have in this part of the country! It is savage and brutal!"

"October 3d, 1837.—Governor Hayne returned last evening. He is full of anecdotes. In speaking of Lord Selkirk, whom his son William Jayne had just visited in England, the Governor said his Lordship was in South Carolina a few years since, and gave him a most graphic description of his passage from Columbia to Charleston in the stage. Whilst passing through a gloomy region of the lower country, amidst the pines and swamps, late in the night, the horses ran off, but kept the road. Lord Selkirk had heard dreadful accounts of the stage drivers, their driving, and the roughness of the roads. At first he thought the driver was giving him and his white servant (no one else being in the coach) a specimen of his fast, rough, Democratic driving. The jolting was terrible, but he bore it patiently for sometime. At last he began to remonstrate, but he was not heeded by the driver. Finally he got up and found there was no one on the driver's box. Suddenly one of the wheels came off, and the horses were unable to proceed any farther. He went back to look for the driver and found him lying in the road with his head crushed to pieces. In speaking of Mr. Calhoun's speech on the President's message, Governor Hayne said he was surprised to find the separation of the government from all banks, and the payment of the revenue in specie so favorably received in Charleston. Both the Courier and Mercury approved the measure, and Judge Colcock, President of the bank, expressed himself in favor of it the other night. The Governor said he had no doubt all this was owing to Mr. Calhoun's letters and correspondence. That Mr. Calhoun had been writing to his friends with a view of feeling his strength on this question; that Judge Colcock had the most implicit confidence in the wisdom and sagacity of Mr. Calhoun, and that the Mercury had probably received a lesson from Barnwell Smith, who is the brother-in-law of the editor."

Judge Colcock whilst on the Appeal bench, was very much given to indulging himself in a short nap, whilst the lawyers were boring the court with their long and dull arguments. Now and then he would be roused from his slumbers by the vehemence of the counsel, to the great amusement of his associates on the bench, who, no doubt, envied him his happy faculty of killing time.

**JAMES HAMILTON, JR.**  
Governor Hamilton was the gallant leader of the Nullification party in South Carolina. He originated the Nullification Clubs, which were established in every District of the State, and which carried the elections, that fall, in two-thirds of the election Districts. Mr. Calhoun was the author of Nullification in South Carolina, but Governor Hamilton made it a success throughout the State. But for him it would have failed still-born, or been crushed in its swaddling clothes. In early life he had been the efficient advocate of strong national powers in the Federal Government, the open and public reviler of the Virginia doctrine of States' Rights, and the eulogist of McDuffie, "one of the people." Instead of trying to defend his political consistency, like most politicians, he came out and declared in a publication which he made, that he had been under "a natural delusion," a mental hallucination in his opposition to States' Rights; that, having seen the errors of his way, he had abandoned them, and sought forgiveness for his grievous political sins in former years. St. Paul, after his conversion to Christianity, was not more penitent or energetic in propagating the doctrine which he had persecuted with fire and sword. For many years, Governor Hamilton was regarded as the soul of honor and embodiment of chivalry in South Carolina. Afterwards,

he was sent by the Republic of Texas as Ambassador to Europe, and whilst there, he made use of funds which had been entrusted to him by some company in Virginia, for the benefit of the Texas Republic, expecting most confidently, to be placed in funds by the government of Texas, in time to refund those of the Virginia company. In this, there was a failure, and the transaction cast a cloud over his bright fame for a time. He became embarrassed, too, in his pecuniary affairs, and was greatly harassed and annoyed by his creditors. His speculations were bold and reckless.

Governor Hamilton was for several years a leading member of the South Carolina Legislature, afterwards a prominent member of Congress from Beaufort, and then was elected Governor of the State. After his term of office expired, and Nullification, with all its political excitement, had died a natural death, he went to Texas and commenced his magnificent speculations in lands, &c. He was a member of the State Convention, at the same time he was Governor of the State, and was elected President of the Convention. His venerable father was also a member of the Convention. He had been an active and gallant officer of the regular army in the American Revolution. The father and son came into the Convention together, the former leaning on the arm of the latter, and presented an interesting spectacle. Governor Hamilton had been an officer of the United States army in the war with Great Britain, and rose to the rank of Major. This military title stuck to the Governor all the time he was in Congress, and until he was elected Brigadier General of the Nullification army. He was Governor of the State when he was elected Brigadier General; but in order to be eligible to the office, he had first to be elected ensign in one of the militia companies in Charleston. It gave great offense to the Union officers to have an ensign elected over their heads to the command of the Brigade. The fact that this ensign was Governor of the State, did not appease their wrath. Judge Huger told me that Col. B. F. Hunt would challenge Hamilton; that he was bound to do so according to military etiquette. Whenever an officer has been overlooked, said the Judge, he must fight or he is disgraced. But Colonel Hunt did not regard his military honor so deeply wounded as to make it necessary to call out the Governor.

In the beginning of the Nullification controversy, Hamilton addressed a letter to Mr. Calhoun, who was then Vice President of the United States, with a view of giving him an opportunity of coming out with an expose of the doctrine of Nullification. Mr. Calhoun availed himself of the opportunity thus afforded by Governor Hamilton's letter, and published a long communication explaining to the people the constitutionality of Nullification, and its operations in being carried out. This document gave the initiated a reason for the faith that was in them. It was said that Nullification was a peaceable remedy, and an appeal must be made to the courts to test the constitutionality of the tariff. In order to do this, Governor Hamilton made an importation of sugar, and declared, in a public speech, that he knew every true Nullifier in the State would go with him to the death for his sugar. This expression gave the Governor, with the Union men, the sobriquet of "Sugar Jimmy." When his sugar arrived, instead of depositing it in the Custom House, resident Jackson ordered it to be placed in Castle Pinckney, and there kept till the duties were paid. This was a great disappointment to the Nullifiers, for they could not so well get at it in Castle Pinckney. After waiting awhile, the Governor went and paid the duties, and took his sugar. A case had been made up in court, to test the constitutionality of the tariff, and General McDuffie went to Charleston to argue it; but they could not get the question before the jury, and the case proved a failure.

Governor Hamilton was very much dispirited with the course Georgia pursued in our Nullification struggle. He confidently expected that she would unite with North Carolina, and sustain her in the movement. When the State Convention adjourned, I remember, Governor Hamilton made some disparaging remarks in reference to Georgia.

Twenty years afterwards, when our Secession controversy sprung up, General Hamilton was not in South Carolina, but it was expected, as a matter of course, that he

would favor it with great zeal and ability. How sadly were his friends disappointed, when he came out with a letter, deprecating, in toto, the whole movement, as uncalculated for, and revolutionary in its character. This opened the press of the State on him, and he was denounced everywhere, as a renegade. I met him afterwards in Washington City, and spent several weeks with him there, in the same hotel. We talked over the politics of South Carolina, and the Governor remarked that no two men in the State had been so well abused as himself. He said not only his friends abandoned him, but he thought his own sons were going to prove wanting in filial respect and feeling. The truth was, his letter, and his course on the subject of secession, was marked by wisdom and patriotism. The State afterwards adopted his advice, and acquired in her grievances, so-called. I had started the Southern Patriot at the commencement of the struggle, and fought boldly against secession. This was the first check it received in South Carolina, and Judge Evans once said to me, in Washington, but for this opposition, secession would have gone by default in the State. When General Hamilton's letter made its appearance, the secessionists said that if it had been written by myself, they would not have thought strange of it, but coming, as it did, from their leader in the days of Nullification, it was too bad.

Shortly after secession had broken forth, and I had started the Patriot, the co-operation party sprung up in South Carolina, which was a Union party in disguise, and secession was postponed for ten years, only to be more wide spread and horrible in its denouement. If I had let it go by default in 1850, as Judge Evans said, it would have been crushed out by President Fillmore in a short time, and perhaps without bloodshed. Instead of making war against the State, his plan was to cut off the mails, and move the Custom on board of a vessel in the harbor of Charleston. Whilst Governor Hamilton and myself were at Godby's Hotel in Washington, he went several times to see the Miss Foxes, who were spiritualists and spirit rappers. He told me with tears in his eyes, that they had called up the spirit of his deceased son, and he had received communications from him, which no one but himself could have made. We went one evening to the room of Senator Talmege, of New York, who was a writing medium, and he told us of communications he had had with the spirit of Calhoun, which were very remarkable. He asked Calhoun if he still thought Nullification right and constitutional, and he replied that he did. Hamilton remarked, "I am damned glad he sticks to his principles in the other world."

Governor Hamilton was a small man, quite handsome and prepossessing in his appearance. He was a lawyer, and was a pleasant and graceful speaker. He wrote well, and at times admirably well. He was warm-hearted, and devoted to his friends, and kind and affectionate in all the relations of life.

[CONTINUED NEXT WEEK.]

**PICKLED EGGS.**—Pickled eggs are very easily prepared, and are most excellent as an accompaniment for cold meats. Boil for half an hour three dozen eggs, remove the shells, and pack them in entirely cold in a wide-mouth jar large enough to let them in or out without mashing or breaking. Take as much vinegar as you think will cover them entirely, and boil in it white pepper, a little root ginger, and if desired, a very small quantity of garlic. Salt to taste. A few tiny white onions put in the jar some may think an improvement. When the vinegar has boiled enough to extract the spices, take them out and pour it over the eggs, cork tightly when cold, and in a month they are ready for use.

Neither the State nor the United States authorities, (says the Frankfort, Ky., Yeoman) though the latter have troops close at hand, have interfered to put down, or even check the negro insurgents, rioters, murderers and robbers in Chipok county, Arkansas. They have had full swing for nearly a week; and, having wreaked a bloody revenge—including wholesale robbery—on the whites, it is believed that they will now disband and go home.

## Laws of the State.

Acts of the General Assembly of South Carolina.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

**AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE HUNTON CHEMICAL AND SOAP COMPANY OF SOUTH CAROLINA.**

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same: That W. B. Nash, S. A. Swails, L. Winchell, William Simons, H. W. Parvis, J. E. Green, Amos W. Thayer, H. H. Montgomery, John B. Dennis, Edward Miley, James Davis, B. A. Nesland, John Bates, Timothy Hurly, A. H. Monticelli, C. D. Hayne, R. H. Calhoun, B. Thompson, H. H. Hunter, W. H. Jones, J. N. Hayne, J. Mobley, John Mead, W. J. Whipper, S. Parr, B. A. Beaumont, M. J. Calnan, and their associates and successors, are hereby made and created a body politic and corporate in law, under the name and style of the "Hunton Chemical and Soap Company," for the purpose of manufacturing chemicals and soap, and disposing of the same, and for the purpose of carrying on such other business as may be connected therewith, with a capital of one million dollars, in shares of one hundred (\$100) dollars each, and with the privilege of establishing its principal office in the City of Charleston, and a branch establishment at Columbia.

Sec. 2. That such company shall have succession of officers and members, to be chosen according to the rules and by laws made and to be made for their government and direction, and shall have power and authority to make by-laws, (not repugnant to the laws of the land) to make, have and use a common seal, and the same to alter at will; to sue and be sued in any court in this State, to purchase and hold any lands, tenements, or hereditaments, goods and chattels, which may be necessary, connected with, or conducive to the purposes for which said company is established.

Sec. 3. This corporation shall enjoy all the privileges that are awarded under the general laws of the State to any corporation, together with the special privileges awarded by this charter.

Approved January 5, A. D. 1872.

**AN ACT TO VALIDATE THE ACTION OF THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS IN OGDONNE COUNTY, IN REORGANIZING AND CONVEYING THE LOT ORDED TO THEM TO BUILD A JAIL UPON.**

Whereas, the county commissioners of Ogdonne County, in the exercise of their discretion, changed the location of the jail for said county, and exchanged the lot ordered to the State for the purpose of erecting a jail for the one on which the jail now stands; and whereas, the parties with whom the exchange was made have sold the said lot to Joseph J. Norton, and the said commissioners have executed titles to him; now, therefore:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same: That the action of the county commissioners aforesaid, be, and the same is hereby, validated, and the title of the State to said lot conveyed to and confirmed in the said Joseph J. Norton, his heirs and assigns forever.

Approved 8th of January, A. D. 1872.

**AN ACT TO MORE EFFECTUALLY PROVIDE FOR THE RECORDING OF ALL CONVEYANCES OF REAL ESTATE.**

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same: That every conveyance of real estate, within this State, and hereafter made, shall, within three days, be recorded in the office of the Clerk of the County in which such real estate shall be situated, except in the County of Charleston, where all such conveyances shall be recorded, within the same time, in the office of the register of deeds, conveyances; and where such conveyance, not so recorded, shall be void, as against any subsequent purchaser in good faith and for a valuable consideration, of the same real estate, or any portion thereof; provided such subsequent purchaser shall have first recorded his said conveyance.

Sec. 2. Different sets of books shall be provided by the Clerks of the several counties, for the recording of deeds and mortgages, in one of which sets all conveyances, absolute in their terms and not intended as mortgages, or as securities in the nature of mortgages, shall be recorded; and in the other set all such mortgages, or securities in the nature of mortgages, shall be recorded.

Sec. 3. All sets or parts of acts, inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

Approved January 5, 1872.

**AN ACT TO RENEW THE CHARTER OF STRAWBERRY FERRY OVER THE COOPER RIVER.**

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That the charter of the Ferry over the Cooper River, known as Strawberry Ferry, be, and the same is hereby, renewed for the term of seven years, from and after the passage of this Act, and the same is hereby renewed to Mrs. Elizabeth Waring, her executors, administrators and assigns, subject to like powers, privileges and limitations as were formerly conferred upon the owner of said ferry by law as provided. However, that the following rate of ferriage only shall be charged and collected, to wit: For foot passengers, each, ten cents; horse, each, ten cents; one horse with buggy, wagon or cart and driver, five cents; two horses with carriage, wagon and driver, twenty-five cents; cattle, ten cents each, long ferriage; short ferriage to be one-half the above rates.

Sec. 2. All persons attending public meetings and elections, and children going to and coming from school, shall be carried free.

Approved January 5, 1872.

[CONTINUED ON OTHER PAGE.]