

THE GREENVILLE ENTERPRISE.

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

JOHN C. BAILEY, EDITOR & PROP.

GREENVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA, MARCH 30, 1872.

VOLUME XVIII—NO. 46.

Wilmington, Columbia and Augusta Railroad

OFFICE GEN'L FERRIS & TICKET AGENT, WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 13, 1871.

New Freight and Passenger Route via Columbia, S. C., and Wilmington, N. C.

THE attention of BERRIES, SHIPPERS, and the public generally, is invited to the

DIRECT CONNECTION

New route between all the principal points in South Carolina and Northern Virginia, by the WILMINGTON, COLUMBIA & AUGUSTA RAILROAD, and its connections at Wilmington, either by Steamship Lines from that Port, or by Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, and its connection via Portsmouth or Norfolk.

The various lines connecting at these terminal points afford facilities for shipments to or from BALTIMORE, Daily, PHILADELPHIA, To-Wednesday, NEW YORK, 4 Times per Week, BOSTON, Said Weekly.

Uniforms are maintained with all the latest styles.

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Through Bills Lading given between all Stations and points en route.

Rates and Conditions for Shippers obtained of Agents.

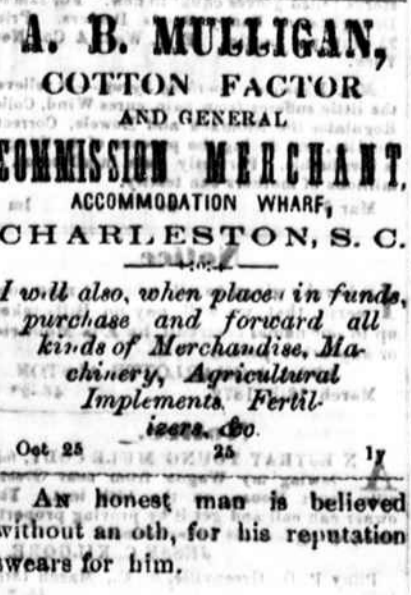
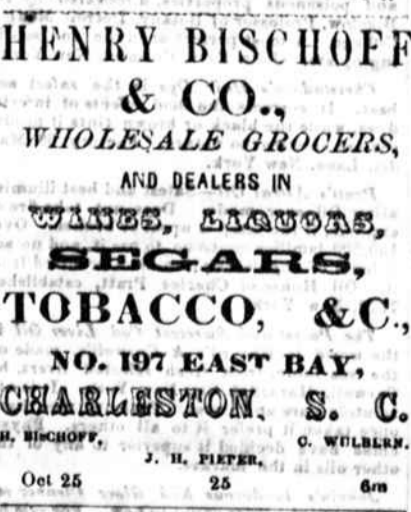
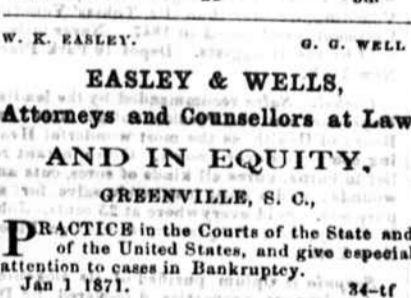
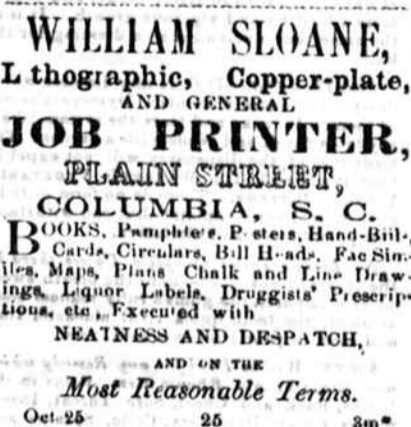
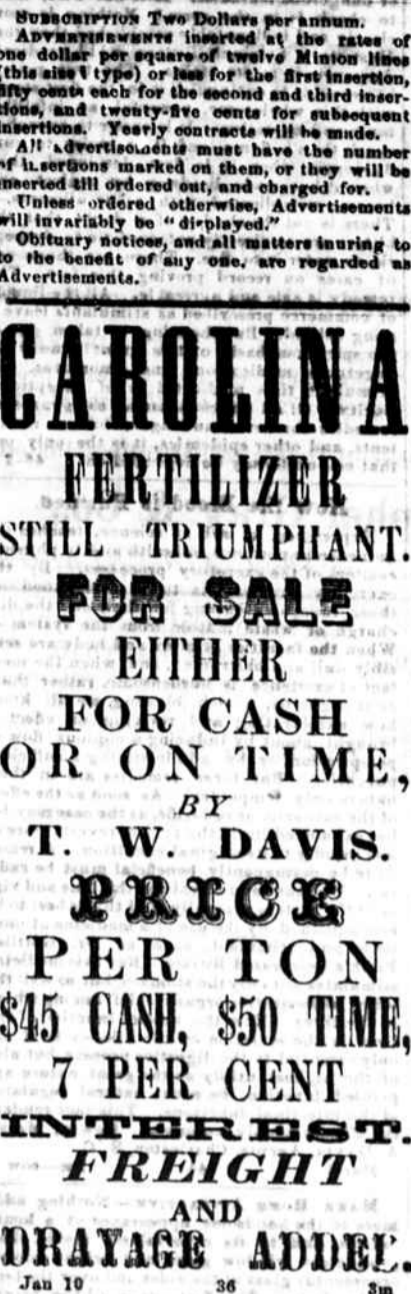

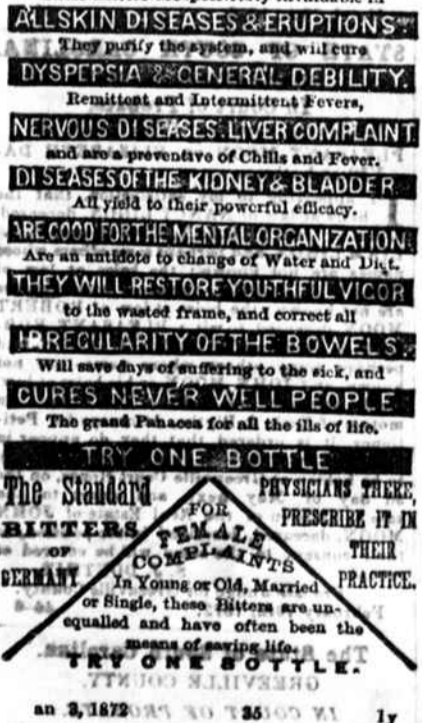
The Passenger Schedule of Night Train from and Morning Train into Columbia, give complete information for all points on Greenville & Columbia, and Charleston, Columbia & Augusta, and Wilmington & Weldon Lines, connection via Portsmouth, and an All-Atlantic connection via Washington, and avoiding all delays at Columbia.

Through Tickets on sale at Columbia to all points North, and all information apply to

For Rates, Connections, and all information, apply to

G. W. FERRIS, Ticket Agent, J. C. WINDER, Gen'l Superintendent, Jan 10 36 12w

Edmonds T. Brown,



REMINISCENCES OF PUBLIC MEN.

BY EX-GOVERNOR B. F. FERRY.

[CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK.]

HUGH S. LEGARE.

This profound scholar, brilliant writer, and finished orator, lawyer and Statesman, died at the early age of forty-six, whilst he was Attorney General of the United States, and acting Secretary of State. Had he lived to a ripe old age, and gone on increasing in learning and scholarship as he did in youth and manhood, he would have left no superior behind him in England or America. Mr. Legare was a native of South Carolina, of Scotch and Huguenot descent, educated at the South Carolina College, elected a member of the State Legislature for many years in succession, then Attorney General of the State, and appointed by President Jackson Minister to Brussels. On his return home, after an absence of four years, he was elected a member of Congress from Charleston, and greatly distinguished himself as an eloquent and brilliant orator during his brief Congressional career.

I first saw Hugh Swinton Legare in the fall of 1826. He was then a member of the House of Representatives, and his reputation, for learning, talents, eloquence and scholarship, was very high indeed. In fact, he brought his reputation with him when he entered College in his fourteenth year, as is stated by Col. William C. Preston, his College companion. I have frequently heard it said that Legare entered College with more learning and scholarship than McDuffie had when he left College, though the one was a boy who came to be educated, and the other was a man grown, who had finished his education, and was destined to rank with the greatest men of America. I remember hearing Judge Huger say that when Legare graduated, he went to the commencement out of respect to the College, and to see the ladies. Whilst chatting with some of them, his ear was attracted by a sentence in Legare's valedictory. He became interested, and his attention was riveted on the oration till it was ended. He enquired who this young man was, and asked one of the professors who wrote his valedictory for him. The professor replied that Legare had written it himself, and that he was the only man in the whole College who could have written it. The subject was, "the influence of the imagination upon human happiness."

I have heard Calhoun, Webster, McDuffie, Hayne, Preston and many others of the distinguished orators of the United States, but in my estimation Legare was a far more finished orator than any of them. He had a fine, noble voice, and seemed to have the same command over it that a lady has over the keys of the instrument on which she is playing. It is said that the multitude, the great masses of the common people, are better judges of eloquence than the highly educated few. An old friend of mine, Col. Benjamin Dunham, remarkable for his good sense and judgment, very cool and dispassionate, and not easily moved by anything, once heard Legare speak in some commercial convention in Charleston. The old gentleman, on his return home, said he had not only never heard anything like it, but it had surpassed all his conceptions of eloquence and public speaking. Judge Cheves, on his return to South Carolina, after his residence in Philadelphia, heard Legare's speech on the Judiciary system of South Carolina before the Legislature, and pronounced it above criticism. In listening to Legare you not only had your feelings roused and excited, as the highest eloquence never fails to do, but at the same time, you saw there was a depth of thought and a beautiful finish in every expression, which struck and charmed your judgment. It was a combination of the force of Demosthenes, the beauty of Cicero, and the brilliancy of Burke.

In Congress, Legare made a speech, soon after taking his seat, on the sub Treasury, which was equal to Edmund Burke's greatest efforts in the British Parliament. It drew forth the highest praise and warmest congratulations from all who heard it. General Thompson, who was in Congress at the same time, told me that when he went up to Legare to congratulate him on his great effort, he burst without an oth, for his reputation swears for him.

that my success will please my mother."

As a scholar, profoundly learned in all ancient and modern literature, Hugh S. Legare had few equals in Europe or America. The Grecian and Roman classics were as familiar to him as household words. He spoke and wrote with great purity, the French, Italian, Spanish, and German languages, and had read and studied their standard works. In order to master all this learning and knowledge, he studied from his earliest school days, seventeen hours in twenty-four. He spoke French with so much accuracy, that a French lady said to him, that he was too Attic to be an Athenian, alluding to the story of a foreigner who professed to be a Grecian, and was detected by the accuracy with which he spoke the language. He had acquired his knowledge of it from books, which was more perfect than if the language had been his mother tongue.

The contributions of Legare to the Southern Review and New York Review on Grecian and Roman literature, the civil law, life of Byron, and various other subjects, are not surpassed by any of the essays of Lord Macaulay. The style of Washington Irving, was greatly admired in England for its purity and classic taste, but that of Legare was more perfect and classic, with greater strength and beauty.

The fame of Hugh S. Legare as an orator and literary man, induced the multitude to suppose that he could not be a profound lawyer, and consequently his practice, for many years, in Charleston, was very limited. But after his election as Attorney General of the State, it became known that he was a great lawyer, as well as a great scholar, orator and writer. He went on to Washington to attend to some case there in the Supreme Court, and his argument showed such familiarity with the civil law, that it attracted the attention of Mr. Livingston, then Secretary of State, who procured for him the appointment of Minister to Belgium, where he would have an opportunity of perfecting his study of the civil law. After his return to the United States, and his appointment as Attorney General under the administration of President Tyler, he distinguished himself in the argument of several cases in the Supreme Court, and Mr. Justice Story pronounced him one of the profoundest lawyers who had ever appeared in his court.

In his appearance, Mr. Legare was a very remarkable man. His bust was a noble one, and he appeared to great advantage seated in his chair, in the House of Representatives, but when he rose to speak, his legs were so short that he seemed dwarfed. It is said when a child, his limbs were well proportioned, but some disease afterwards deformed them. His head and face were very fine and striking. But in walking he was ungainly, and I noticed that he seldom walked to or from the State House in company with any one. He never married. Judge Huger told me that the ladies were all pleased with him, until he began to talk love to them. Although his conversation was so interesting, they could not fancy him as a lover. He was very sensitive and morbid on the subject of his personal appearance. I have understood that he said he would give all his learning and talents for the manly and graceful form of Preston. His article on Lord Byron, and his allusion to his deformity, and his Lordship's sensitiveness on that subject, seemed to have been written with great feeling and sympathy.

In his manners and intercourse with the world, Legare was austere and reticent. He had none of the arts or feelings of the demagogue or popular man. Hence his popularity and official honors were owing entirely to his talents and attainments. When he was elected Attorney General of South Carolina, he was in a minority, a Union man, and had but little personal popularity in the Legislature. There was something beautiful and touching in his devotion through life, to his noble mother, on whom had devolved solely his education and rearing. He thought of her gratification only when honors and praises were clustering around him. Such a son must have had a noble and loving heart.

Mr. Legare died suddenly, in the city of Boston, and his remains were, some years afterwards, brought to Charleston by his friend and warm admirer, Richard Yeadon, Esq., where they were buried and a monument erected over them by his friends. Well may South Carolina be proud of her illustrious scholar and orator, Hugh

Swinton Legare. His essays and diary have been collected by his sister, and published in two volumes, with a short biographical sketch by E. W. Johnston, Esq. [CONTINUED NEXT WEEK.]

GEN. LONGSTRECH has resigned the New Orleans collectorship.

GEN. JOSEPH GIST of Union, has been arrested as a ku klux.

Mr. P. J. COGAN has become Treasurer of Charleston County.

A PRESBYTERIAN Illinois woman has just married her seventh husband.

A SAVANNAH Magistrate has levi'd on, and will sell, a very fine skeleton.

CAPTAIN JAMES JOHNSTON, for a number of years the ordinary of Fairfield District, died recently.

THE Republicans have carried the recent State elections in New Hampshire.

A young lady in Atlanta, the other night, fell off a porch, from the effects of which she died.

A young man in the Southern portion of Wake County, N. C. one day last week killed 258 robins.

THE Polish refugees may, under negotiations with the Russians, soon have a chance to return to their country.

ALL persons weary of life, had better go to Mayeville, Kentucky, where nitro-glycerine works are to be established.

THE Grand Duke Alexis goes to Rio de Janeiro direct from Havana, and thence to China via the Cape of Good Hope.

THE Secretary of Colonies, in the British House, denies the existence of any secret treaty for the separation of Canada from England.

ALTHOUGH the fourth half million of indemnity has just been paid, there remains in the French treasury a balance of 450,000,000 francs.

THE mocking birds in Mobile have learned to imitate the whistle of the policeman, and very frequently deceive those municipal scouts.

A GENTLEMAN who thought his two sons consumed too much time in hunting and shooting, gave them the appellation of Nimrod and Ramrod.

COL. LEWIS MERRILL, who was ordered to Washington for consultation several weeks ago, has returned to Yorkville, resuming his command.

THE Marshall House at Abbeville, is to be rebuilt, by the former proprietors, Messrs. Hugh Wilson and James S. Cothran, and will cost \$18,000.

INTELLIGENCE from Robeson County of the 11th, tends to confirm the report of the killing of Boss Strong, of Lowery's North Carolina outlaws.

THE arins investigation elicits the fact that we have nearly half a million breech loaders on hand and capacity for making one hundred thousand monthly.

AN humorous apothecary in Boston exposes a cake of soap in his shop window with the pertinent inscription, "Cheaper than dirt."

SOUTH CAROLINA WINE.—One thousand gallons of native wine were shipped from the Derby Farm at Aiken, lately, to New York.

A CALIFORNIA hunter, who went ten miles to where game was plenty, and then found he had brought a box of pills instead of percussion caps, returned home in disgust.

A BUFFALO girl has taken advantage of leap year to such an inordinate extent that she is engaged to seventeen men, and has been sued for breach of promise by nine more.

EMERSON says, very philosophically, "the religions we call false were once true. They also were affirmations of the conscience correcting the evil customs of their times."

WE are glad to announce (says the Atlanta Sun) that Mr. Jas. H. Nash, has purchased the Steam Laundry establishment, on Broad street, opposite the Sun office, and is now putting it thoroughly in order, and will soon be prepared to receive the patronage of the public. Mr. Nash is a South Carolinian. He was Secretary to the Confederate States Senate during the late war. He has lately removed to our city. He has taken hold of business—will give it his personal attention, and assure the public of entire satisfaction.

The Pacific Railroad is again blocked by snow and floods.

It is stated that Governor Holden declined the mission to Peru.

A Philadelphia infant began a "fast" life at an early age—by being born on a railway train.

Colonel Lanahan, a prominent lawyer of Paris, Tennessee, was shot dead at Henry Station, Tennessee.

The Planters' Bank at Fort Valley, Georgia, was robbed on the night of the 24th, of \$15,000 in currency, and \$2,000 in specie.

A boat containing a party of colored persons was wrecked near Charleston, on West Point Mills, and fifteen of them were drowned.

There was a great fire at Frankfort, Ky., on the 6th. A block was entirely burned, and a child was suffocated by the smoke.

London, with a population of 3,251,000, has 133,849 paupers, or about one pauper to every twenty-six of the inhabitants.

The editor of the Middleton Mail, offers to "vacinate, free of charge, all new propagating subscribers to his paper, for thirty days."

Hon. Thomas M. Brown, a prominent lawyer, of Louisville, Ky., fell dead to the pavement while returning from his office on the 6th.

Queen Victoria gave her groom, John Brown, a gold medal and an annuity of twenty-five pounds for promptness in arresting O'Conner.

It is stated that Prince Frederick Charles, of Prussia, recently in Rome, said that Germany would defend Italy, should France attack her.

The United States Treasurer decides that packages of mutilated currency transmitted to the Treasurer by mail are, under the present law, subject to the usual register fee, whether remitted by postmasters or others.

The Chester Reporter states that in the last fortnight ninety shares of the capital stock of the National Bank of Chester have changed hands at one hundred and two dollars per share.

Eleven business houses and dwellings were burned at Mason's Station, on the line of the Murfreesboro and Louisville Railroad. Loss, seventy thousand dollars.

A colored youth named Romeo, drank too much bad whisky at Abbeville a few nights since, and made his bed in the snow, from which place he never got up again.

A lady in Aberdeen, Scotland, is now advanced in woman's rights than any other woman in Great Britain. She goes regularly to the barber shop to get shaved.

Nearly twenty thousand dollars have already been raised to repair the damages to the Methodist Publishing House at Nashville. Dr. Green heads the list with \$2,000.

In the senatorial election in the tenth Georgia district on the 4th inst., Styles Democrat, was elected by a large majority over Armstrong, independent candidate.

Dan Rice, the famous circus man, has been thrown, financially, and his personal property in Erie County, Pa., is advertised for sale by the Sheriff. So says one of our exchanges.

It is ascertained from official sources that Austria has not offered an asylum to the Pope. Reports of the Pope's intention of leaving Rome are discredited in Vienna.

An editor at a dinner table being asked if he would take some pudding, replied, in a fit of abstraction; "Owing to a crowd of other matters, we are unable to find room for it."

The Attorney General at Washington has advised of fifteen convictions at Huntsville, Ala., found for Ku Kluxism. The prisoners are sentenced to twenty years in the Albany Penitentiary.

Mr. James Heise, a well known citizen of Columbia, died on the 5th inst., at the age of fifty-eight. He was a native of Maryland, from whence he removed in 1837 to that city, where he has since resided.

The Grand Duke Alexis, accompanied by his staff, the Governor, Moreno, and others, attended a cock fight at Havana on the 3d inst. The day being Sunday, a large crowd was in attendance. A ball was given at the palace Sunday night.

The Orangeburg Times reports the death of the wife of Mr. W. L. W. Riley, a Trial Justice, residing at the Fork, and three of his children, within a week. Their death is supposed to have been caused by eating diseased meat.

The Secretary of the Treasury has instructed the collector of customs at Brownsville, Texas, not to clear any more goods for Camargo and other points on the Rio Grande, above Matamoros, in the hand of the Mexican revolutionists.

Minister Gladstone, in a letter written to the London correspondent of the New York World, says that he "believes the treaty to be clear and unambiguous according to any legitimate test whatever which can be applied to it."

There were in Savannah the past year 2,458 pupils enrolled in the public schools at an expense of \$16 25 per pupil. This is from one-half to one-fourth of what is charged in private schools for like advantages.

The Japanese charge d'affaires at Washington has offered the position of Superintendent of Public Instruction in Japan, with a salary of \$10,000 in gold, to Mr. B. G. Northrop Secretary of the Connecticut State Board of education.

A little daughter of Mr. Gunn, of Kingstree, on the 27th inst., four or five years of age, was playing in a field where some broomcreeper was being burned, when her clothing caught on fire, and before assistance reached her, she was so badly burned that she died from the effects of her injuries in two days.

The National (Washington) Republican says the passers of counterfeit money are more active than ever. A number of new and half forgotten old bugs bills have been placed on the market, and many people have been deceived and made losers by them. The latest bogus issue embraces both the United States legal-tender notes and the issues of the national banks.

AN ACT TO CHARTER THE STATE SAVINGS AND INSURANCE BANK OF ANDERSON, 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 James L. Orr, Jesse W. Norris, O. H. P. Fant, D. M. Watson, Wm. Ferry, Jacob Burris, W. S. Sharp, B. F. Crayton, John Martin, John E. Cochran, John B. Sifton, F. E. Harrison, W. B. Watson, Sr., B. D. Dean, John Wilson and J. W. Harrison, together with such persons as are now or may hereafter be associated with them, shall be, and they are hereby, constituted and made a body politic and corporate, by the name and style of "The State Savings and Insurance Bank of Anderson, South Carolina," and by that name and style, shall be, and they are hereby made capable, in law, to have, purchase, enjoy and retain to it and its successors, lands, rents, tenements, goods, chattels and effects, of whatever kind or quality soever, and the same to sell, alien or dispose of, to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, answer and be answered, defend and be defended, in Courts of Record or any other place whatsoever, and have perpetual succession, to have and exercise the rights and privileges of other corporations now existing, or that may hereafter be enacted, and also to make, have and use, a common seal, and the same to break, alter and renew at their pleasure, and also to ordain and put in execution such by laws and regulations as may seem necessary and convenient for the government of the said corporation.

Sec. 2. That the capital stock of said corporation shall be twenty-five thousand dollars, to be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, and may be increased, from time to time, to a sum not exceeding five hundred thousand dollars, as may be deemed necessary by the Board of Directors.

Sec. 3. The persons named in the Section of this Act shall be the Directors of this Company until others are appointed by the stockholders, and they may, as soon as proper, appoint a President from among their number; or from among others who may hereafter be associated with them, and the said President shall continue in office for the period of one year, from the day of his election, or until his successor is appointed; in case of a vacancy in the office of President or Director, from any cause, the remaining Directors may elect others to supply their places until a meeting of the stockholders shall be held. There shall be five or more Directors, who, with the President, shall manage the affairs of the Company. Three of said Directors shall constitute a quorum for any and all business purposes of said Company. The meetings of the stockholders shall be held in the principal office of the corporation, which shall be designated by the Board of Directors.

Sec. 4. The President and Directors shall appoint such clerks and other officers as they may find necessary, properly to conduct the business of said Company, and allow them suitable compensation, all of which clerks and officers shall hold their places during the pleasure of said President and Directors.

Sec. 5. The President and Directors shall have power to appoint agents in any part of the State or elsewhere, and at their discretion may take from them bonds, with security, conditioned for the faithful performance of their duties; such agents being removable at the pleasure of the President, subject to the approval of the Board of Directors.

Sec. 6. The mode of voting at the meetings of said Company, shall be one vote for each share of stock, and every stockholder may, at pleasure, by power of attorney, or in person, assign or transfer his stock in the company, on the books of the same, or any part thereof, not being less than a whole share.

Sec. 7. The first annual meeting of the stockholders of said Company, shall be on the first Tuesday of June, 1872, and thereafter on the same day of each year; Provided, The said stockholders, at any regular meeting, or a Board of Directors, may, at any time, change the day of said annual meeting; and the President and Directors, may, at any time, call a general meeting of the stockholders, and any number of stockholders, owning not less than one-third of the whole number of shares, may require the President to call such meeting, and on his refusal to do so, may themselves call such meeting, in such case, giving at least ten days' notice, by publication in one or more newspapers published in the city of Columbia.

Sec. 8. The members of the Company shall not be liable for any loss, damage or responsibility, other than the property they have in the capital and funds of the Company, to the amount of shares held by them, respectively, and any profits arising therefrom not divided.

Sec. 9. That said corporation shall have power and authority to invest its capital stock or other funds, in bank or other stocks, in the purchase of bonds of the United States, bonds issued by this or any other State of the United States, and in bonds of any incorporated company, to lend money, upon personal or real security, to discount bonds, notes and bills of exchange, and to guarantee the payment of notes, bonds, bills of exchange, or other evidences of debt, and use their property in any manner incidental to a banking, insurance and trust business, or the general business of the Company.

Sec. 10. All policies of insurance, and other contracts made by said Company, signed by the President and countersigned by the Secretary, shall be obligatory on said Company, and have the same effect as if attested by a corporate seal.

Sec. 11. This Act shall be in full force after its passage.

Approved February 27, 1872.