

THE GREENVILLE ENTERPRISE.

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

JOHN C. BAILEY, EDITOR & PROP.

GREENVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA, APRIL 17, 1872.

VOLUME XVIII—NO. 50

R. B. R.
Radway's Ready Relief
CURES THE WORST PAINS
In from One to Twenty Minutes.
NOT ONE HOUR
after taking this advertisement need any one suffer with pain.
Radway's Ready Relief is a cure for every pain. It was the first and is
THE ONLY PAIN REMEDY
that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays inflammation, and cures congestions, whether of the lungs, stomach, bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
Will afford instant cure. Inflammation of the Kidneys, inflammation of the Bladder, inflammation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficulty in Swallowing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysteria, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills.
The application of the Ready Relief to the seat of the pain, where the pain is, or difficulty exists will afford ease and relief. Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Croup, Spasms, Sore Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Pysenitis, Colic, wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.
Travelers should always carry a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pain from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE.
Fever and Ague cured for fifty cents.—There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers (aided by Radway's Pills) so quick as Radway's Ready Relief. Fifty cents per bottle.

HEALTH! BEAUTY!!
Strong and Pure Rich Blood—Increase of Flesh and Weight—Clear Skin and beautiful Complexion secured to all.

DR. RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLA
BILLIARY RESOLVENT
Not only does the Sarsaparilla Resolvent excel all known remedies in the cure of Chronic, Serofulous, Constitutional, and Skin diseases; but it is the only positive cure for Kidney and Bladder diseases, Urinary and Womb diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Stagnation of Water, Indigestion, Rheumatism, Nervous Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or where is a morbid, dark, 1. l. pus appearance, and where the deposit is abundant and when there is a prickling, burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the Small of the Back and along the Loins.
Dr. Radway's Perfect Purgative Pills.
Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. Radway's Pills, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous System, Headache, Constipation, Catarrhes, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Liver, and all Disorders of the Internal Viscera. Were proved to effect a positive cure. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.
Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs: Constipation, Inward Piles, Flatulency of the Blood, Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nervous, Heartburn, Disquiet of Food, Follies or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Headache, and Difficult Breathing.
A few doses of Radway's Pills will free the system from all the above named disorders. Price 25 cents per Box. Sold by Druggists.
Read "False and True." Send one letter stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 87 Maiden Lane, N. Y. Information without charge. Thousands will be sent you.
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THE NEW YORK
TRADE MARK
PERFECT LENSES.
GROUND FROM MINUTE CRYSTAL PEBBLES,
Mixed together, and derive their name "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.
From whom they can only be obtained. No Peppers employed.
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Prompt attention given to Collections.
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WILL PRACTICE IN ALL
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Office at Greenville C. H., S. C.
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Will Practice in the Courts of the State and of the United States.
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PRACTICE in the Courts of the State and of the United States, and give special attention to cases in Bankruptcy.
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AND ON THE
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FOR SIGHT IS PRICELESS!
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REMINISCENCES
OF
PUBLIC MEN.
BY EX-GOVERNOR B. F. PERRY.
[CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK.]
BALMON V. CHASE.

As I was on my way to the New York Democratic Convention, I stopped in Washington a day or two, for the purpose of seeing the President and others. Mr. Long, of Ohio, kindly invited me to visit the Chief Justice, and have a conversation with him in reference to his political views and opinions. The name of Chief Justice Chase had been prominently brought before the public as a candidate for the Presidential nomination by the New York Convention. Governor Bonham, of South Carolina, and Col. Jones, of Kentucky, accompanied us. The Chief Justice received us very kindly, and we discussed the politics of the day for some time. In reference to himself, he said that he had always adhered to the Democratic principles, and was a States Rights man. I mentioned that I remembered, on one occasion, he and Mr. Barnwell Rhett, of South Carolina, voted together in the Senate on a very important States Rights question, as to the rendition of fugitive slaves. He replied, that on that occasion, after expressing his views in reference to the fugitive slave bill, Mr. Rhett came over to his seat, and said, "I agree with you in the views you have expressed, they are the true States Rights doctrine. The Chief Justice contended, in that debate, that Congress had no constitutional power to pass the fugitive slave bill, but that the constitution required the States to do so. I remember thinking at the time, that Mr. Chase knew very well the Northern States would pass no law on the subject, and that if Congress did not, fugitives would be surrendered. I thought, likewise, that Mr. Rhett entertained the same opinion, and that this refusal on the part of the Northern States would greatly increase the excitement at the South, and prove the way to disunion. The Southern States could say the North has broken the Federal compact, and we are no longer bound by it. In thinking this, I may have done both, the Chief Justice and Mr. Rhett, injustice. But it was rather strange to see two Senators the antipodes of each other on slavery, voting together on so vital a question.

In reference to the right of suffrage, the Chief Justice said it was for the States to regulate this matter, and that Congress had no power to legislate on the subject. He thought there would be no difficulty in controlling the negro vote in the Southern States. "As property and brains," said he, "will always control labor." I thought to myself, why are you, then, in favor of negroes voting, when you admit they may be always controlled by their employers? It is nothing more or less, than giving additional suffrage to property and brains. I replied to the Chief Justice, that carpet-baggers from the North had the negroes under their control in the Southern States, and that they would not be influenced by their former owners and true friends. He said this could not continue long. The carpet-baggers would have to leave the country pretty soon, or become identified with the people in interest and feeling. I was very much impressed with the Chief Justice as a man of talents and ability. He is certainly one of the ablest men in America. He is a noble looking gentleman, and his manners are very pleasant and agreeable. He converses extremely well. I thought he seemed very willing to be nominated by the Democratic party. But it would be strange indeed, as I wrote General Hampton, to see the Democratic party going into the camp of the enemy to select a General to command their forces in battle. Mr. Chase would have been the nominee of the Radical party, but for the military reputation of General Grant. There was a strong feeling in the convention to bring forward the Chief Justice, and he would have been nominated by the New York delegation, had not Horatio Seymour's name been presented, when it was, by the Ohio delegation. His nomination would have been a bitter pill for Southern Democrats to welcome, as he had always been the fiercest of Abolitionists, and one of the bitterest opponents of the South. WINFIELD SCOTT HANCOCK.

As I was on my way to the Democratic Convention in New York, I admired very much his appearance and manners. He is a tall, stout gentleman, with a fine face and head. He left his card for me at the office of the hotel, and I called to see him the next day, in company with several others, and amongst them, General Bonham, whose Adjutant, General Hancock had been in the Mexican war. He talked very freely about the Presidential nomination, and seemed very willing to be selected as the standard bearer of the Democracy. He has all the frankness of a soldier, with the polish and cordiality of a well bred gentleman. He is a man of great good sense and ability, and I should say possesses a good heart. His administration in Louisiana and Texas, rendered him very popular with the Democracy everywhere North, as well as South. His conduct was in striking contrast with that of all the military stragglers, who had been appointed in the Southern States. He showed, in every act of his government, a love of Republican principles, and a devotion to civil and constitutional liberty. His letters, in defence of his conduct, and his instructions to civil officers, are admirable. He has a very happy way of expressing himself in his letters and writings. South Carolina, and most of the Southern States, cast their votes for him after President Johnson was withdrawn. Independent of the high appreciation of his wise, just and liberal administration, the South wished to show the world, that she could honor and respect a brave General, who, in the discharge of his duty, had waged war against her, and after the war was over, had been disposed to treat her with the magnanimity of an honorable victor. After the convention adjourned, General Hancock came to New York, where I had the pleasure of meeting him again. He seemed a little dispirited at his defeat, but very grateful to the South for her support. I witnessed the introduction between him and General Wade Hampton. They fought a terrible battle in Virginia, where Hampton had captured twenty-three hundred of his troops, and would have captured him, if he had been allowed to pursue his victory. Immediately on their introduction, General Hancock said to Hampton, "we have met before, General." "Yes, sir," replied Hampton, "we met once before in Virginia, I know." They commenced fighting over their battle again, and had quite an interesting conversation. In the convention, whilst the States were balloting, I expressed some surprise to Col. Patterson, of Philadelphia, that Pennsylvania did not vote for General Hancock, a citizen of that State. He replied that Hancock was born in Pennsylvania, sent early in life to West Point, there graduated, and then married in Missouri, and had not been a citizen of Pennsylvania since. I enquired if he was of the Massachusetts family of Hancock's. He said, "No, the General's father was a founding, and named Benjamin Franklin Hancock, at a time when Revolutionary names were very popular all over the country." General Hancock is in the prime of life, and may yet live to be President. His letters, after the nomination, to a friend in Missouri, who informed him that it was reported he would not support the nomination, is a manly and admirable one. The General says in this letter, that he was thought of only on account of his principles, and that it would be strange indeed for him to abandon his principles, because another had been selected to carry them out. The record of General Hancock, in the history of the war, is equal to that of any of his distinguished co-peers in the Federal Army.

[CONTINUED NEXT WEEK.]
KIND words are the bright flowers of earth's existence; use them, and especially around the fireside circle. They are jewels beyond price, and powerful to heal the wounded heart and make the weighed down spirit glad.
At a school where words were given out for subjects in composition, a "noble inglorious" composition produced a sight at this sentence on the word "panegyric": "A few drops of panegyric, given on a large lump of sugar, is often beat for an infant with the stomach ache."
The City Treasurer of Columbia advertises a sale of \$250,000 of the seven per cent. twenty year bonds of the city of Columbia; the sale to take place on Wednesday, May 15, 1872.

Proceedings of City Council.
COUNCIL CHAMBERS,
GREENVILLE, APRIL 2, 1872.
Council met this day. Present, his Honor the Mayor, and Aldermen Walter, Yeargin, Greer, Wood, Cline and Hammett.
The minutes of the last regular meeting, and of the called meetings, were read and confirmed.
A petition from the committee upon the election of Lee was read, when the following resolution was adopted:
Resolved, That this Council, upon reflection and deliberation, believe that the publication of said eulogy does not properly come within the jurisdiction of Council.
BY ALDERMAN HAMMETT.
Resolved, That the street force be increased for the present to twelve hands, and that some suitable persons be employed whose duty it shall be to take charge of the street force, supported by the work upon the streets, and report directly to his Honor the Mayor.
Resolved, That the said Street Superintendent receive forty dollars per month for his services, and be continued in office during the pleasure of Council.
The resolutions were adopted, and Robert A. Dickson was unanimously elected.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.
The committee upon the petition of Alexander Mcbee, ask further time, which was granted.
The committee upon the petition of G. W. Parkins ask further time.
On motion of Alderman Hammett, further time was granted the committee, and the Mayor was added to the committee.
The committee upon engine and hose, report that they have ordered the new sections of suction hose for the Neptune Engine.
By Alderman Greer,
Resolved, That on and after the first day of May next, the owners of goats and swine running at large in the city, be required to keep the same confined, and not allow them to run at large. (See Ordinance.)
By Alderman Wood,
Whereas, the City Council has learned through an advertisement in the newspapers, that the proprietors of the Lawrence and Asheville Railroad Company, intend holding a meeting in this city on the 4th inst; and whereas, this Council feels a deep interest in the projected enterprise,
Resolved, That a committee of three, consisting of his Honor the Mayor, and Aldermen Hammett and Walter, be appointed to meet and confer with said proprietors in regard to the said enterprise.
By Alderman Cline,
Resolved, That the committee on Fire Departments, be instructed to examine the Fire Department, and to have any repairs made that may be found necessary, and to have Fire Wagon at such other points as in their judgment may be advisable; provided, however, that the citizens in the vicinity of the location of the new wells, will contribute one half of the cost of each well. Adopted.
By Alderman Walter,
Resolved, That any party or parties, selling liquor at retail, under a license of Council, keeping a disorderly house or houses, shall have his, or their license revoked at once, and more licenses to retail spirituous liquors. Adopted.
By Alderman Jones,
Resolved, That the City Council be directed to discontinue the funds in its hands, belonging to the City of Greenville, in the National Bank of Greenville, to his credit, official, and to keep all funds which may hereafter be deposited in said bank, and to check for the same from time to time, as the disbursements of his office may require. Adopted.
By Alderman Walter,
Whereas, the City Council of Greenville, have heard with great pleasure, that there is a strong probability, that the work shops of the Richmond and Atlanta Air-Line Railway Company will be located in this city; and whereas, the Council believes that the said work shops, if located here, will add largely to the business and prosperity of this city,
Resolved, That as a further inducement to the location of said work shops in the city, the City Council of Greenville, do hereby relieve the property of said company, invested in the work shops, from city tax, for twenty five years from the date of their location here. Adopted.
The following accounts were ordered paid: Hayden and Brother, \$11.00; Alexander Mcbee, \$8.00; B. Burnett, \$1.00; J. E. Carpenter, \$10.00.
There being no further business, Council adjourned.
A. R. McDAVID, Clerk.

Garden Saus.
Mr. Editor: Knowing you to be a friend to the development of our agricultural resources, and the readers of the *Enterprise* to be all good farmers and gardeners, let me say to you, that I have a bunch of Mustard, that measured two feet and ten inches across on the last of March, and by this time no doubt, goes three feet—a good yard stick. This Mustard was "found growing in my garden," and if none of your readers can produce a larger one, I will have the seed put up, provided I can get somebody to count them, and sold for less than ten cents apiece. It has yellow blooms in the morning and yellow blooms at night, and for the want of a more appropriate name, I will call it the Yard Stick Mustard. I call this pretty good Mustard for our pine ridges, and is evidence that there is no need for emigrating to Texas, when such development can be made. In the meantime, if larger Mustard can be produced for the time of year, my seed will not be for sale.
PINE RIDGE.

UNION STATES COURT.—The April term of the United States Circuit Court was opened, yesterday morning, by Judge Bond. The court is to be presided over by Judge Bond, with Judge Bryan as associate, but Judge Bond has not yet arrived and is not expected until Monday next. In the meantime the court will be held by Judge Bryan, and will be occupied with the trial of a few revenue cases and the civil business remaining on the calendar. The Ku Klux cases, which will constitute the principal event of the session, will not be brought to trial until the arrival of Judge Bond, although they will be presented to the grand jury as soon as it is formed.
[Charleston News, 2d.]
In the United States Court, in session in Charleston, on the 2d inst, on motion of the Hon. Henry Bust and Thos. Y. Simons, and in consideration of the feeble health of Jos. E. Gist, arrested for alleged violation of the Ku Klux act, he was allowed to give recognizance in the sum of \$10,000, conditioned that he shall attend court from day to day, and not depart from the limits of the city. His bondsmen were Messrs. A. J. Craws, L. D. Mowry and J. B. E. Sloan.
A Georgia paper says it will take from twenty five to thirty millions of dollars to complete all the railroads now constructing in that State.

Mr. A. S. Johnson has been elected President of the Bank of Charleston.
The postmaster at Itaska, Mich., is not related to the President. His salary is \$12 a year.
Judge Orr remarked, in dismissing the Pickens jury, "that Pickens was still the banner county for peace, order and prosperity."
Prof. Samuel F. B. Morse inventor of the telegraph, departed this life, in New York city, on 2d inst. He was eighty-one years of age.
James M. Law, Esq., has been elected Assistant, and D. R. Flenniken, James Bealy, A. F. Gooding, G. H. McMaster, Wardens of Winnsboro.
The 75,000 reasons why New Hampshire went Republican are said to be the \$7,000 spent by the Washington office holders to carry on the canvass.

Business and professional men in Charleston are submitting to the license law, rather than expose themselves to penalties. The excisions will yield over a million.
United States Marshal Wallace has appointed John B. Hubbard, formerly chief of the State constabulary, general deputy marshal.
Virginia has given two-thirds of the Agricultural Land Scrip to the Preston and Olden Institute at Blacksburg, in South western Virginia, for an Agricultural College, and one-third to the colored Chesapeake College, at Hampton.
The Charleston News, of 3d inst., says:—Yesterday afternoon the choice of pews in the new German Church was sold at auction in the church, and the very handsome sum of \$11,465 was realized as the proceeds of the sale of fifty-six pews. The highest price paid was six hundred dollars.
Rev. H. M. Mood Presiding Elder of the Cokesbury District, is an earnest advocate of the cause of Temperance. We need such men, and a great many of them, at this time. Intemperance, like an angry flood, is sweeping over the land, creating unhappiness, poverty and woe.

The following citizens of Newberry were arrested last Monday on charges of violating the Ku-Klux act, in addition to those already reported: Sim Malone, Dr. Seelily, George Sims, Cicero Lovelace, Frank Lovelace, Eli Wall, Frank Dodd, William Kinard, Dr. Ed. A. Jones, Thomas B. Waddingham, John Merchant.
A dispatch from Yeddo, Japan, announces that twelve persons attempted to assassinate the Mikado of Japan and were unsuccessful; two were captured and ten escaped. Great uneasiness prevails, and orders were issued forbidding foreigners to go beyond the limits of Yeddo.
A gentleman from South Carolina has informed the Boston Post that Congressman R. B. Elliot has made at least \$50,000 in cash, on account of the assistance rendered General Scott in fighting impeachment. He has been in Columbia all winter, and has not occupied his seat in Congress since the session began last December.

It is no longer doubted that Gov. Davis, of Texas, is a fugitive from justice, as nothing has been heard of him for several weeks. His guilt must have been overwhelming, indeed, as he fled to escape impeachment at the hands of a Radical Legislature.
General Cooper, Adjutant-General of the armies of the late Confederacy, is now, though seventy years old, living in almost altho' poverty near Alexandria, Virginia. He is tilling a few acres of barren soil, and working like a common laborer to support his wife and child.
The Legislature, at its recent session, passed an Act amendatory of the infamous Election Law. The Amendment directs that the managers count the votes, publicly, immediately after the polls are closed. This will lessen the chances for ballot box stuffing, unless the Radicals devise some method of evading its requirements, which does not seem possible.

Laws of the State.
Acts of the General Assembly of South Carolina.
PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.
AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE SOUTH CAROLINA REAL ESTATE, PLANTING AND MINING COMPANY.
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 B. F. Graham, Edward Reid, George Kline, H. E. Hayne, B. F. Briggs, S. A. Swails, W. A. Grant, W. B. Nash, Edward Micoy, O. R. Levy, William Elliott, J. A. Bowley, Barney Humphreys, Jordan Lang, C. B. Bowen, Timothy Hurley, T. A. Davis, N. B. Myers, J. B. Escomb, S. Greene, J. S. Mobley, and their associates, successors and assigns, are hereby created a body politic and corporate, under the name and style of the South Carolina Real Estate, Planting and Mining Company, for the purpose of securing foreign and domestic capital in the purchase and improvement of lands and other property, and for the working of the same, and for selling and settling the same; Provided, however, that the said corporation shall be organized and go into operation within two years from the passage of this act.
Sec. 2. And be it further provided, that the capital stock of said corporation shall be one million of dollars, (\$1,000,000) in shares of one hundred dollars (\$100) each, with the privilege of increasing the same, from time to time, to the extent necessary for which said company is formed, said increase to exceed the sum of five millions of dollars (\$5,000,000), and said increase to be made only at a regular meeting of the said company, upon a vote of two-thirds in amount of the stock for the time being in favor of such increase.
Sec. 3. That the said shares shall be deemed

personal property, and shall be transferable only on the books of the company.
Sec. 4. That the said corporation shall have power to purchase, acquire, hold, use, work, and dispose of real estate in any of the counties of this State, to work and operate mines, to dig phosphate on any lands held by the said corporation, to work and operate farms and plantations within the State, and to dispose, generally, of the products of the same.
Sec. 5. That the said corporation shall also have power to make all by-laws, necessary for the disposition of its property, and for the management of its affairs, and for the regulation of the term of office of its officers, and prescribing their duties, and to carry out the general objects of the corporation, and the same as pleasure to annual and repeal: Provided, That such by-laws, rules and regulations, shall not conflict with any laws of the United States or of the State of South Carolina.
Sec. 6. That said corporation shall have power to borrow money by issuing interest bearing bonds, secured by mortgage of its property and franchises, or any portion of the same; and, for this purpose, may issue bonds for sterling, gold coin or currency, payable in London, New York or Charleston, secured by mortgage to trustees for the payment of the said bonds; and also may purchase land, for cash or for bond, secured by mortgage, or partly for cash, and partly for bonds and mortgages. Provided, That the stockholders of said corporation shall be liable to the amount of their respective share or shares of stock in said corporation, for all its debts and liabilities upon note, bill or otherwise. The books and accounts of said corporation shall be opened under such regulations, as may be prescribed by law.
Sec. 7. That said corporation shall have the power to establish agencies at such places in Europe and America as it may deem desirable for the carrying out of its objects; and may, also, hold and purchase the stocks or bonds of any joint stock or incorporated companies, and the bonds of private individuals.
Sec. 8. That within the time prescribed for the going into operation of this Act, a meeting of the said company shall be held, at which meeting fifteen directors shall be elected by the said corporation, which said Directors shall elect from their own number a President and Treasurer; and they shall also elect such other officers and agents as they may deem necessary for effecting the object of the said corporation; and annually after the said meeting, the said stockholders shall elect two Directors.
Sec. 9. The said corporation shall have succession of officers, power to adopt and use a corporate seal, to sue and be sued, to plead and be impleaded, to defend and be defended, in any court of law or equity.
Sec. 10. This corporation shall have the right to establish wagon roads to and upon its property, with the privilege of connecting the same with any roads in the State, and 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 March 13, 1872.
AN ACT TO CHARTER THE LITTLE RIVER AND CHERAW RAILROAD COMPANY.
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 for the purpose of establishing a railroad from Little River to Cheraw, a charter with all the rights and privileges incidental to the same, be, and is hereby granted to Thos. C. Dunn, L. D. Bryan, J. T. Walsh, Joel Allen, J. E. Dusenbury, F. A. Meehan, John Douglas, Wm. F. Johnson, C. P. Townsend, W. Thomas, Abel Quirk, F. A. Miles, G. J. Stewart, Samuel Jackson, Jacob Allan, and their associates and successors, who are hereby constituted a body politic and corporate by the name and style of the Little River and Cheraw Railroad Company.
Sec. 2. That the said company is hereby authorized to construct a railroad from Little River to Cheraw, by such route as shall be found most suitable and advantageous, and crossing the counties of Marion and Marlborough, between the Great and Little Pedee Rivers.
Sec. 3. That the capital stock of said company shall be one and a half million dollars, with the privilege of increasing it to two and a half millions of dollars if found necessary, to be divided into shares of fifty dollars each; and for the purpose of raising such capital stock, it shall be lawful to open books of subscription, at such times and places, and to keep them open for such periods of time, and under the direction of such persons as may be determined on by a majority of said company.— That subscriptions to said capital stock may be made in land, at a rate per acre as agreed upon at the time of subscription; and that each and every person subscribing land shall execute a deed to the said company, and that all amounts subscribed either in land or money, shall constitute the Joint Stock Capital, for the purpose of constructing and carrying into operation the railroad provided for by this Act; and the said Railroad Company shall have power to mortgage its property and franchises, and issue bonds on such terms and conditions, and for such uses and purposes of said corporation as the Board of Directors thereof may deem expedient.
Sec. 4. That the said railroad shall be subject to the provisions of an Act of the General Assembly of South Carolina, passed December 22, 1868, entitled "An Act to declare the manner by which the lands or right of way over the lands of persons or corporations may be taken for the construction or use of railways and other works of internal improvements." Provided, however, That nothing herein contained shall be construed as to exempt the said company from the payment of taxes.
Sec. 5. That all Acts or parts of Acts inconsistent with this Act are hereby repealed.
Approved March 9, 1872.

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AN ACT TO CHARTER THE LITTLE RIVER AND CHERAW RAILROAD COMPANY.
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 for the purpose of establishing a railroad from Little River to Cheraw, a charter with all the rights and privileges incidental to the same, be, and is hereby granted to Thos. C. Dunn, L. D. Bryan, J. T. Walsh, Joel Allen, J. E. Dusenbury, F. A. Meehan, John Douglas, Wm. F. Johnson, C. P. Townsend, W. Thomas, Abel Quirk, F. A. Miles, G. J. Stewart, Samuel Jackson, Jacob Allan, and their associates and successors, who are hereby constituted a body politic and corporate by the name and style of the Little River and Cheraw Railroad Company.
Sec. 2. That the said company is hereby authorized to construct a railroad from Little River to Cheraw, by such route as shall be found most suitable and advantageous, and crossing the counties of Marion and Marlborough, between the Great and Little Pedee Rivers.
Sec. 3. That the capital stock of said company shall be one and a half million dollars, with the privilege of increasing it to two and a half millions of dollars if found necessary, to be divided into shares of fifty dollars each; and for the purpose of raising such capital stock, it shall be lawful to open books of subscription, at such times and places, and to keep them open for such periods of time, and under the direction of such persons as may be determined on by a majority of said company.— That subscriptions to said capital stock may be made in land, at a rate per acre as agreed upon at the time of subscription; and that each and every person subscribing land shall execute a deed to the said company, and that all amounts subscribed either in land or money, shall constitute the Joint Stock Capital, for the purpose of constructing and carrying into operation the railroad provided for by this Act; and the said Railroad Company shall have power to mortgage its property and franchises, and issue bonds on such terms and conditions, and for such uses and purposes of said corporation as the Board of Directors thereof may deem expedient.
Sec. 4. That the said railroad shall be subject to the provisions of an Act of the General Assembly of South Carolina, passed December 22, 1868, entitled "An Act to declare the manner by which the lands or right of way over the lands of persons or corporations may be taken for the construction or use of railways and other works of internal improvements." Provided, however, That nothing herein contained shall be construed as to exempt the said company from the payment of taxes.
Sec. 5. That all Acts or parts of Acts inconsistent with this Act are hereby repealed.
Approved March 9, 1872.