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JOHN C. BAILEY, EDITOR & PROP.

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REMINISCENCES OF PUBLIC MEN.

BY EX GOVERNOR B. F. PERRY.

[CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK.]

WARREN R. DAVIS.

There was no gentleman in South Carolina, of his day and time, who has left behind him a more pleasing remembrance of his graceful manner, cordial feeling, amiability of temper, wit, humor, joyous hilarity, and boon companionship, than the Honorable Warren Ransom Davis. Chief Justice O'Neal says in his "Bench and Bar," that Mr. Davis' life was a "short and merry one." Indeed it was. He died at the age of forty-one, in the city of Washington, and was buried in the Congressional Cemetery. In the space of his brief years on earth, I will venture to say, that Warren R. Davis enjoyed as much of the pleasures of life, as many others, who died at three score and ten, the allotted age of man. He was a most charming companion, admired in every circle in which he entered, from the highest to the most humble. He had the rare faculty of making himself, not only agreeable, but charming, to all who approached him, whether high born or low, refined or rustic, ladies or gentlemen. He was a very handsome man, and a polished gentleman. I never saw one who possessed more of the *saviter in mode* than Warren R. Davis. His talents by nature, were of a high order. He did not cultivate them as he should have done, or his fame would have been much higher, and far different from what it is. He was, nevertheless, a well educated, and well informed gentleman, a good lawyer, a pleasant speaker, a good writer, and a beautiful poet. His conversational powers were remarkable, and no one ever became tired in his company. I once collected, many years ago, his fugitive poetical effusions in manuscript, and published a great many of them in a paper, which I was then editing. Some of them would have done credit to any of our most distinguished American poets. His lines on "Johnston's wife, of Louisiana," were very beautiful. She had some of the Inca blood in her veins, which was beautifully alluded to. Her husband was Senator Johnston, of Louisiana, a man of distinguished talents and reputation. Many years after I saw this poetical address to her, and after the death of Davis, I met her at President Van Buren's. She was then the wife of his Secretary of the Treasury. I remember the feelings with which I looked at her, and thought of poor Davis' poetry. His address to Miss Singleton, as the "Belle of the South," was also greatly admired. I was present at a ball given in Greenville, when Davis met and danced with Miss Gourdiue. That night he wrote some very exquisite stanzas on "Miss Anna Gourdiue," the cottilian and himself, which he placed, the next morning, in the hands of John Crymes, who had been in the habit of writing doggerel poetry, and begged him to copy them, and pass them off as his own. Crymes went about showing them as his own productions, but General Thompson immediately detected the imposition. They were shown to Miss Gourdiue, who copied them into her Album, and valued them very highly. There was a good deal of Davis' poetry, which showed great genius, that would not bear publication.

Warren R. Davis was born in 1793, and died in 1834. He graduated in the South Carolina College, in the class of 1810. He was admitted to the Bar in 1814, and settled at Old Pendleton, with Governor McDuffie. But McDuffie soon left Pendleton, and went to Edgefield, where he formed a partnership with Col. Simkins. Davis remained at Pendleton and was elected Solicitor of the Western Circuit in 1818. In 1824, after two unsuccessful attempts he was elected to Congress, and continued in Congress for ten years. In 1833, the delegates of the Union party from Pickens, Anderson and Greenville, nominated a candidate for Congress in opposition to Davis, who was an avowed dis-

unionist and Nullifier. The election passed off very quietly, and Davis was elected by a majority of sixty votes, in five or six thousand which were polled. I was, at that time, a very young man, and had not long been admitted to the Bar. This opposition never produced the slightest coolness between us, or interfered with our social relations.

As Solicitor, Mr. Davis was remarkably mild and lenient. He seemed to make no exertions to convict. All that he did, was to present the case fairly to the jury, and explain the law applicable to the testimony. As a member of Congress, he became chairman of the Judiciary Committee, and made several speeches which were very creditable to him. But his position as a social gentleman was very high in Washington society. They were all fond of him, and loved him as a boon companion. His wit and humor and talent for telling anecdotes made him acceptable in every society. Just before going to Congress the first time, he was called upon by Mr. Carson, a member of Congress from Buncombe, North Carolina, to be his second in a duel with Dr. Vance, whom he had just turned out of Congress. It was on that occasion that Mr. Davis became acquainted with David Crockett, then elected to Congress. Crockett took a great fancy to Davis, and begged that they might sit together and room together. The first was assented to, but the latter rejected by Mr. Davis. Many are the anecdotes I have heard Davis tell of Crockett. He said the first time Col. Crockett spoke in the House, he was evidently very much scared. When he took his seat, he said to Davis, "it is very strange that I should be afraid to speak here, when I know I can whip any man in the House." In writing home, Crockett showed one of his letters to Davis, and asked him how he liked it. Davis replied the matter was very good, but his spelling was very bad. How can I do any better said Crockett? Davis told him to get a dictionary, and look up the words. This Crockett did, and he was delighted. In returning thanks to Davis for his suggestion, he said he thought, with that little book, he could beat any man spelling in Congress. Crockett and Davis went to the circus one day in Washington, and the Colonel was very much struck with the appearance of a large baboon dressed in uniform riding a little pony in the ring. After looking at him for some time, he said to Davis he was a damned good likeness of a member of Congress, calling his name. This member of Congress happened to be standing behind Crockett, and heard what he said. Davis whispered to Crockett that he ought to apologise for his comparison. With the utmost sangroid, Crockett enquired to whom he should apologise, "the monkey or the member of Congress."

There was an old maid in society at Washington, who took great delight in cutting her wit at Davis, and thought herself very successful. In order to revenge herself, Davis reported to some of her lady friends, that he understood this old maid was engaged to be married to the Siamese twins, who were then on exhibition in the city. This story of Davis' was forthwith told the old maid, with great glee by her lady friends. The offense and insult were unpardonable, and the old maid never afterwards recognized Davis in society or spoke of him in any way. On some occasion, (which Davis used to tell with a sparkling eye), a celebrated married lady who was at the head of society in Washington was riding on horseback with Davis, and her shoe string came loose. She asked Davis if he would be kind enough to tie it for her. Davis said he knew the ribbon had to be crossed some where before being tied, but did not know exactly where. Unfortunately he crossed it above the ankle rather high, whereupon the lady with horse whip in hand, drew it across his bended back whilst tying the string, with such force that he thought his back was cut in twain. He said that he humbly entreated the lady to excuse his awkwardness and ignorance in performing this menial office to which he had not been accustomed.

So fond of ladies as Warren R. Davis was, and so fascinating as he was, it is remarkable that he never married, but died an old bachelor. It is said that he was very much enamored with Miss Singleton at one time, who afterwards married his bosom friend, Governor McDuffie. I remember once seeing Col. Singleton, McDuffie and Davis riding on horseback in Greenville; when they returned to the Mansion House, Col. Singleton invited them to go with him and take tea at

Waddell's. McDuffie at once accepted the invitation, but Davis promptly declined, whereupon Singleton said to him, "come, go Davis, my family will all be glad to see you." But Davis could not bear to meet his old flame, whilst she was being addressed by his friend.

On his death bed, Davis said to his friend, Dixon H. Lewis, who was watching by his side, that he wished to "die gracefully, and not go out of the world kicking like an old horse." He immediately folded his dressing gown around him, and turned over in his bed. He remained still for some considerable time, and when his friend looked at him again, his spirit had departed from this world. Mr. Davis left only one near and dear relation to mourn his death, his sister, Mrs. John Ewin Calhoun, one of the most beautiful, accomplished and lovely ladies in South Carolina, and in her younger days, the belle of the State. In the latter part of her life, it was my good fortune to form the acquaintance, and share the sincere friendship of this charming and noble woman.

I do not remember ever to have seen Warren R. Davis, sad, depressed, or out of humor, although one might have supposed there was much in his life to depress the buoyancy of his spirits. His pecuniary embarrassments were annoying, and his habits in the latter part of his life were very irregular. But no one had more warm and devoted friends up to the last day of his life, and his death was deeply and most sincerely regretted by all who knew him.

[CONTINUED NEXT WEEK.]

Sharp Tricks of a Lunatic.

The Albany Times contains this: Mr. George W. Hoxsie, the worthy Overseer of the Poor of this city, started yesterday morning for Poughkeepsie, having in charge Dennis R. Sheridan, a young man who a few years ago graduated with high honors at the Albany law school, but recently became insane. The parties being well acquainted, they chatted pleasantly on the way. Shortly after starting, Mr. Sheridan asked Mr. Hoxsie what it was that rattled in his pocket, and was answered a pair of handcuffs. Mr. Sheridan asked to see them looked at them, and quietly pocketed them. After a short time Mr. Sheridan said: "Mr. Hoxsie, you know I am a lawyer; let me look at your commitment you have for me, and I will tell you if it is legal."

Mr. Hoxsie complied with the request, and after due examination, the document was deposited in the pocket of the insane man. Just before Poughkeepsie was reached, Sheridan remarked to Mr. Hoxsie that they might as well go through to New York, an arrangement which, of course, the overseer of the poor could not see. Upon reaching the platform at Poughkeepsie, Sheridan surprised Mr. Hoxsie by saying: "You had better go your way, and I will go mine."

"Oh, no," said Mr. Hoxsie, "you must go with me," and, snatching the action to the words, he seized Sheridan. The latter, in turn, seized Hoxsie, and called for assistance of the bystanders, exhibiting his commitment and handcuffs, and stating that "this man (Hoxsie) is insane and wants to get away."

Mr. Hoxsie stated to the crowd that he was overseer of the poor of Albany county, when Sheridan said: "That won't do—you tried that game once before." The sympathies of the crowd were evidently with Sheridan, and Mr. Hoxsie was in a predicament, when fortunately for him a hackman, whom Mr. Hoxsie had engaged a short time since to take a lunatic to the asylum, recognized him, the true state of affairs was then made known, and Sheridan was bundled into a hack and lodged in the asylum.

A HINT FOR THE SEASON.—If, on going into the barn-yard, you see any of the cattle, old or young, standing with their backs up, shivering with the cold, be assured they are shaking money out of your pocket. The cold winds are freezing, blowing off from them the little fleas which they managed to accumulate during the past summer. We pray you give them shelter and food.

God will accept your first attempt to serve him, not as a perfect work, but as a beginning. The first little blades of wheat are as pleasant to the farmer's eyes as the whole field waving with grain.

Plain Talk to Girls.

Your everyday toilet is a part of your character. A girl who looks like a "fury" or a "sloven" in the morning is not to be trusted, however finely she may look in the evening. No matter how humble your room may be, there are eight things it should contain, namely: A mirror, washstand, soap, towel, comb, hair, nail and tooth brushes.—These are just as essential as your breakfast, before which you should make good use of them.—Parents who fail to provide their children with such appliances, not only make a great mistake, but commit a sin of omission. Look tidy in the morning, and after dinner-work is over improve your toilet. Make it a rule of your daily life to "dress up" in the afternoon. Your dress may or need not be anything better than calico; but with a ribbon or flower, or some bit of ornament, you can have an air of self-respect and satisfaction that invariably comes with being well dressed. A girl with fine sensibilities cannot help feeling embarrassed and awkward in a ragged and dirty dress, with her hair unkempt, should a neighbor or stranger come in. Moreover, your self-respect should demand the decent appareling of your body. You should make it a point to look as well as you can, even if you know nobody will see you but yourself.

ANCIENT DENTISTRY.—Dr. Reid, of Terre Haute, read a paper on ancient dentistry. Among the ancients great success was obtained in this art. Caselins was a dentist in the reign of the Roman triumvirs, and gold was used for the filling. But nearly 500 B. C., gold was thus used, and gold wire was employed to hold artificial teeth in position, and it does not seem then to have been a new art. A fragment of the tenth of the Roman tables, 450 B. C., has reference to preventing the burial of any gold with the dead except that bound around the teeth. Herodotus declares that the Egyptians had a knowledge of the diseases of teeth and their treatment 2,000 B. C. In Martial, Caselins is mentioned as either filling or extracting teeth; but he specified that he would not polish false teeth with tooth powder. Lician mentions an old maid that had but four teeth, and they were fastened in with gold. These facts cover a period of 600 years.

A GOOD MORAL CHARACTER.—There is nothing which adds so much to the beauty and power of man as a good moral character.—It is his wealth—his influence—his life. It dignifies him in every station, exalts him in every condition, and glorifies him at every period of life.—Such a character is more to be desired than everything else on earth. It makes a man free and independent. No servile tool, no crouching sycophant, no treacherous honor-seeker, ever bore such a character. The pure joys of truth and righteousness never spring in such a person. If young men but knew how much good a character would dignify and exalt them, how glorious it would make their prospects even in this life, never should we find them yielding to the groveling and bare-born purposes of human nature, which destroy body and soul.

A FATAL TRAGEDY was enacted in Lincoln county, Kentucky, on Saturday last. Two brothers-in-law, Collins, contractors on a new turnpike, after imbibing freely together, engaged in a dispute, which came to blows. Finally one of them thrust a huge knife into the others' chest, and then, with a side slash, cut the man's heart in twain. When the officers approached to arrest the murderer he was found down upon his knees over the body of his victim, weeping at the fearful consequence of a sudden passion.

If a man has any religion worth having, he will do his duty and not make a fuss about it.—It is the empty kettle that rattles.

Life, like war, is a series of mistakes; and he is the best Christian who wins the most splendid victories by the retrieval of mistakes.

I CANNOT see gently by the arm, my gentle, blue eyed Kate. She cried, "Let go you fool, you hurt my vacantees!"

If girls would have roses for their cheeks, they must do as the roses do—go to sleep with the lilies, and get up with the morning glories.

How to be Polite.

Never overwhelm your friends by begging them to make themselves at home, or they will soon wish they were there. Show by your actions rather than your words that you are glad to see them.

It may be interesting to you to talk over your ailments, but very tiresome for others to listen to. Treat people just as you would like to have them treat you. Do not excuse your house, furniture, or the table you set before your guests. It is fair to suppose that their visits are to you, not to your surroundings.

POLITICAL DISCUSSION.—The following is a portion of a debate between two colored men on the subject of a national wealth: Abe Music.—"I stole you Jim, de country's a heap poorer now 'an it was afo' de war." Jess Look at my ole marns. He's plumb strapped and ain't wuff a daller, 'an, afo, de wa' he owned a hund' nigger's 'at was wuff a thousand daller's apiece. I tell ye de country's a heap poorer."

Jim Hensy.—"Go away, Abe, yer don't reckon right; de country's a heap better off. Afo' de wa' niggers was all po.'—We didn't own our own clothes. But now every nigger owns his self, 'an dar ain't one on 'em 'at could be bought for ten thousand dollars."

A RASHFUL youth was paying his addresses to a gay lass of the country, who had long despaired of bringing things to a crisis. He called one day when she was alone. After settling the merits of the weather, then girl said: "I dreamed of you last night."

"Did you, really, though?"

"Yes, I dreamed you kissed me."

"Why, now! What did you dream your mother said?"

"Oh, I dreamed she wasn't at home."

Two men employed at one of our hardware stores, were recently engaged in putting up a stove for a lady. During a heavy lift one of them told the other to spit on his hands, when both were nonplussed by the lady hastily exclaiming: "Oh, don't do that; here is a spittoon."

"PRAY," inquired one minister of another, seeing so many ladies attending his church, "why do you invariably address your congregation as 'dear brethren?'"

"Oh, the answer is easily given," he replied; "the brethren embrace the sisters."

A SHREWD little fellow, was entrusted to the care of his uncle, who fed the boy very poorly.—One day he happened to see a gray hound, whereupon he asked the little fellow if he knew what made that dog so poor. The reply was—"I expect he lives with his uncle."

"Yar makes you dar?" hastily inquired a Dutchman of his daughter who was being kissed by her sweetheart very clamorously.

"O, not much—just courting a little—dat's all."

"Oh! dat's all eh? I thought you was fighting."

Laws of the State.

Acts of the General Assembly of South Carolina. PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE RIVERS GUARDS, OF HAMBURG, 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 John Williams, Lewis Carlidge, Otto McGraw, James Coleman, and their successors and associates, are hereby incorporated and made and declared a body politic and corporate, in deed and in law, by the name and style of the "River Guards," of Hamburg, South Carolina, and, as such body politic and corporate, shall have power to make, use, have and keep a common seal, and the same will be to make all necessary by-laws, not repugnant to the Constitution and laws of this State, and to have succession of officers and members, conformable to such by-laws; to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, in any court of competent jurisdiction; and to have, use and enjoy all other rights, and to be subject to all other liabilities, incident to bodies corporate.

Sec. 2. This Act shall be deemed and taken to be a public Act, and shall continue in force, from and after its passage, for the space of ninety-nine years.

Approved March 12, 1872.

AN ACT TO REGULATE THE ISSUING OF CHECKS TO LABORERS UPON PLANTATIONS, OR ELSEWHERE.

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, unless otherwise provided by special contract, it shall be, and it is hereby required of all persons who employ laborers upon plantations, or elsewhere, by the day, week, month or year, to pay such laborers or employees in United States' bank notes or fractional currency.

Sec. 2. That if any person or persons, after the passage of this Act, shall offer to any laborer or employee, except as provided for in the preceding section, as compensation for labor or services performed, checks or scrip of any description in lieu of United States bank notes or fractional currency, the said person or persons so offending shall be liable to indictment and punishment by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, and by imprisonment not exceeding twenty days, or both, according to the discretion of the court: Provided, That the word checks in this Act, shall not be construed so as to prohibit the giving of checks upon any of the authorized banks of deposit or issue in this State.

Sec. 3. All Acts or parts of Acts inconsistent with this Act are hereby repealed.

Approved March 13, 1872.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE SPARTANBURG FEMALE COLLEGE.

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 Samuel R. Jones, President of Spartanburg Female College, with his associates and successors, be, and are hereby, declared a body politic and corporate, by the name and style of the Spartanburg Female College located in the town of Spartanburg, South Carolina.

Sec. 2. That the said corporation shall have power, in its corporate name, to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, in any court of law in this State, to purchase and hold real and personal estate, to have a seal and to make all such by-laws, for the government of said corporation, as may be deemed necessary, not inconsistent with the laws of the State.

Sec. 3. That the said corporation shall have power to elect professors for said college, to fill all vacancies as may occur among them, and to remove them at discretion, to prescribe a course of study to be pursued by the students, to confer degrees, and award diplomas and such other honorary distinctions to graduates as are common in the colleges of similar grades in the United States.

Sec. 4. That the private, as well as the corporate, property of the incorporators, shall be liable for all debts contracted for the college by its authorized agents.

Sec. 5. That the said corporation shall have power to take and hold, by donation, bequest, or purchase, real and personal property, for the use of said college, to any amount not exceeding thirty thousand dollars.

Sec. 6. That this Act shall continue in force until repealed.

Approved March 4, 1872.

AN ACT LEGALIZING CERTAIN MARRIAGES, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES THEREIN MENTIONED.

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 all persons in the State of South Carolina who, previous to their actual emancipation, had undertaken and agreed to occupy the relation to each other of husband and wife, and are cohabiting as such, or in any way recognizing the relation as still existing at the time of the passage of this act, whether the terms of marriage have been celebrated or not, shall be deemed husband and wife, and be entitled to all the rights and privileges, and be subject to all the duties and obligations of that relation, in like manner as if they had been duly married according to law.

Sec. 2. And all of their children shall be deemed legitimate, whether born before or after the passage of this act, and when the parties have ceased to cohabit before the passage of this act, in consequence of the death of the woman, or from other cause, all of the children of the woman so recognized by the man to be his shall be deemed legitimate: Provided, however, That no provision of this act shall be deemed to extend to persons who have agreed to live in concubinage after their emancipation.

Sec. 3. All Acts or parts of Acts inconsistent with this Act are hereby repealed.

Approved March 12, 1872.

AN ACT TO AMEND AN ACT ENTITLED

"AN ACT FOR THE BETTER PROTECTION OF MIGRATORY FISH."

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 Section 1 of an Act entitled "An Act to amend an Act entitled 'An Act for the better protection of Migratory Fish,'" be, and is hereby, amended so as to read as follows: "There shall be a close-time in all the creeks, streams and inland waters of the State, from the setting of the sun on Tuesday, during which time all seines, nets, or any trap or device for the stopping or collecting of fish, which obstruct more than two thirds of any stream, other than a dam for manufacturing purposes, shall be removed from said creeks, streams or waters, and the owner, in whole or part, of any such obstruction, plan or device, shall be liable to a fine of two hundred dollars for each and every offense, one-half to go to the informer, and the other half to the use of the county in which such obstruction is found."

Sec. 2. This Act shall take effect on and after its passage.

Approved March 12, 1872.

AN ACT TO PREVENT CERTAIN OFFICERS FROM BUYING, DISCOUNTING, OR SHAVING TEACHERS' PAY CERTIFICATES, OR OTHER ORDERS ON SCHOOL FUNDS, OR JURORS' CERTIFICATES.

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 it is hereby declared to be unlawful for any county treasurer, county auditor, county school commissioner, or school trustee, to buy, discount, or shave, directly or indirectly, or be in any way interested in any teacher's pay certificate, or other order on school funds, or jurors' Certificates.

Sec. 2. That, if any of the officers, aforesaid, shall violate the provisions of Section 1 of this Act, he shall be deemed to be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall pay a fine of not less than five hundred (500) dollars, nor more than two thousand (2,000) dollars, to be used for school purposes in his county, and shall be imprisoned at the discretion of the Court, or either, or both.

Sec. 3. That this act shall take effect from its passage.

Approved March 12, 1872.

AN ACT TO AMEND THE CHARTER OF THE TOWN OF ORANBURG.

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:

Sec. 2. That the charter of the town of Oranburg be so amended that, whenever it shall become necessary for a new street or road to be opened within the incorporate limits of the said town, it shall be and it is hereby made the duty of the town council of the said town to have a board of appraisers appointed to value the damage sustained by the owner or owners of lands through which said street or road is to pass, said appraisers' board to consist of three members to be appointed as follows: One by the intendant of the town, one by the owner or owners of the land, and one by the chairman of the board of county commissioners, and any damage caused by the running of said road or street to the owners of the land shall be appraised by the said board, and the county treasurer shall, upon their joint warrant, pay out said sum as may be appraised out of any funds in his hands, to the credit of the county.

Approved March 4, 1872.

AN ACT RELATIVE TO THE FEES OF THE STATE LAND COMMISSIONER.

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 all fees which have been collected of actual purchasers or settlers upon the State lands, in the different counties of the State, by the State Land Commissioner, or under his direction by his sub-assistants or agents, which fees have been by him appropriated to his own use or profit, the same shall, in the aggregate, be deducted from his salary, if not yet paid, or if his salary has been paid, the same shall be refunded to the Treasury of the State, within thirty days from the passage of this act; and, if not refunded within that time, the surety or sureties of the said Land Commissioner shall be jointly and severally liable for the payment of said amount.

Sec. 2. That in all cases where the sum of ten dollars, or any other amounts that have been collected from the actual settlers upon or purchasers of the State Lands, by order of the Land Commissioners, through his sub-assistants or otherwise, as fees for letters or other papers, the same shall be credited to the said settlers or purchasers, as part payment for the said land.

Approved March 12, 1872.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE SALEM PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF WADSWORTH ISLAND 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 Thomas Middleton, Rolling Mather, Abram Deas, their associates and successors, are made a body corporate and politic, under the name and style of the Salem Presbyterian Church, of Wadsworth Island, South Carolina, with all the powers now granted to or vested in such like corporations by law; to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, and to have a common seal, to alter at will; and make such rules and by-laws to govern the corporation aforesaid, not repugnant to the laws of this State.

Sec. 2. This Act to be a public Act, for the term of twenty-one years.

Approved March 12, 1872.