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EDITOR.

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AN ACT to Alter and Amend the Charter of the Town of Greenville and for other purposes.

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 from and immediately after the passage of this Act, all and every person or persons who are constitutionally qualified to vote for members of the General Assembly of this State, and who may have resided within the present corporate limits of the Town of Greenville for sixty days, and their successors, and those also who now reside and may have resided for sixty days within a circuit of one-fourth of a mile from said corporate limits and their successors are hereby declared members of the corporation hereby intended to be created.

Sec. 2. That the said persons and their successors shall from and after the passage of this Act, become a body corporate and politic, and shall be known and called by the name of the City of Greenville, shall have a common seal, may sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded in any court of law or Equity in this State, and may purchase, hold, possess and enjoy to them and their successors in perpetuity or for any term of years, any estate, real, personal or mixed, and its corporate limits shall extend one and one-fourth miles in every direction from the Court House as a centre.

Sec. 3. That the municipal powers of said City shall be, and are hereby, vested in a Mayor and six Aldermen to be chosen as herein-after mentioned and directed, who shall be denominated the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Greenville, and shall be persons who actually reside within the limits of the said Corporation, and have so resided for at least sixty days immediately preceding their election.

Sec. 4. That on the second Monday in September of each year, an election for Mayor and Aldermen shall be held at such convenient place or places within said City as may be designated by said Mayor and Aldermen, at which elections all such persons as have been hereinafter declared members of the said corporation shall be entitled to vote by a general ballot: Provided, That no person shall be allowed to vote at any such election who shall not have registered his name as a voter, with the City Clerk in a book or books to be kept by him for that purpose, at least thirty days before every such election; and Provided, That the present Intendant and Wardens of the Town of Greenville, shall be Mayor and Aldermen, respectively, of the said City of Greenville, during the balance of their present term of office.

Sec. 5. That the Mayor and Aldermen to be elected as above directed, before they enter upon the duties of their office, shall in addition to the oath prescribed in Section 30, of Article II of the Constitution, take the following oath, to wit: "I, (Mayor or Alderman of the City of Greenville,) do solemnly swear, or affirm, (as the case may be,) that I will equally and impartially to the best of my skill and judgment, exercise and discharge the trust reposed in me, and will endeavor to carry into effect the purpose for which I have been elected, so help me God," and that the said Mayor and any four or more of the Aldermen shall constitute a quorum to do the business of the board; and in case of the death, resignation or removal from town, of the Mayor aforesaid, the said Aldermen or a majority of them shall elect from among themselves, a Mayor to fill

such vacancy, occasioned as aforesaid; and that in case of death, removal from office or resignation of any of the said Aldermen, then, and in such case, the Mayor and any two or more of the said Aldermen shall appoint a time and place for electing another Alderman to fill the vacancy so occasioned after having given five days previous notice of such election.

Sec. 6. That the Mayor may as often as occasion requires summon the Aldermen to meet together, and the said Mayor and Aldermen shall have, and they are hereby vested with full and ample power, from time to time, under their common seal, to make all such ordinances, rules and regulations relative to the streets and markets of the said City as they may think proper and necessary, and establish such by-laws as may tend to preserve the quiet, peace, safety and good order of the inhabitants thereof, not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the State, and that they may impose fines and penalties for the violations thereof, which may be recovered in a summary way before the said Mayor and Aldermen as hereinafter provided, who, and each and every one of whom shall be Magistrates, ex officio, within the limits of the said City, and shall otherwise be vested with all power and authority that Magistrates are vested with throughout the State; Provided, nevertheless, That all such ordinances, by-laws, rules, and regulations so made, be duly promulgated, and that no such fine in any one case and for any single offence exceed the sum of fifty dollars.

Sec. 7. That when any fine imposed by the said Mayor and Aldermen by virtue of this Act shall exceed twenty dollars, the same may be recovered before any Magistrate or Justice of the Peace for Greenville County, and when such fines shall be for twenty dollars or under, they may be recovered before the said Mayor and Aldermen or any three of them; all which fines when recovered shall be applied to the use of said City.

Sec. 8. That the said Mayor and Aldermen of said City, in addition to all such fines and penalties as may be incurred and recovered, and all licences for taverns, for sales at auction, public shows, and for wholesale and retail dealers in liquors within said City, all of which the said Mayor and Aldermen or a majority of them shall have the right to grant in their discretion shall, annually levy on the assessed property of the City, a tax sufficient to discharge and defray all the expenses of carrying into effect the ordinances, rules, regulations and laws made and established as above provided; Provided, said tax does not exceed fifty cents upon every one hundred dollars worth of real and personal property as assessed, equalized.

Sec. 9. That the Mayor and Aldermen are hereby authorized and empowered to make such ordinances as they may deem expedient in relation to licensing persons who are or may be, engaged in, and carrying on, any business, within their corporate limits; Provided, That no ordinance shall be made inconsistent with the Constitution of this State and laws of the land.

Sec. 10. That the said Mayor and Aldermen are hereby authorized to collect the taxes imposed under and by virtue of this Act, and it shall be the duty of the said Treasurer to collect the same, and for this purpose he shall have and exercise all the powers conferred upon County Treasurers: All property upon which a tax shall be assessed, is hereby declared and made liable for the payment thereof, in preference to other debts due by the person owning the property at the time of the assessment, except debts and taxes due to the State which shall be first paid.

Sec. 11. That the Mayor and Aldermen of the said City be, and are hereby authorized and empowered to issue an execution against the body of every person for any sum of money imposed by way of fines against whom an execution against the property of such person shall have been previously issued for the same and a return therein, made by a marshal of said City or the Sheriff of Greenville

County on oath that no property of such person could be found wherewith to satisfy said execution, and upon the arrest of such person, he is hereby entitled to have the benefit of the Prison Bound Act, before a magistrate instantly, upon notifying the Mayor or thereof.

Sec. XII. That the said Mayor and Aldermen shall have power to prohibit the building and working of any blacksmith shop, forge, furnace or foundry on Main Street or in any other public part of the City.

Sec. XIII. That in case of the sickness or temporary absence of the said Mayor, the said Aldermen, or any five of them, may select from amongst themselves, a Mayor pro tempore to act as Mayor during such sickness or temporary absence, and said Mayor pro tempore, and any four or more of said Aldermen shall constitute a quorum to do business.

Sec. XIV. That the said Mayor and Aldermen of the said City of Greenville are hereby authorized and empowered to establish and keep up one or more public scales or scales houses with proper scales and weights, for weighing cotton and other articles sold by weight in the said City, by and at the expense of the said City.

Sec. XV. That the said Mayor and Aldermen be and they are hereby authorized to appoint one or more public weighers, who shall be sworn by the said Mayor faithfully to perform the duties of said office, and who shall be removable for misconduct or incompetency by said Mayor and Aldermen, and when reference is had to any of the public scales used by said weighers by the authority of said Mayor and Aldermen on the same day that the contract, if the sale is made, the certificate of the public weigher shall be conclusive evidence of the weight of the cotton or any other article sold by weight, in any court of justice, in which an action shall be pending touching the weight of such article, and the said Mayor and Aldermen are hereby authorized to assess a sum not exceeding six cents on each bale of cotton and a proportionate sum on other articles weighed, to be paid by the seller for the use of said City.

Sec. XVI. That the Public Scales and Weights established in pursuance of this Act shall be standard, to which all others in the said City shall conform, and if any person shall use, in weighing any article whatsoever, sold in said City, weights and scales differing from the said standard, such person on conviction in the Court of Sessions for Greenville County shall be fined and imprisoned at the discretion of the Court.

Sec. XVII. That the Mayor and Aldermen of the said City of Greenville be, and they are hereby authorized and empowered to regulate the sales at auction within the limits of the said City and to grant licences to auctioneers: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall extend to sales by or for Sheriffs, Coroners, Executors or Administrators, or by any other person under the order of any court or magistrate.

Sec. XVIII. That the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Greenville be, and they are hereby, authorized to borrow money by issuing City Bonds, from time to time, to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars, if so much be necessary "to pay the extraordinary expenditures of said City, but never in any form to make the City liable for exceeding that amount in the aggregate." Provided, That the private property of the citizens of the said City of Greenville shall not be liable in law or in equity for the payment of the corporate debts that shall or may be created under the granted powers herein made, or in any other mode than by a regular and uniform taxation.

Sec. XIX. All Acts or parts of Acts inconsistent with or supplied by this Act are hereby repealed. In the Senate House the twenty-second day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine. CHARLES W. MONTGOMERY, President of the Senate pro tem. FRANKLIN J. MOSES, Jr., Speaker House of Representatives.

Approved the 23d day of March, 1869. ROBERT K. SCOTT, Governor.

OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE, Columbia, S. C., April 9, 1869. I, F. L. CARDOZA, Secretary of State of South Carolina, do hereby certify that this is a correct copy of an Act entitled "An Act to alter and amend the Charter of the Town of Greenville and for other purposes," filed in this office. Given under my hand and the seal of the State in Columbia, this ninth day of April, A. D. 1869, and in the ninety-third year of the independence of the United States of America. F. L. CARDOZA, Secretary of State of S. C.

English Estates and American Heirs. In the New Orleans Times we find the following letter from Hon. J. P. Benjamin:

LAMB BUILDING, TEMPLE, LONDON, February 3, 1869.

To the Editor of the New Orleans Times: Will you permit me, through your columns, to send a word of warning to the public against a scheme of swindling which is now extensively practiced in the United States?

Since my call to the English bar hundreds of letters have reached me from Louisiana and other parts of the Union, written by persons, many of whom are educated and intelligent, making inquiries relative to estates represented as existing in this country unclaimed, and awaiting the appearance of heirs residing in America. In every instance that has come to my knowledge the statements are false, and evidently made for the purpose of defrauding parties out of sums, large or small, under pretext of paying the costs of records, copies, &c., said to be necessary for the assertion of the pretended claim.

One case may be selected as an example: A banker by the name of James Wood died in Gloucester in the year 1836, leaving a fortune of about £200,000. His will was the subject of much litigation, but was finally decided to be valid, and the estate was ordered to be divided among the legatees, under a decision of the House of Lords, in 1847. Any one desirous of having particulars of the litigation can trace it through the different courts as follows: 1. In the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, reported in 2 Curteis, p. 82. 2. On appeal to the Privy Council, in 2 Moore's Privy Council Cases, at p. 355. And 3. In the House of Lords, in the case entitled "The Corporation of Gloucester vs. Osborne," 1 House of Lords Cases, p. 272. Although his estate has thus been finally settled and distributed for more than twenty years, I do not at all exaggerate in stating that not a month passes without my receiving one or more letters from persons who are approached by some pretended agent of some imaginary great firm of London solicitors, engaged in seeking for the heirs of the great intestate banker, James Wood, whose fortune, amounting to 10,000,000 sterling, is lying in the Bank of England awaiting a claimant.

The usual mode of proceeding adopted is to propose to undertake the business free of expense, the proposer to receive only a share of what may be recovered. This seems so reasonable that in most cases the dupes readily swallow the bait. A short time afterwards he is informed that all inquiries and researches have resulted favorably, and that nothing is wanted to insure success except the cost of a few copies of records and other papers, and that the proposer having already incurred great expense in conducting the necessary inquiries and researches, is left without resources at the very moment when a few pounds would suffice to secure the fruits of his labor and expenditure. Many are the victims from whom sums, varying from 20 to £500, have been thus extracted, and the number of persons engaged in this system must be very great, and the sums received by them very considerable, if at all in proportion to the number of letters received here on the subject. Many thousands of pounds are known to have

been expended by those who could ill afford to bear the loss in the pursuit of the great Jennings estate; and some of those who have spent money in this way have actually been deluded into writing to me their conviction that they were entitled to dislodge the present Duke of Marlborough from Blenheim Castle, by virtue of their descent from the famous Duchess Sarah Jennings.

Most of the persons who are duped are ignorant on two points, which, in nearly every instance, would satisfy them at once of the utter folly of the hopes they indulge. The first is, that an alien cannot be an heir in England when there is no will, and that he cannot take real estate even if left to him by a will. The second is, that in England estates devolve upon the oldest son alone, and on his eldest son in succession, and are not divided in shares among all the children, as in Louisiana and other States. Yet nothing is more common than for persons to assert heirship to the supposed shares of the young brothers and sisters, or claim, as natives of the United States, heirship to Englishmen who had left no wills.

In the hope that this exposure may be of some use to my fellow-citizens, in whose welfare I retain the deepest interest, and may protect them to some extent from the sharpers who are plundering them, I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

J. P. BENJAMIN.

Read This, Girls.

Girls, believe me, real ladies do work. The slims only are idle. Real ladies resemble Lady Anne Bacon, mother of the learned Lord Bacon. She was a learned lady, but she was also a notable housewife. She practiced all the mysteries of pie, pudding and cake making. She made splendid bread. I doubt if my own mother ever beat her at that. She could roast a turkey or a goose so that it made her husband's mouth water to see it. She reared pigs and poultry, and was quite as happy when in the kitchen as when among lords and ladies in royal drawing-rooms. When her son-in-law painted her portrait he represented her as a cook, surrounded by dead game. Her great son honored and loved her, and her name deserves to be written in gold letters on the roll of honorable women.

Girls, don't despise the kitchen. Never shrink from house-work.—Stick to the rolling-pin and pie-board as faithfully as to the finger-board of the piano. Love the broom-handle as well as the croquet-mallet. Cultivate the needle more faithfully than you do hair-pins and pomade. Be as useful in the dining-room as you are ornamental in the parlor. Let your accomplishments be to your house-keeping skill what the delicate blossom of the strawberry is to its luscious fruit. Then you will be prized as well as admired. And, if you add the fear of God to your other qualities, you will be happy on earth and happy forever in heaven.

LEARN TO WAIT.—Of all lessons that humanity has to learn in life's school, the hardest is to learn to wait. Not to wait with the folded hands that claim life's prizes without previous effort, but, having struggled and crowded the slow years with trial, see no such result as effort seems to warrant—nay, perhaps, disaster instead.—To stand firm at such a crisis of existence, not to lose hold or to relax effort, this is greatness, whether achieved by man or woman, whether the eye of the world notes it, or it is recorded in that book which the light of eternity shall alone make clear to the vision.

CAPT. KING'S treasure has at last been found—in the caves of Salisbury Conn. An explorer reports the discovery of human equine skeleton, guns, pistols, swords, utensils of various kinds, gold, silver coin, rings, charts and manuscripts.

At a printer's festival, recently, the following toast was offered: "Woman, second only to the press in the dissemination of news."

Common Politeness. It is not polite to refuse to accommodate another, when it is in your power, and you can do it without detriment to yourself and without infringing on the rights of others.

It is not polite to request of another a favor you would not willingly grant under similar circumstances.

It is not polite to invite persons to your house when you do not desire to see them.

It is not polite to chew tobacco in the presence of those to whom your breath may be offensive—whether in a dwelling-house, a stage-coach, a car or a steamboat.

It is not polite to say through another, to a stranger or acquaintance at the door, whom you do not wish to see, that you are engaged or not at home.

It is not polite to spit on the floor of a church, a dwelling-house, a car, in the cabin of a steamboat or a ferry-boat. The spitting on the floors of our cars and ferry-boats has become so common that ladies have often found it difficult to obtain seats where they could prevent soiling their dresses. A person who uses tobacco, and is obliged to spit, should never enter apartments set apart exclusively for ladies and gentlemen, unless he is willing to swallow the delectable juice.

It is not polite to contradict another, or rudely to question the truth of his remarks. You should speak with moderation, and convince with truthful arguments.

It is not polite, when passing another on the sidewalk, to turn to the left; always to the right.

It is not polite to hurry through the streets, jarring one person, jostling another, and stepping on the toes of a third.

It is not polite to use perfumery about your person. Nature does not require it in those who keep themselves clean and pure. When a person is highly scented, it appears as if it were done to conceal an offensive breath or some other disagreeable smell.

It is not polite to borrow money, a book or any article and not to return it at the time designated, or to wait until called upon by the owner. Forgetfulness or thoughtlessness is not a justifiable excuse when you retain, a moment longer than the time specified, whatever belongs to another.

It is not polite to use pompous or high-sounding words in conversation. The more simple words the better, in which you can convey your meaning and be understood.

It is not polite to notice the defects of nature in others, or to speak in their presence of their deformity. Cast your eyes on what is perfect, and speak only of what is agreeable.

It is not polite to beg earnestly in public for any charitable object. It is sufficient to lay your case before your hearers, and let them decide how much it is their duty to give. They can judge without the advice or dictation of another.

A METHICAL YOUNG LADY.

We hear of a very precise and methodical young lady in town, who divides her time up with the utmost exactness. For instance, she allows just so much time to eating, so much to visiting, so much to reading, etc., and on no accident suffers herself to deviate from her rules. If she has a caller, she says looking at her watch: "Now, I have just ten minutes to see you in without infringing upon my time for meditation." A friend called not long ago to relate to her the sad particulars of the death of her much beloved grandmother. The methodical young woman was affected, even to tears, but didn't forget her time card.—She drew forth her watch at the most touching point in the story, and begged her friend to cut it short, as in four minutes and twenty-two seconds she must practice with her dumb bells!

[Cincinnati Times.]

The belle of a recent ball at New Albany, Indiana, was recognized as a woman who earned her living by begging at a street corner dressed in filthy rags.

Berrys keep the devil out than turn him out.