

TRIBUNE and COMMERCIAL.
W. M. FRENCH, Editor.
W. M. FRENCH, & JOHN N. WALLACE,
PROPRIETORS.
BEAUFORT, S. C., JAN. 25, 1877.

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THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

The plan presented to the Senate and the House of Representatives for settling all questions concerning the validity of the Electoral certificates and the count of votes for President and Vice-President of the United States, is embraced in a bill. It provides that the joint assembly shall meet in the hall of the house on February 1; the opening votes by the president of the senate shall be purely ministerial; he shall simply open the packages containing the returns of electoral votes, deliver them to tellers appointed by the two houses, and announce the result as reported to him by them.

In case an objection is made to counting the vote of any state from which a single return has been received, the houses shall separate and discuss the matter for a reasonable time, when a vote shall be taken in each. If both houses concur in the opinion that the vote ought to be rejected, then it shall be rejected; otherwise it shall be counted.

In all cases where two sets of returns have been received and the two houses do not agree to accept one of them, all questions connected with them are to be referred to a commission constituted as follows: Five members are to be appointed by the senate and five by the house of representatives; and five judges of the supreme court, four of whom are indicated in the bill and the fifth is to be selected by the four in any manner they deem best.

A majority of this commission shall decide whether any and what votes from such states are the votes provided for by the constitution of the United States, and how many and what persons were duly appointed, electors from such state; the decision of the commission shall be reported to the joint assembly and the counting shall proceed in conformity therewith, unless five senators and five representatives in writing object, when the two houses shall separate and if both agree to reject said decision it shall be rejected, but otherwise it stands final.

Debate in the two houses upon each objection is limited to two hours. It will be seen that the claim of the house to reject a vote is abandoned along with the claim of the vice-president to act judicially. The suggestion that the houses might talk against time and then defeat any declaration is also settled.

Another important change is the advance of the time of the meeting of the joint assembly. If this bill passes the count will begin a week from to-day February 1, instead of February 14.

In the present unsettled condition of county offices the office of the County Commissioners is in working order and their legality undisputed, and as the interests of our citizens can be served by this board to a greater degree of good or evil than by any other it will receive our special attention. We shall indulge in no captious criticisms of the doings of officials but shall insist that the burden of taxation shall not be heedlessly increased without interposing a word in deprecation. It must certainly be apparent that without regard to the lines of party, the voice of the people is with those who advocate an honest and economical administration of public trust. We have always held and do still hold to the opinion that the ordinary three mill County tax does not yield a sufficient revenue to make it possible to discharge the indebtedness incurred in any one year where everything is yielded to road overseers, coastwise bridge, builders and the rest of the class of greedy ornaments who are to be found around the Court House on the days when the County Commissioners are in session.

In the year after the close of the war and prior to 1868 roads were worked and bridges repaired under a Board who performed their duties without compensation and who saw that the work was properly done by citizens who also worked without pay. Every one familiar with the present system knows that the work is but lily and each year that the County pays large sums each year without proper return for it. One of the first things then to be improved is the caring for highways and bridges and the doing away with expensive and otherwise useless road overseers, by substituting either the personal inspection of a County Commissioner or that of some citizen who feels the need of a good road in his own neighborhood.

PETER PAPIN'S PROJECT.

If there is anything that tends to draw the attention of men of means to the infant City it is the constant and unlimited projects which are undertaken by that busy-body Mr. Peter Papin, who is ever on the track of some new enterprise that gives promise of putting countless millions in the pockets of anybody that has a little spare capital to invest.

The latest scheme was sprung suddenly on the Port Royal Railroad Company by the exhibition by Papin of a warrant signed by Governor Chamberlain and Secretary of State Hayne in favor of Papin for 457 acres of marsh land on part of which the docks and warehouses are now built. This land was several years ago sold by the State to Robbins and Appleton, and it seems that the State officials gave another warrant without looking up the records to see who it belonged to, and now the financier Papin proposes to adopt measures to make good his claim to the marshes.

On the 5th inst. Mr. Papin addressed a letter to the agent of the Port Royal Railroad from the office—as the letter heading has it—The Port Royal, Liverpool Land and Improvement Company (Limited), The Port Royal Dock, Warehousing Transportation and Banking Company, (Limited) and The United States Central Railroad Company (Consolidated), of all of which Papin is either Manager Vice-President or Corresponding Secretary, and impressing the stranger with the idea that said manager etc., is either a man of vast wealth and influence or that nature has bestowed on him check unlimited. We have not yet decided fully how the case stands but we think one or the other must be correct, and as we have failed yet to see any evidence of wealth we are inclined to believe in the check. The letter is as follows:

To the Agent of the Port Royal Railroad.

DEAR SIR: I beg to inform you that having become owner by deed duly granted, signed sealed and recorded, from the State of South Carolina, to 457 acres of marsh land fronting on Beaufort and Battery rivers, on part of which the present Railroad wharves are built without legal authority; Your company is hereby notified that the building of new wharves or piers without my consent and written approval will be considered as trespasses upon my property and such acted upon accordingly.

I will always be ready to favor the railroad company in extending wharves or making any shipping improvements thereon upon proper application and understanding for mutual benefit.

I intend to begin the building of 1000 feet wharves and as much of warehouses as soon as our State government muddle is settled, which improvements will greatly increase the shipping and warehousing facilities so much needed by the daily growing trade of our new harbor, and the most liberal inducements will be given to manufacturers to erect their own wharves and building improvements,—to the contrary of the prohibitory policy previously carried. I hope Sir, that the Port Royal Rail Road will comply to my notification and respect my rights without further proceedings for our mutual interest and harmony. I remain, dear Sir, Yours Respectfully,

PETER PAPIN.

At the time the two sailors on the Harvey Mills lost their lives by inhaling the poisonous gases from the fire extinguishers, a very thorough investigation was made by Dr. J. A. Johnson, coroner, and it was proved to the satisfaction of the jury that the gas that caused their death was forced into the hold at the stern and that it had passed through the 230 feet of packed cotton to the chain lockers where the men lost their lives. It was a matter of astonishment to all that the gas should have permeated the vessel throughout, and, as the captain said, there was not a man on board who would have hesitated to go into the lockers as the danger was not even suspected by any. The Rockland (Maine) Opinion in noticing the unjust criticisms of the New York Herald says:

"If the Herald knows any facts to sustain its very grave accusations, it does not state them, and the people of this vicinity, where the officers of the vessel are well known, and known to be men of excellent reputations for humanity and good judgment, will be very slow to believe the charges without such facts. Jim Bennett is likely to get another licking if he allows his paper to make reckless and unfounded charges against the brawny sons of Neptune from Maine. They always held and do still hold to the opinion that the ordinary three mill County tax does not yield a sufficient revenue to make it possible to discharge the indebtedness incurred in any one year where everything is yielded to road overseers, coastwise bridge, builders and the rest of the class of greedy ornaments who are to be found around the Court House on the days when the County Commissioners are in session.

THE REPUBLICAN MEETING.

Notwithstanding a pouring and chilly rain on Tuesday, a large meeting of the Republicans assembled to give expression to their determination to stand by the government of Mr. Chamberlain and oppose by every legitimate means in their power the efforts of the Democracy to install Gen. Hampton in the gubernatorial chair.

Owing to the rain the meeting was held in the arsenal and was organized by electing S. J. Bampfield, Esq., as chairman and A. G. Thomas as secretary. Senator Samuel Green was the first speaker. He gave a lively description of his trip to Columbia at the opening of the last session of the legislature, and the dangers that he was obliged to brave. On his arrival, riders were coming by every train amounting to a corps of some fifteen hundred. On the organization of the senate, he said, a great effort was made by the Democrats to secure four Republican votes to act with them, and forty thousand dollars were on hand which were to be used to buy them. He was proud however, to say that the Republicans stood firm and neither money, threats nor cajolery could induce one of them to desert his standard. He referred to the figures of Mr. Elliott, published in our last issue, and said that the census would not sustain them. In Edgefield county, said Mr. Green, the Republicans had 1,500 majority in the election of 1874, and in the election of 1876 Gen. Hampton received 3,000 more votes than there were white voters in the county. 1200 Republicans had made an affidavit that they did not vote at the last election but had remained at their homes. In Laurens one of the managers of election was blindfolded and taken to Georgia, because he would not sign a return and only secured his freedom and life through the intervention of some Democrats upon his promising never to return to South Carolina again, but he returned nevertheless, and was one of the witnesses before the Congressional committees. He said that Gen. Hampton did not call for a tax but said to the taxpayer: "I have an excellent chance and if you will aid me by the payment of the ten per cent. called for it will be credited to you on your taxes, but if I fail it will go for the good of the cause I represent." But his hearers must remember that the auditor is about completing his books and that the tax called for by Gov. Chamberlain is the only legal tax and it must be paid or next summer the people would find their lands advertised and sold as usual when the Democracy get in power,—if they ever do—their supreme court would decide the titles good.

The action of Hamilton and Myers in going over to the Wallace House received special attention from Mr. Green. These men, he said, had acted and worked with him in the campaign, laboring for the success of the party and the principles on which it was founded; but it was his duty to say in unqualified terms that his action in going over to the Democracy had done more to injure the party that elected them than the actions of any other men, and Gov. Chamberlain had told him that it had weakened him, more and made him feel more like giving up than anything that has occurred. At the time of Hamilton and Myers going over it had been expected by the Governor and many Republicans, that so many would follow them that those remaining would be powerless to act, but, as Mr. Chamberlain had said, the only thing that prevented such a stampede was the severe denunciation of the seceders by the rest of the Beaufort delegation. I do not say they were bought, said the speaker, but I do say I could have got \$10,000 if I would acknowledge Hampton as Governor and Gantt refused \$1,000.

Mr. Miller was the next speaker and he gave some figures which he wished us to publish but owing to the darkness we could not get them down. He said that in Edgefield there was a Democratic vote for every two of the white inhabitants counting women and children, and in Laurens one vote to every three. He next gave a harrowing description of the sufferings of the people who have been cast off by their former employers for voting the Republican ticket; but in spite of all, he was proud to say his race could not be bought and to the existence of the Republican party to-day proves it.

Mr. Gantt was the next speaker. He told his hearers how the enemy encompassed him about with their attempts to consign him to everlasting perdition by the sale of his principles, but he renounced how his race had once been put on the auction block, and when the day of trial came they proved that they were not unfit for freedom by refusing to listen to the arguments of the tempter.

Speeches were made by T. H. Wheeler, Esq., and Mr. Jos. Robinson, after which the meeting adopted the following resolution, and also adopted a resolution to come up promptly and pay the tax at the court house under the Chamberlain government.

Whereas, Daniel H. Chamberlain and Richard H. Gleaves received the highest number of legal votes cast for Governor and Lieut. Governor respectively at the General election held on the 7th of November last and declared elected by the Senate and House of Representatives in joint assembly, as provided by the Constitution and Laws of the State, and were duly inaugurated on the 7th of December 1876 and entered immediately upon the discharge of their duties.

Whereas, the Senate and House of Representatives assembled in their respective Halls at the State House and organized in accordance with the Constitution and Laws of the State, and in the discharge of their Constitutional duties have passed the Annual Supply Bill necessary to the existence of the Government.

Whereas, certain citizens of the State have declared their intention of resisting the authority of the lawful Governor, Daniel H. Chamberlain, as well as the acts of the lawful General Assembly composed of the Senate, presided over by President Richard H. Gleaves, and the House of Representatives presided over by Speaker E. W. Mackey.

Resolved, That we denounce all attempts to set up or maintain any authority in conflict with the lawful Government of the State as above set forth and hereby call upon Governor Chamberlain to exhaust every legal means within his power to maintain the laws and force obedience thereto, and pledge ourselves as law abiding and peaceful citizens to render him all the aid in our power to assist in the discharge of his duty in maintaining the law of the State.

Resolved, That we denounce in unmeasured terms the conduct of Thomas Hamilton and N. B. Myers in abandoning the lawful House of Representatives organized in accordance with the Constitution and laws of the State and abandoning the principles advocated by them during the campaign and adhering to the bogus government of which Wade Hampton claims to be Governor.

Resolved, That a copy of the resolutions forwarded to His Excellency Gov. D. H. Chamberlain and that a copy be furnished the TRIBUNE and COMMERCIAL for publication.

Col. Dudley of the Marlboro Planter thinks the Hampton chickens are being counted before they are hatched. He says: "We want to say to our readers that the chicken is picking the shell—that it is a sound, healthy chicken and just precisely at the right time will come out. We can't hurry these matters—they have

got to take their time—it takes just so long for the eggs to hatch—and we can wait patiently—Hampton is watching the nest. The Dutchman, tried to make his hen set before she was ready, and when he went to look at her, she was "standing a-setting!" We can afford to wait for the right time, for these things—they have got to come!

GEN. M. S. LITTLEFIELD.

We find the following interesting sketch in the Atlanta Constitution of a man who was once well known in Beaufort. He first went to North Carolina and in two years had five million dollars worth of bonds and had endorsed one million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars worth of paper, on which the cash had been obtained. Rushing through with this trifle, he left the State for his health, the sheriff riding "the pale horse" that pursued him, and came to Florida.

Here his brilliant career really opened. Although a fugitive from justice in a State that neighbored Florida, he at once became master of the situation in Florida. He succeeded in getting four million dollars worth of bonds at one haul, and then set up for a man of wealth. He purchased a lovely site and built him a home that a duke might have envied. His equipage with its four blooded horses, its liveried outriders, and its gold mounted harness, eclipsed that one with which Jim Fisk used to astonish New York. He lived like a prince. He lacked not a single desire. His slightest whim was gratified. He actually bought a United States Senatorship. One day while looking out from his nest of safety, he took a notion to go to the Senate. But there was no vacancy. He paid Mr. Abijah Gilbert, who was then solemnly and silently serving Florida in that capacity, \$30,000 to resign, having previously arranged with the Governor that in consideration of \$15,000 in hand paid he would call an extra session of the Legislature, that he might be at once elected. As he already owned a majority of the Legislature, the scheme would have gone through a whirlwind, but for the astuteness of the high-toned Abijah, who having received \$15,000 of the money in advance, and having bonds up as collateral for the balance, was sharp enough not to resign. This was probably Littlefield's first disappointment, and led to his suing Abijah for the bonds, he held as collateral.

It is curious to think how Littlefield poisoned the law-makers of that day. He literally owned a majority of them, and had mortgages on many of the others. He fed them with a liberal hand, and they did his bidding without question. He has papers in his possession showing the payment of \$7,500 to Purman, then a member, now a Congressman. They used to press him steadily for money that he adopted a system of putting private marks on such checks as he desired to have paid, and when a fellow who did not deserve any more applied for "sugar," he would give him a check without this private mark, smile blandly in his face and hand him the gilt-edged fraud.

On one occasion Littlefield went so far as to pay \$7,500 for a judge of the Supreme Court. He wanted a certain opinion from the judge (Randall). Aberger, a friend of Randall's, told Littlefield that if he would pay \$7,500 for a house that Randall owned the decision would be all right. Littlefield did this, and then presented the house to Aberger. It is proper to say that there is nothing to show that Randall knew where the money came from that the house was purchased with.

Of course there are scores of men who became rich through their association with Littlefield. He paid one law firm \$115,000 as legitimate fees. He holds the key to many a character in Florida. He is famous for laying away every scrap of paper that he ever handled, and he has many a scrap that is lively reading. He was princely in his liberality. No poor man ever went away from his house with empty hands. His expenses were estimated at any where from \$50,000 to \$100,000 per annum. His little wine suppers were perfect gems that yet hold a fragrant place in the memory of many a Floridian to this day.

And now this man who scattered fortunes, as a boy would throw peanuts about, is without a dollar himself. He is as poor as the boy that used to black his boots. He has lost everything—his palace, his equipage, his paintings, his money—all. He lives by a sort of sufferance. It is true that he is sole claimant in a suit in which eight millions of dollars are at stake, and is confident of getting it. But that don't feed him now. Consequently, before these lines are read, he may have been forced to eat that golden toothpick that so dazzled my untutored eyes. The rocket that we squinted at last night is the stick that we laugh at today.

There are two rewards offered for Littlefield's delivery in North Carolina—one of \$10,000 and one of \$5,000. The governors of Florida have refused to give the handsome recalcitrant up, and the angry Carolinians incorporating the offer of \$10,000 reward for his body in their constitutional law, are awaiting events.

The tempting reward offered for him has tempted many detectives to go to Florida and try to kidnap him. The story of some of these attempts reads like a romance. On one occasion the detectives took on the guise of Northern tourists out seeking for health and pleasure. They put up at the hotel and lived at a rattling pace. Finally they met Littlefield, "as if by chance," and then the play began. They dined him and wined him, and were dined and wined by him. At the end of a week they announced that they had brought their private yacht with them, and proposed a sailing jaunt up the river. Of course their idea was to once get Littlefield on board the yacht, and then scout around the coast to Georgia, where the

would have their illustrious captive safe. Littlefield humored them, until they had reached the river and taken their places in the yacht. Then shaking his handsome head, he said: "I believe I won't go on the water to-day. You all go on; I will have a neat supper fixed when you get back." At another time it was arranged to steal his private car from the train as he passed Live Oak en route to Tallahassee. Live Oak is only 20 miles from the Georgia line. The engine slipped up quietly, coupled to Littlefield's car, which had been uncoupled from the train, and was just about to start at a mile a minute for the Georgia line, when the shrewd railroad rider slipped out of the back door, and left the cage without a bird. The question is: "Now that Drew is inaugurated, will he not surrender Littlefield upon Governor Vance's demand?" I really believe that the people of Florida would be sorry to see him go. He is regaining his old popularity, and there are many who hope that he will get his railroads back again.

The New York board of health is wisely seeking to prevent public funerals where the deceased was taken off by contagious disease. In Paris, Ky., a few days since, a turkey was killed which when dressed, weighed thirty-five pounds. The liver, heart and gizzard weighed four pounds. Miss Birchard, sister of the late Sardis Birchard, of Fremont, and an aunt of Governor Hayes, was one of the victims of the Ashtabula disaster. She was on her way to Fremont to receive an inheritance of \$25,000 left her by her brother, when she met her death on the ill fated train.

For Sale.
 ONE SIX-HORSE PORTABLE HOARD & SON Steam Engine with shafting, for each, or will harness for one or two FIRST-CLASS MULES, with cash adjustment either way in accordance with appraised values.
 C. G. KENDALL,
 Port Royal.

State and County Taxes.
 COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE,
 Beaufort, S. C., Jan. 17, 1878.
 Notice is hereby given that this office will be opened for the receipt of State and County taxes for the year 1876, on the 25th day of January, 1877.
 The taxes assessed on real and personal property is,
 For State purposes, 14 mills
 For County purposes, 3 mills
 For County past indebtedness, 4 mills
 1 cent tax per capita, 1 dollar
 School tax assessed by the various townships is as follows:
 Beaufort township, 3 mills
 Bluffton township, 2 mills
 Coosawhatchie township, 1 mill
 Goethe township, 2 mills
 Hilton Head township, 2 mill
 Lawton township, 1 mill
 Peoples township, 2 mills
 Pocolago township, 2 mills
 Robert township, 2 mills
 St. Helena township, 3 mills
 Sheldon township, 3 mills
 Yemassee township, 3 mills
 Ladies Island township, 3 mills
 F. E. WILDER,
 Treas. Bt. Co.

J. F. HUCHTING,
 Wholesale and Retail Grocer,
 COUNTRY MERCHANTS
 Will find at my store at all times a large and complete stock of
Meats of all kinds.
 The only place in Beaufort where is kept
 Charleston Grist,
 An article superior to be found in Beaufort.
 A full stock of
 STAPLE GROCERIES, CROCKERY,
 WILLOW and TIN WARE.
 FRESH GARDEN SEEDS, &c.
 Jan. 18-17.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.
 Draws Every 15 Days.
 Tickets for sale and prizes cashed. Send for circulars, to
 MANUEL ORRANTIA,
 168 Common Street, New Orleans, La.
NEW YORK & PORT ROYAL STEAMSHIP LINE

CITY OF DALLAS,
 CAPT. HINES,
CARONDOLET,
 CAPT. FAIRCLOTH,
CITY OF AUSTIN,
 CAPT. STEVENS.
 Are appointed to leave Port Royal for New York alternately, every FRIDAY afternoon, upon the arrival of the Augusta, and Savannah and Charleston train.
 For freight and passage—having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
 RICH'D. P. RUNDLE,
 Agent, Port Royal, S. C.

TO RENT.
 Two desirable stores in the basement of the STEVENS HOUSE,
 Price \$10 and \$15 respectively.
 Apply to
 W. J. VERDIER,
 Agent.

TO RENT.
 The dwelling on Bay St., lately occupied by Capt. C. O. Boutelle.
 Apply to
 Wm. ELLIOTT.

GEO. W. ROBERTS,
 Dealer in
Fine Groceries, Fruits, Confectionery, &c.
 BAY ST., BEAUFORT, S. C.
Just Received.
 Salmon Trout,
 Imported Macaroni,
 Jelly in Tumblers and Goblets,
 Premium Chocolate,
 Hazzard's Extra Corn Starch
 Tapioca and Sago,
 Fancy Rio, O. G. Mocha
 Coffee, green and roasted.

Pearl barley,
 Avana and Oatmeal,
 Butter, Oyster, Milk,
 and Cream Crackers,
 Pure ground Spices,
 National Yeast Cakes, (fresh)
 Dried Raspberries,
 Choice Raisins.
 Extra White Drips Syrup,
 Potted Hams,
 Figs in 3 lb. Baskets,
 Cranberry Sauce, (ready for table.)
 Elam or Holland Cheese,
 Squash in 3 lbs. cans,
 New England Mince Meat,
 Powdered Thyme,
 Sage and Majoram.
 Assorted Extracts, Preserved Canton
 Ginger in jars, East India Currie Powder.

JUST RECEIVED,
 AT THE
TRIBUNE & COMMERCIAL
 JOB PRINTING OFFICE,
 A full line of superior
 PAPER, ENVELOPES,
 BILL HEADS,
 LETTER HEADS, NOTE HEADS,
 CARDS, ETC.
 Job printing done neatly and cheaply. All orders promptly attended to.

Notice.
 I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that no person is authorized to contract any debts on my account and that no partnership ever existed between myself and any other person in the business now carried on by me.
 JAMES JENKINS,
 Bt. Jan. 10, 1877. 18-1m.

TO RENT.
 TWO PLANTATIONS ON ST. HELENA ISLAND, known as the "Dr. Jenkins Place" and "Santford."
 On the Jenkins place is an elegant dwelling, all neccessary out, buildings, Steam, Cotton and Grist Mill etc.
 Also, Cal Island
 Apply to
 Wm. ELLIOTT.

GEO. WATERHOUSE,
 BAY ST. DEALER IN
 TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS,
 SYRUPS, MOLASSES, CHEESE,
 LARD, HAMS, BACON, BEEF, PORK,
 FLOUR, HOMINY, SALTS, RICE, ABENA,
 CRUSHED WHEAT, AND FARINA,
 CANDIES, STANDARD KEROSENE OIL,
 PURE CIDER VINEGAR,
 PICKLES, 15 FINES QTS. & HALF GALL JARS,
 LYE, SALT-SODA, CREAM TARTER,
 NATIONAL YEAST CAKES,
 STAR BRAND MUSTARD, PIPES,
 TOBACCO & TOBACCO, BY THE CASE,
 WHOLE & GROCERIES WAREH'D PURE
 DRIED & GREEN APPLE & POTATOES.
 A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF
 CROCKERY AND GLASS WARE,
 LAMPS BRACKETS CHANDLIERIES,
 AT WHOLESALE,
 CHOICE WESTERN K. Y. BUTTER IN TUBS,
 MACKEREL IN KITS.

AVERILL CHEMICAL PAINT.
 Mixed ready for use in white and over one hundred different colors, made of strictly pure
WHITE LEAD,
 Zinc, and Linseed Oil. Chemically combined, warranted to last twice as long as other paint.
F. W. SCHEPER,
 Wholesale and Retail Grocer.

ICE! ICE!
CONANT & EMMONS,
 ARE NOW PREPARED TO FURNISH ICE in any quantity Customers may desire, from their Ice House,
 Seventh Street.
JOHN CONANT,
J. A. EMMONS

PORT ROYAL RAILROAD.
Magnolia Passenger Route.
CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.
 SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE PORT ROYAL RAILROAD,
 AUGUSTA, GA., Jan. 7, 1877.
 The following Passenger Schedule will be operated on and after this date:
GOING SOUTH.
 Train No. 1. Train No. 3.
 Leave Augusta..... 9 30 a m 8 00 p m
 Leave Charleston..... 9 30 a m 11 00 p m
 Leave Savannah..... 10 00 a m 10 00 p m
 Leave Yemassee..... 11 45 a m 3 30 a m
 Arrive at Beaufort..... 3 13 p m 4 53 a m
 Arrive Port Royal..... 3 35 p m 5 15 a m

GOING NORTH.
 Train No. 2. Train No. 4.
 Leave Port Royal..... 10 50 a m 11 30 p m
 Leave Beaufort..... 11 10 a m 11 55 p m
 Leave Yemassee..... 11 05 p m 3 10 a m
 Arrive at Savannah..... 4 30 p m 7 00 a m
 Arrive at Charleston..... 5 20 p m 6 00 a m
 Arrive at Augusta..... 5 10 p m 8 45 a m
 Trains Nos. 1 and 2 do not run on Sunday.
 Trains Nos. 1 and 2 connect closely at Augusta with Charleston, Columbia and Augusta R. R. Trains Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 make close connection at Augusta with Georgia and South Carolina Railroads.
 *Dinner.
 *The only line making close connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad at Savannah, and from and to Jacksonville and all points in Florida, avoiding the long, tedious and well-known Omnibus transfer through that city.
 *The only line running through Day Coaches without change between Augusta and Savannah.
 *Connections made at Augusta with the South Carolina Railroad for Aiken, S. C., Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad for all points, North and South, West and Northwest.
 *Sleeping Car Berths engaged at Augusta by applying to agents at Beaufort or Port Royal.
 *Baggage Checked Through.
 R. G. FLEMING,
 Superintendent.

F. D. J. LAWRENCE,
 ATTORNEY
 And Counsellor at Law,
 BEAUFORT, S. C.
GEO. W. ROBERTS,
 Notary Public.
 BEAUFORT, S. C.

WOOD! WOOD!
 FIFTY CENTS PER CORD at the Atlantic Bay Mills, Beaufort.
 ROBBINS, BODDINGTON & CO.
 Jan. 1, 1877.
Final Discharge.
 NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I WILL apply to the Hon. E. K. Garrison, Judge of Probate on the 20th day of January 1877 for final discharge as Administrator of the estate of F. Krenson.
 GEO. GAGE.
 Bt. S. C. Dec 20th 1876.

COAL
 FOR SALE AT PORT ROYAL,
 100 TONS
Liverpool Coal,
 -AT-
\$7.00 PER TON,
 Apply to
 OWEN DUKE,
 or A. M. HAMILTON.
 Jan. 11-17.

NOTICE TO CLAIMANTS.
 ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST the Ship
Harvey Mills,
 Must send them in to the master of the Ship at once.
 W. F. MILLS,
 Master.
 Port Royal, Jan. 9, 1877.

R. P. RUNDLE,
 SHIPPER & COMMISSION MERCHANT
 PORT ROYAL, S. C.
 Cotton, Naval Stores, Lumber &c.
 AGENT FOR THE

New York & Port Royal STEAMSHIP LINE.
 Mississippi and Dominion, West India and Pacific, and Liverpool and Galveston
 STEAMSHIP CO'S. TO LIVERPOOL.

VESSELS
 -ON-
Bull and Coosaw Rivers
 -OR AT-
PORT ROYAL.
 Will be supplied with
FRESH WATER,
 From the celebrated
Club House Springs,
 By Steam or sailing vessels.
 *Orders sent to our office in Beaufort will receive immediate attention.
 DICK & SMALL, Proprietors.

P. M. WHITMAN,
 WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,
 Bay Street, Beaufort, S. C.

HAS JUST RETURNED FROM THE NORTH with a fine assortment of goods at
Northern Prices.
 WEDDING RINGS, \$3.00 to \$12.00,
 SILVER RINGS, 50c. to \$1.50,
 SILVER NAYKIN RINGS, 25c. to \$4.00,
 LADIES GOLD WATCHES, \$35 to \$50.

8 Day & 1 Day Striking Clocks, \$3.50 to \$8.
 GENTS' GOLD CHAINS, PINS, RINGS, SLEEVES
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 dec. 8-17

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Bread, Pies
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 and every other article in his line. *Particular attention will be given to Ornamental Pastry for weddings and parties.
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 For Dyspepsia, Piles, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Fevers, Sores, &c.
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