THE
TRIBUNE and COMMERCIAL.

W. M. FRENCH, Editor.

W. M. FRENCH, & JOHN N. WALLACE,
PROPRIETORS.

BEAUFORT, S. C., FEB. 8, 1877.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

One Year,	$3 00
Six Months,	1 00

Advertisements will be inserted at the rate of $1 50 per square, 10 Nonpareil lines, for the first insertion; subsequent insertions by contract.

The Supreme Court has decided in the Williman and Ostendorff case that the election held on the 7th of November for county officers was good and valid. This decision gives Ostendorff the county clerkship of Charleston, and Macon B. Allen the probate judgeship of the same county, ousting Messrs. Williman and Buist.

Judge Carpenter rendered a decision in the injunction case against Chamberlain and Cardozo and the Banks which are the depositories of the State funds. The decree continues the injunction restraining the Banks from paying out the State funds on checks signed by Chamberlain and Cardozo, and restraining Cardozo, from signing any checks as Treasurer. The order reads, "until a final decree is made," and requires the complainants to file a proper bond with the Clerk of Court.

Gen. Hampton made a clean sweep of the County Treasurers and auditors last Saturday, every one in the State being notified of his removal from office, but no mention was made of their successors. It is not supposed that these officers will take any notice of their suspension, but the action of Gen. Hampton makes the political situation more complicated and will be a great help to the collectors of the special tax. If we had a Supreme Court that would decide the question of the Governorship without awaiting the Presidential issue our planters would not be vainly seeking assistance to put in their crops, and fewer laborers would be found on the verge of starvation ready to rob and plunder those whose cribs and smokehouses are not yet empty.

The rice planters from the Combahee to the Savannah river are planting less than formerly, some only enough to supply seed for another year. A repetition of the riots of last year is feared, by which one planter is said to have lost $30,000, unless there is a change in the administration of the State, and better security assured of a faithful and firm execution of the laws. In the meantime the laborer seems to be the greatest sufferer and his trouble has but just begun.

A Florida paper alludes to the complaints of the shipment of unripe fruit to the Northern market. The fruit-growers also have complained bitterly of their commission merchants, whose account sales too often leave a very small balance of cash on hand to the producer. It it very difficult to punish through legal proceedings, such petty frauds. About the only method is to take away patronage from any and all persons who are guilty of such practices, and to let them be published to the world as persons unfit to be trusted. Fruit-growing is an industry of such vital importance to the prosperity of Florida and South Carolina that the people should not permit that greed of gain which tempts dishonesty to ever bring gains to those who will commit dishonorable acts, whether they be producers or handlers of products.

There is no telling where the conflict of authority is to end, even the courts being on uncertain ground. When the Courts of General Sessions met in Charleston on Monday, the grand jury was called up by the clerk of court and were about about to be sworn in when B. C. Pressley, Esq. rose and said that the gentlemen chosen by the Court to draw up indictments against the County officers and to prosecute the cases on behalf of the State, had prepared their indictment and were ready to go into the prosecution but that they objected to the jury drawn to serve for this term of the Court; that there were two parties claiming to be Jury Commissioners, both holding the commissions. That the question was now before the Supreme Court of the State, which would decide in a few days which was the legal jury Commissioner, and that it would be disrespect to that Court to go on now before that matter was decided; and that if decided adversely, so as to constitute the jury commission who had assisted in the drawing of the jury, illegal, every case that came up before the Court and every verdict would be set aside.

Judge Reed said that it was his intention to try only those cases in which the prisoners were in jail, so as to make a clean sweep of that institution but that parties out on bail would be held back until the matter was decided by the Supreme Court. That on this account he was sorry that the question had been raised, as he would be forced to adjourn the court over until next Tuesday the 13th instant, at which time the matter now pending before the Supreme Court would be settled. The court was then adjourned over and the jury dismissed.

Hon. A. H. Stephens, of Georgia, now lies in a very critical condition, and expresses a belief that his death is swiftly approachig. He has always been of exceedingly delicate organization, and seemed almost like a ghost while he was yet in the prime of life. Long study, hard service, political excitements, dangerous wounds received, and a mind so active as never to give him repose, have at last worn out his physical stength. He seems to have been kept alive for the past ten years only by the force of an indomitable will. Now that this will relaxes and consents to death, the end must be near.

Gen. Hampton has resorted to another test to determine who is Governor of South Carolina. He has issued a pardon to a colored man in the jail of Chester county under a conviction for assault and battery. Chester is in Judge Mackey's Circuit and he has decided that the pardon is valid and ordered the release of the prisoner. The case will now go to the Supreme Court involving the direct question, Is Hampton Governor of South Carolina? This is the squarest test that has been made.

The Electoral Commission.

The Electoral Commissioners began their labors on Thursday last, everything working smoothly until they reached Florida when objection being made to the returns the Commissioners adjourned until next day. On Friday the case of Florida went fairly before them. It is impossible to foretell the length of time which will be given to its consideration it may take a week to reach the decision. If the vote should be given to Tilden the subsequent proceedings would be of no interest. If the Hayes electors are recognized as the legal ones the principles upon which the decision is made will probably govern in the Louisiana case. It is deemed almost certain that the decision in the Florida case will carry Louisiana with it. Then comes Oregon By many this is considered the only dangerous point for the republicans.

The argument on Friday and Saturday was confined to the question whether the tribunal could go behind the certificate of Governor Stearns in determining the electoral vote of Florida, the Republicans maintaining that the vote must be counted as certified, and the Democrats contending that the question of fraud was the true issue to be decided.

On Monday arguments were heard from Wm. M. Evarts Esq. for the Republicans and Charles O'Conor Esq. for the Democrats. In the course of his argument Mr. Evarts said that the transaction of choosing a president only begins by depositing in the Federal urn the certificates of the election of Electors. The next step is opening and counting the votes. The constitution and laws specify how the Elector shall be appointed and when they shall meet to cast their votes but further it does not go. The moment their votes are sealed and deposited with the proper Federal authority there is no power in a State to reverse it, change it or correct it. The State must act before the vote of the Electors has been cast, or it is powerless. He said the proposition to interpose a judicial inquiry into a purely political proceeding was a novel one, and that no judicial action had ever been interposed except on a mandamus compelling officers to act. The fathers of the country, as early as 1800, incorporated into a law the principle that the Federal Government has no right to ignore or set aside the action of a State in regard to the election of Electors. In their wisdom they drew the line of demarcation very clearly and plainly. Mr. Evarts concluded by saying that the attempt to bring the Judges into the working of this scheme of popular sovereignity will make it intolerable, since the decision of the Judges will override and supersede the will of the people.

Mr. O'Conor, after an allusion to the importance of this case, the most important ever tried in the United States, said that the counsel for the Tilden Electors held directly the opposite view to that contended for by Republican counsel, and that the Commission had the right to make a full inquiry into the facts of the Florida election. The opposing counsel held the Republican Electors met in accordance with the law and cast their votes, and that it is not in the power of any earthly tribunal to invalidate their action. In this connection he said that the proposition that the power to count the votes is vested in the president of the Senate is palpably absurd, since he is precluded by the Constitution from counting such votes. He has no right to open the certificates until the two houses meet in joint session. His power is simply clerical, and he cannot know what the packages contain until he opens them. The duty of the president of the Senate ends with the opening of the certificate. The counting devolves upon that body, which is required to act on the result.

Pickett was not selfish in trying to get a commission on the sale of Louisiana to Tilden. He told Hewitt that he would take $50,000 as his pay, but that he would give it to the "confederate widows and orphans." "If I can elect elect Tilden and secure reform," said this consecrated one, "I will be content to live in sackcloth and ashes" And when his confederate in New Orleans telegraphed something about his (Pickett's) interest, he virtuously but profanely roared back over the wires, "D—n my interest. Think of the interests of 40,000,000 people."

Savannah has done a great deal for the sufferers from yellow fever. She has established one asylum for orphan boys and two for orphan girls, and two widows' homes for the needy and deserving poor, also a home for the homeless, where all who need food may get a meal, and young women out of employment may find a temporary home until a situation can be secured. The last named institute is kept up by private and public charities.

The Judge of Probate of Edgefield has prevented the settlement of legal cases for a long time by saying the papers and money were in his safe and the key lost. After enduring this a long time, the bar of Edgefield went into his office and, with the aid of a blacksmith, broke the lock and found nothing in the safe.

WITHOUT FORM OR VOID.

In Washington to-day may be witnessed perhaps the most striking illustration ever presented of the stability of our Government, and of the reserved force which it carries with it for meeting emergencies. In South Carolina to-day may be witnessed the most lamentable lack of coherency ever experienced, at least in North America. Never did a State more need a due and steady administration of the laws and respect for them on the part both of the governed and governing classes, and never was there a nearer approach to anarchy complete and universal. With such a population and with all the elements of society so unsettled, what could be worse than two persons each claiming to perform executive functions, or two Houses of Representatives each exercising legislative power? This would be awkward in the most peaceful times, if in such times it could occur at all; but in South Carolina there is anything but peace.

In every telegram from that quarter we expect to find a tale of the extremest violence. How can it be otherwise when the Governors are each appointing local officers of the law who must inevitably come into conflict, and whose authority must be repudiated by one faction or another? Here is Darlington County, for instance, in which we find a Chamberlain trial justice shot in his own door, he with other functionaries of the same quality having refused to vacate his office. His death arouses the wrath of the negroes, and there are frightful threats of murder and of arson. The black soldiers parade with their Winchester rifles, and go into annoyance with the probability of shooting the next white man who may go by. The work begins by a volley discharged at the special police going the rounds, and now we are told that both races are upon a war footing. Meanwhile, to whom are law abiding citizens to look for protection? What can the courts do for them? Judge Carpenter decides, in a case specially made up to get at his decision, that neither Chamberlain nor Hampton has been legally inaugurated, yet he makes matters right by ruling that Chamberlain holds over until the legal qualification of his successor. But even now nothing is settled. Another similar case is pending before the Supreme Court, another negro convict having been pardoned by Gov. Chamberlain expressly for the purpose of making it up; and there are convicts in plenty of either color, the raw material for no end of litigation. Was there ever such a burlesque of government, of justice of law-making, and of legal execution?

Truly we want a President of the United States, and we want him soon. We want somebody outside South Carolina to see to it that the laws are executed in that State. If lawlessness and uncertainty were ever tolerable in the National Government, they are intolerable now. If only obedience to law can be secured, it will go far toward disarming all criticism of ways and means resorted to for securing it. Let it be understood that each State is responsible for order and peace and public safety in all the States, and that national legislation now means, or should mean, the full authority of the law in South Carolina and everywhere else.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The New York Sun says that one of the greatest displays of amateur rope walking ever seen in this world occurs daily in laying the foot bridge on the wire ropes over the East river. The narrow flooring is laid in sections twenty feet in length. The man carrying the outer end of the section to be laid walks backward on a single rope until the inner end joins that already laid when he stoops down, places it in position, and steps from the rope on to the walk. This at the height of 270 feet, is said to be the most dangerous part of the great work in building the bridge. The careful and cool headed manner in which this perilous work is performed relieves the spectator from any over anxiety as to the fate of the workmen.

Pinchback, in a letter to a friend in Indianapolis, in explanation of his recent action, says: "Knowing that the present pretended Packard government is a monstrous iniquity and its success would entail still further debauchery and demoralization upon the race, I resolved to destroy it if possible. I have not abandoned the National Republican party, but if to denounce the thieves in Louisiana, who are fast destroying the manhood and integrity of my people, renders me ineligible to membership in it, I shall have to seek shelter elsewhere and continue my struggle for justice and equality for the race.

The selection of Port Royal as a naval station by the United States government, and the protection of the harbor by an impassable chain of forts, would be all that is needed, in addition to its noble advantages of deep water, and superb climate, to make it in good time a city. Railroads built, or projected, and partially built, across the mountains to the Northwestern cities, will find their appropriate termini at Charleston and Port Royal. The Texas and Pacific, when completed, as we cannot doubt it will be, will connect the Pacific and Atlantic coasts by a line which can be operated all the year round, and passing through the finest countries on the continent. South Carolina will be the meeting place of the East and West, her harbors crowded with the sails of all nations, and her cities the receptacles and the centres of a rich and abounding traffic. Port Royal may yet justify the name conferred on it by Ribault, in 1562, "because of the sairnesse and largenesse thereof."

"Here," says his narrative, "wee stroke our sailes, and cast anker at ten fathom of water; for the depth is such when the sea beginneth to flow that the greatest shippes of France, yea, the argosies of Venice, may enter in there."
—*Columbia Register.*

Col. William Johnson, former President of the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad, and now Mayor of Charlotte, N. C., backed by a strong following, has cast his eyes toward Port Royal, and invested largely in lands fronting the water west of Broad River. Col. Johnson thinks the present terminus of the railroad a great mistake. The true harbor of Port Royal is where Commodore Porter, in his report to the Coast Survey, located it. It is proposed to build a branch road from Yemassee to this proper harbor. In conjunction with the Northwestern lines now concentrating or about to concentrate at Knoxville, and the assurance of a Texas Pacific road, Port Royal bids fair to become a great place for the importation of goods and the exodus of the staples of the country.—*Augusta Constitutionalist.*

Judge J. J. Maher has written an able article to the *News and Courier* showing that County Commissioners have no authority to levy a tax without the Mackey House is the legal House of Representatives. It is unfortunate for our counties to be without money in the treasury, but it cannot be helped for a short time. The legal government of the State will be fully established in a month or two, and then all things will come right.

Alexis does not accept the President's invitation to Washington because, as he is the flag officer of the Russian squadron at Norfolk, naval etiquette does not allow him to remain for any time on shore.

In the course of a sketch of Mr. Abram S. Hewitt, a writer in the Philadelphia Times says: "He and his brother worked their way through college together in an original and highly fraternal manner. The brother had an occupation in which he could earn enough to support them both, so it was agreed, as both were equally thirsting for knowledge, that the brother should stick to his business and that Abram should enter Columbia College and impart to him every evening all he had learned during the day. They kept up this system within profitable industry and self denial, and were both graduated at the same time."

On Sunday afternoon Mr. C. C. Smith aged thirty years, son of Capt. Charles Smith, of Cokesbury, met with a sudden death while riding on horseback. His horse stumbled, throwing him in a gulley about seven feet deep—the horse falling on him, immediately crushing him to death. When found the horse was still on his back lying on the unfortunate young man. It is supposed that Mr. Smith was instantly killed.

The grand jury of Fairfield, composed of twelve white and six colored citizens, "recommend unanimously that the citizens of Fairfield County shall pay the Hampton contribution."

— Russia has finally decided that the present state of affairs, which is neither peace nor war, shall be indefinitely prolonged. Russia thinks she can bear the strain of prolonged mobilization better than Turkey.

JAS. E. BOYCE,
Wholesale and Retail Grocer,
—Dealer in—
ALES, WINES,
LIQUORS, TOBACCOS,
SEGARS, HARDWARE,
FISH LINES, &c.
A pure article of
WHEAT WHISKEY,
Double Sweet
MASH CORN WHISKEY,
Jno. Gibsons, Sons & Co's.
XXX.
Cabinet, and Nectar Whiskeys.
Bass & Co's.
ALE, and Hilbert's DUBLIN STOUT.
Cheap Meat,
a specialty. Country Merchants will find it to their advantage to give me a trial.

STATE AND COUNTY TAXES.

For the convenience of the Tax-payers of Beaufort County either myself or Sheriff Wilson will be at the places named for the purpose of receiving taxes for the fiscal year 1876 as follows:

Early Branch, Monday February	19th
Hoover's Tuesday, February,	20th
Brunson, Wednesday February	21st
H. H. Peeple's, Thursday, Feb.	22nd
Lawtonville, Friday February	23rd
Robertsville, Saturday February	24th
Gillisonville, Monday, February	26th
Grahamville, Tuesday February	27th
Hardeeville, Wednesday February	28th
Levy's X Roads Thursday, March	1st
Screven Ferry, Friday, March	2nd
Bluffton Saturday March	3rd
Sheldon, Wednesday March	7th

F. E. WILDER,
Treasurer Beaufort County.

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

WOOD! WOOD!!
FIFTY CENTS per CORD at the Atlantic Saw Mills, Beaufort.
ROBBINS, BODDINGHOUSE & CO.
Jan. 1, 1878.

At Public Auction.
On Saturday
113 Barrels Shipbread.
8132 Lbs. Shipbread.

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-tf.

R. P. RUNDLE,
SHIPP'G & 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. OF LIVERPOOL.

For Sale.

ONE SIX-HORSE PORTABLE HOARD & SON Steam Engine with shafting, for cash, or will barter 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
Poll tax per capita,	1 dollar

School tax assessed by the various townships is as follows:

Beaufort township,	3 mills
Bluffton township,	3 mills
Coosawhatchie township,	– mill
Goethe township,	3 mills
Hilton Head township,	3 mills
Lawton township,	1 mill
Peeples township,	0 mills
Pocotaligo township,	2 mills
Robert township,	0 mills
St. Helena township,	3 mills
Sheldon township	3 mills
Yemassee township,	3 mills
Ladies Island township,	3 mills

F. E. WILDER,
Treas. Bft. 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-tf.

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

THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIPS
CITY OF DALLAS,
CAPT. HINES,
CARONDELET,
CAPT. FAIRCLOTH.
CITY OF AUSTIN,
CAPT. STEVENS.
Are intended 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.

M. POLLITZER,
COTTON FACTOR
AND
Commission Merchant
BEAUFORT S. C

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 Maccaroni,
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,
Avena 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.)
Edam 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 authorised 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,
Bft. Jan. 10, 1877. 18-1m.

TO RENT.

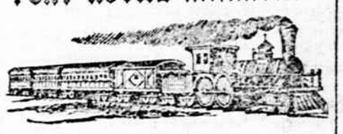
TWO PLANTATIONS ON ST. HELENA Island, known as the "Dr. Jenkins Place" and "Santiford."
On the Jenkins place are an elegant dwelling all necessary out buildings, Steam, Cotton and Grist Mill etc.
Also, Cat Island
Apply to
WM. ELLIOTT.
Jan. 4-tf.

GEO. WATERHOUSE.
BAY ST. DEALER IN
TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS,
SYRUPS, MOLASSES, CHEESE,
LARD, HAMS, BACON, BEEF, PORK,
FLOUR, HOMINY, SALTS, RICE, ARENA,
CRUSHED WHEAT, AND FARINA,
CANDIES, STANDARD KEROSENE OIL,
PURE CIDER VINEGAR,
PICKLES, IN PINTS QTS & HALF GLL. JARS.
LYE, SAL-SODA, CREAM TARTER,
NATIONAL YEAST CAKES,
STARCH, MUSTARD, PIPES,
CIGARS & TOBACCO, BY THE CASE,
WHOLE & GROUND SPICES WARN'D PURE.
DRIED & GREEN APPLE & POTATOES.
A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF
CROCKERY AND GLASS WARE,
LAMPS BRACKETS CHANDALIERS,
AT WHOLESALE.
CHOICE WESTERN N.Y. BUTTER IN TUBS,
MACKEREL IN KITTS.

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.

SUPERIN'TS OFFICE PORT ROYAL RAILR'D
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	*1 45 p 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	*1 05 p m	3 10 p 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 35 a m

Trains Nos. 1 and 2 do not run on Sunday.
Trains Nos. 1 and 2 connect closely at Augusta with Charlotte, 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 transferer 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 Southwest, West and Northwest.
Sleeping Car Berths engaged at Augussa by applying to agents at Beaufort or Port Royal.
Baggage Checked Through.

R. G. FLEMING,
Superintendent.
T. S. DAVANT,
Gen'l. Pass. A

HEED THE
Words of Advice,
RESPECTFULLY offered by W. H. TUTT, M.D., for many years Demonstrator of Anatomy in the Medical College of Georgia.
Thirty years' experience in the practice of medicine, together with fifteen years' test of Tutt's Pills, and the thousands of testimonials given of their efficacy, warrant me in saying that they will positively cure all diseases that result from a diseased liver. They are not recommended for all the ills that afflict humanity, but for Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Constipation, Piles, Skin Diseases, Bilious Colic, Rheumatism, Palpitation of the Heart, Kidney Affections, Female Complaints, &c., all of which result from a derangement of the Liver, no medicine has ever proven so successful as DR. TUTT'S VEGETABLE LIVER PILLS.
TUTT'S PILLS
CURE SICK HEADACHE.
TUTT'S PILLS
REQUIRE NO CHANGE OF DIET.
TUTT'S PILLS
ARE PURELY VEGETABLE.
TUTT'S PILLS
NEVER GRIPE OR NAUSEATE.
THE DEMAND FOR TUTT'S PILLS is not confined to this country, but extends to all parts of the world.
A CLEAR HEAD, elastic limbs, good digestion, sound sleep, buoyant spirits, fine appetite, are some of the results of the use of TUTT'S PILLS.
AS A FAMILY MEDICINE TUTT'S PILLS ARE THE BEST—PERFECTLY HARMLESS.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CTS.
PRINCIPAL OFFICE
10 MURRAY STREET,
NEW YORK.

DR. TUTT'S
EXPECTORANT.
This unrivaled preparation has performed some of the most astonishing cures that are recorded in the annals of history. Patients suffering for years from the various diseases of the Lungs, after trying different remedies, spending thousands of dollars in traveling and doctoring, have, by the use of a few bottles, *entirely recovered their health.*
"WON'T GO TO FLORIDA."
New York, August 30, 1875.
DR. TUTT:
Dear Sir:—When in Albion, last winter, I used your Expectorant for my cough, and realized more benefit from it than anything I ever took. I am so well that I will not go to Florida next winter as I intended. Send me one dozen bottles, by express, for some friends.
ALFRED GUILDER,
202 West Thirty-first Street.
Boston, January 31, 1876.
This certifies that I have recommended the use of Dr. Tutt's Expectorant for diseases of the lungs for the past two years, and to my knowledge many bottles have been used by my patients with the happiest results. In two cases where it was thought confirmed consumption had taken place the Expectorant effected a cure.
R. K. STRAGNELL, M.D.
"We can not speak too highly of Dr. Tutt's Expectorant, and for the sake of suffering humanity hope it may become more generally known."—Georgian Advocate.
Sold by Druggists. Price $1.00.

VESSELS
—IN—
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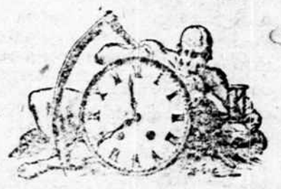

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