THE
TRIBUNE and COMMERCIAL.

W. M. FRENCH, Editor.

W. M. French, and John N. Wallace,
PROPRIETORS.

BEAUFORT, S. C., MAR. 29 1877.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

One Year, $2 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 Division of the County.

The project of making a new county out of the upper part of Beaufort is one that demands careful attention to the arguments in its favor and in opposition to it.

It will be observed that those who take upon themselves the advocacy of the proposed division, and claim to speak in this instance, as in others of a public nature, in the interest of their fellow citizens, are members of the legal fraternity. With these gentlemen, the argument in favor of the change is the great distance of the court house from the homes of those who live in the upper part of the county and who find it a great hardship, or inconvenience at least, to travel all the way to Beaufort as jurors, witnesses or on business connected with the public offices. Now in point of fact, the number of people thus brought to Beaufort is in reality a very small per centage of the tax payers, and probably not greater then the number of those who voluntarily visit the Treasurers office when the trip to Beaufort might be avoided by the payment of taxes at the time the officer visits the upper section for the public convenience. We have every reason to believe that a wholesome restraint upon undue litigation is imposed by the distance which those who become involved are forced to travel.

We are not uncharitable enough to suggest or believe that those most earnest in the move for a division, have in mind that this barrier to the luxury of a law suit would be removed from their neighbors minds. With the present rail road facilities it is possible for any citizen leaving home in the morning to be in Beaufort the same afternoon. Those dwelling above the line of the S. and C. R. R. present an argument more worthy of our attention when they claim that their taxes would be less if they were severed from the islands on the coast. But a careful glance at the assessed valuation of the property in the lower townships will convince the fair minded inquirer, that the burden of taxation is proportionately divided, and that where the heaviest expense is incurred by the county there the most considerable tax is paid.

We suspect, however, that the real object, back of all other reasons assigned by our up country friends is a political one. They think that the new county would be free from the control of those leaders of the ignorant masses, that prevailing on the islands have swayed the destinies of Beaufort county for the past eight years. Such as are moved by this consideration we would beg to reflect upon the pitiful condition to which, from their own point of view, they would consign their bretheren on the coast. That possible state of barbarism, to which President Hayes refers in his inaugural address, they believe would then be realized by us, and their own designs appear to be the prompting of cruel selfishness. But to our mind the future prosperity of Beaufort county is not to be judged by the ignorant and lawless management of the past few years, and all the citizens of the old "district" should unite in its regeneration. The reign of disorder is over, and the thriving villages along the Port Royal R. R. can better afford to contribute their share towards the establishment of order and an honest, economical county government rather than engage in rivalry for the site of a new court house where would be re-enacted the scenes of intemperance and excess that once made Gillisonville so repulsive when terms of court were held there.

On Friday last President Hayes sent letters to our two Governors inviting them to go to Washington to consult with him in order to put an end to the strife in this State and settle the question of the governorship. Gov. Chamberlain started for Washington Sunday evening and Gov. Hampton left yesterday. Both are accompanied by their friends and there is no doubt but before they return everything will be cleared up. It was thought at first that Gov. Hampton would refuse to accept the invitation, but he was wise enough to see that if he did not go it would place him in a bad light and prejudice his chances for recognition. What the result of the conference will be is impossible to foretell but we believe that the settlement will be as near satisfactory to all as it is possible to make it. The President intends to do what is right and for the best interests of the people.

The March number of the New York Medical Journal contains a very readable article on yellow fever as it appeared in Savannah in 1876 by Dr. Octavius A. White a former resident of Beaufort and now a practising physician in New York, who went to the aid of the sufferers, from last summer's epidemdic and gives the result of his observation, and experience gained at that season and during his attendance upon yellow fever patients in former years. In the interesting article referred to, the causes of the rise and progress of the epidemic are carefully traced and the treatment which was practised with eminent success is given.

The total immunity which our own Town enjoyed last summer, should only act as an incentive to continued regard to the strictest sanitary measures in order to ward off disease during the coming summer. Among the causes of the virulence of the epidemic last season in Savannah we may briefly advert to the following:

1. The importation of the germs of yellow fever from Cuba in vessels which had discharged many tons of ballast at a point in the city where the fever first made its appearance and from which its spread to other localities could be traced.

2. The prevalence for several months of a breeze over a miasmatic region.

3. Heavy rainfalls succeeded by protracted and excessive heat, which started into active decomposition the garbarge deposited by the city scavengers and the malarious deposits of the stream known as the Bilbo canal.

4. Mephitic vapor arising from surcharged vaults and foul "dry wells" throughout the city.

The pestilence in Savannah was characterized by the remarkable death-rate among the colored persons, who are usually exempt from its attacks, by the large fatality attending cases among supposed inured natives and by the unusually great per centage of deaths which occurred among children under twelve years of age. We wish that space permitted us to give an account of the treatment which Dr. White practised with such eminent success and we could wish the report which has formed the subject of this article to obtain general circulation in our midst. It has been published in pamphlet form by Appleton & Co., New York.

On Tuesday Gov. Chamberlain had an interview with the President. There was, however, no discussion of the South Carolina case, the conversation being merely of a general character, the discussion of the case being reserved for the arrival of Gov. Hampton, it being the desire of the President not to anticipate a formal consideration of the subject, which is to be had in the presence of the full Cabinet.

Mr. Chamberlain, in speaking of his interview with the President said that the conversation did not relate directly to the rival claims to the Gubernatorial office that the President, for the present solely desired information in relation to the present situation of affairs in the State, and particularly as to the events which preceded and followed the election.

The President stated that he was desirous to do equal justice to all persons affected, including colored Republicans and white Democrats. In the settlement of the existing troubles, he desires that all party questions be omitted from consideration, and that a settlement shall be made solely upon the merits of the case.

In response to a question as to what his course would be should the President decide in favor of the legality of Hampton's claims to the Governorship, Chamberlain said that he had not considered the question in that light, as he felt confident of the legality of his election, and his indisputable right to the Governorship.

It is proposed by the President to take no action until after the arrival of Governor Hampton, and the claims of each shall have been fully heard.—*Journal of Commerce*, special dispatch.

A Washington dispatch to the New York Times says: "There seems now to be no doubt of the truth of the statement that Messrs Stantley Matthews and Chas. Foster, of Ohio, pending the counting of the electoral vote in Congress, entered into a contract with a number of Southern Democrats by which it was agreed that if the Democrats would aid in completing the count and receiving the inauguration of Mr. Hayes as President, the governments of Nicholls in Louisiana and Hampton in South Carolina would be recognized by the new administration. There is no question that in making these pledges Messrs. Foster and Matthews pretended they were authorized to do so by Mr. Hayes. They had no right to do this, for the President knew nothing of the pledges which they were making in his name, as has been stated on two occasions. It has for some time past been reported in Washington that Matthews and Foster had allowed themselves to be a party to an agreement of the kind mentioned.

Mr. Adams, the clerk of the House of Representatives, says there are about eighteen contested seats. In the Florida case he shall put on the rolls the names of the Democratic members, because their certificates are signed by Governor Drew, who is in office and recognized by the courts of the State. In the cases of South Carolina and Louisiana he says that he shall be guided by the action of the President, and place on the rolls the names of those holding certificates from the Governor recognized by the President.

There are laws on the statute books of which our people have but slight knowledge. The constabulary provided for in the statutes are peace officers. The Chief Constable is a salaried officer, to be appointed by the Governor, to be confirmed by the Senate, and to hold his place for four years, unless sooner removed. He is required to reside at the Capital. He appoints in each county a Deputy Chief Constable and as many deputy constables as the Governor may direct. They are authorized to exercise all the common law and statutory powers of constables, and all authority given to the police or watchmen by the statutes of the State and by the charters and ordinances of incorporated towns and cities, concurrently with such officers. They are at all times to obey and execute the orders of the Governor in relation to the preservation of the public peace and the execution of the laws throughout the State. They are to see that the laws are observed and enforced, and especially to use their utmost effort and endeavor to repress disorder and prevent crime. The compensation allowed the deputies is three dollars a day when actually on duty. The Chief is paid out of the State Treasury.—Register.

The recent reappearance in Washington of Bullock, the ex-Governor of Georgia, and of Foster Blodgett his partner in his operations in Georgia, has stimulated curosity. Bullock just as his term as Governor expired, was indicted in the Georgia Courts for fraudulent acts committed while in that office and fled the State. One of his fraudulent operations was the leasing of the Georgia State Road to a ring with which he was connected. This road formerly paid in the State Treasury a dividend of several hundred thousand dollars annually, and was in a most flourishing condition. After Bullock became Governor he made Foster Blodgett Superintendent of the road. Blodgett immediately commenced to run it in the interest of himself and his friends, and the result was that in a comparatively short time it became almost worthless. Blodgett paid no dividend to the State, but actually had the assurance to petition the Legislature of 1870 for $500,000 to repair the road-bed and purchase new engines. The next move was for Bullock and Blodgett and their accomplices to lobby through the Legislature a bill authorizing Bullock to lease the road on the best terms for a period of twenty years. Bullock thereupon leased it out to a ring for $25,000 per annum. In this ring were Bullock, Kimball, Columbus Delano, Simon Cameron, and these charge that Governor Joe Brown and Ben Hill were associated with them. It is alleged by the friends of Bullock that Governor Brown and Ben Hill were instrumental in procuring his indictment in the Georgia Courts, as they wanted to get rid of him. As he became a refugee in consequence, he did not share any of the benefits of the arrangement. Bullock, since his reappearance in Washington has made up an old quarrel which he had with Foster Blodgett, and it is said that they are now determined to get even with Brown, Hill, Delano & Co. It is alleged that Blodgett has the necessary evidence with him to force terms. Both Governor Brown and Ben Hill deny that they ever engaged in any fraudulent operations with Bullock and Blodgett, and insist that their connection with the lease of State Road was perfectly legitimate. This may be, but there are nevertheless a good many Georgians who condemn them very much for their action in the matter. What adds to the public curiosity on the subject is the fact that Ben Hill is advocating Foster Blodgett for the position of United States Marshal for Georgia. On this point, however, there is a question of veracity between Mr. Hill and the Attorney-General. Mr. Hill in a letter said he was not advocating Foster Blodgett for the Marshalship, and it was an impertinence for any one to say that he was. Yet the Attorney-General stated to this very same gentleman that Mr. Hill had come to his office and recommended Blodgett. This is the present situation, and Georgians are waiting the denoument with much interest.—Baltimore Sun.

John D. Lee was executed at Mountain Meadows, Utah, last Friday. He sat on his coffin and did not display the slightest nervousness, but seemed perfectly resigned to his fate. When Marshal Nelson tied the handkerchief over Lee's eyes and commenced to tie his hands the condemned man placed them over his head and sat perfectly motionless, and called to the executioners to aim well for his heart. Marshal Nelson gave the commands "Make ready" and "Fire," in a firm, cool manner, and in a moment Lee fell back over his coffin, his feet on the ground, and died without a struggle

He preferred sitting to meet his doom. Five balls pierced his heart and body. Lee's execution was one of the most remarkable sights ever witnessed. The old man never flinched, and his death seemed easy. He said, in his last statement, that he was a sacrifice, and that Brigham Young went back on him. His last word was against the Mormon prophet.

The execution took place about one hundred yards from the Emigrants' Monument, on the ground where, nearly twenty years ago, one hundred and twenty men, women and children, were massacred by Mormons under the command of Major Lee.

John Harford, Wyalusing, Wisconsin, took a boy strongly resembling the lost Charley Ross from some half-breed Indians last week, and sent a photograph of him to Mr. Ross, who telegraphed back if the boy had a scar on his right side to bring him to Philadelphia. A subsequent telegram ordered him to be brought at Mr. Ross's expense. So Mr. Harford started with him. The child's hair is brown, not fair, the only difference observable.

The new compulsory education law of Ohio requires every child between eight and fourteen years of age to attend a public school for at least twelve weeks in each school year, commencing September 1, and prohibits his business employment for the same time.

BEEF AND MUTTON.

THE CHEAPEST AND THE BEST.

I AM NOW IN RECEIPT OF THE VERY best.

TENNESSEE BEEF

and beg to inform my friends and customers that I will sell as cheap as any one and WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD.

JAMES JENKINS.

Jan. 1tf.

Groceries and Provisions.

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.

JUST RECEIVED
300 Lbs. TENNESSEE BOLOGNA SAUSAGE.
2 Casks of Celebrated Boston Ginger ALE.
1 Cask of Tivoli LAGER,

Cheap Meat,

a specialty. Country Merchants will find it to their advantage to give me a trial.

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

GEO. WATERHOUSE.

BAY ST. DEALER IN

TEAS, COFEES, SUGARS,
SYRUPS, MOLASSES, CHEESE,
LARD, HAMS, BACON, BEEF, PORK,
FLOUR, HOMINY, SALTS, RICE, ARENA,
CHRUSHED 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 WARNT'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.

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.

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.

H. W. WILKINS,

Wholesale & Retail

GROCER,

PORT ROYAL, . . SO. CA.

WHERE can be found one of the largest and most complete stocks of groceries consisting of
Sugars and Coffee, of all grades.
Teas—finest Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, and Souchongs.
Flour—Of all grades.
Ham—A specialty, "Davis' Diamond," and the celebrated sugar cured hams.
Canned goods of all kinds, from the best packing houses.
Imported goods—Crosse & Blackwell's pickles and sauces, Worcestershire sauce, Swiss, Edam, and Green Cheese.
Mackerel, of all grades, pickled Salmon.
Biscuits—Milk, Boston, Butter, Pilot bread (fancy), Graham's Ginger, and Lemon Snaps, and Fancy nicknacks.
All grades of the finest Whiskies, Brandies, Pale Sherry and Port constantly on hand.
I keep on hand a full line of everything that can be found at a first-class store and will sell the same at figures that cannot be undersold. feb.23tf.

D H. Hutchinson,

Wholesale & Retail Grocer

PORT ROYAL, S. C.

HAS ADDED GREATLY to his stock of GROCERIES, with an addition of a

Meat Market,

where will be found on hand at all times a full and select supply of fresh

Beef, Mutton & Pork,

together with all kinds of vegetables to suit the demands of the public.

Official Notices.

NOTICE.

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE

Special Taxes,

May 1, 1877, to April 30, 1878.

The Revised Statutes of the United States, Sections 3232, 3237, 3238, and 3289, require every person engaged in any business, avocation, or employment which renders him liable to a SPECIAL TAX, **to procure and place conspicuously in his Establishment or place of Business** a STAMP denoting the payment of said SPECIAL TAX for the Special Tax Year beginning May 1 1877, before commencing or continuing business after April 30, 1877.

A return, as prescribed on Form 11, is also required by law of every person liable to Special Tax as above.

The Taxes embraced within the provisions of the Law above quoted are the following, viz:

Rectifiers	$200 00
Dealers, retail liquor	25 00
Dealers, wholesale liquor	100 00
Dealers in malt liquors, wholesale	50 00
Dealers in malt liquors, retail	20 00
Dealers in leaf tobacco	25 00
Retail dealers in leaf tobacco	500 00
And on sales of over $1,000, fifty cents on every dollar in excess of $1,000.	
Dealers in manufactured tobacco	5 00
Manufacturers of stills	50 00
And for each still manufactured	20 00
And for each worm manufactured	20 00
Manufacturers of tobacco	10 00
Manufacturers of cigars	10 00
Peddlers of tobacco, first class, (more than two horses or other animals)	50 00
Peddlers of tobacco, second class (two horses or other animals)	25 00
Peddlers of tobacco, third class (one horse or other animal)	15 00
Peddlers of tobacco, fourth class (on foot or public conveyance)	10 00
Brewers of less than 500 barrels	50 00
Brewers of 500 barrels or more	100 00

Any person, so liable, who shall fail to comply with the foregoing requirements will be subject to severe penalties.

Persons or firms liable to pay any of the Special Taxes named above must apply to

L. CASS CARPENTER,
Collector of Internal Revenue, at Columbia.
or to JAS. M. CROFUT,
Deputy Collector at Beaufort,

and pay for and procure the Special-Tax Stamp or Stamps they need, prior to May 1, 1877, and WITHOUT FURTHER NOTICE.

Special Tax Stamps will be transmitted by mail only on receipt from the person or firm ordering the same of specific directions so to do, together with the necessary postage stamps or the amount required to pay the postage. The postage on one stamp is three cents and on two stamps is six cents. If it is desired that they be transmitted by registered mail, ten cents additional should accompany the application.

GREEN B. RAUM,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Office of Internal Revenue,
Washington, D. C. Jan. 23, 1877. mar29-4t.

NOTICE.

OFFICE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS,
District of Beaufort,
Beaufort, S. C., March 14, 1877.

NOTICE is hereby given that I seized on Dec 4th, 1876, from G. W. Roberts, at Beaufort South Carolina, one white Row Boat, as having been imported into the United States from a foreign country, without having complied with the Revenue Laws of the said United States; and this is to notify any person or persons claiming such boat, to appear, and file with me his or their claim to such boat within twenty days from the fifteenth day of March, 1877.

GEO. GAGE
Coll. of Customs, Dis't. of Beaufort.
March 14th., 1877. 15-3

Proclamation.

OFFICE INTENDANT,
Town of Beaufort,
Beaufort, S. C., March 6th, 1877.

WHEREAS information has been received by the authorities of this Town, of the prevalence of SMALL POX in the city of Savannah, Ga. Therefore, to prevent the importation or introduction of said disease from said city of Savannah, to and within the limits of the Town of Beaufort, all persons are hereby forbidden and prohibited from bringing to this Town bedding of all description without permit, or certificate of the Health Officer of Savannah, certifying that the same has not been taken from any section of said city in which said disease is known to exist.

The Town Marshal and all officers of the Town are hereby instructed to see that the foregoing is strictly enforced.

Any and all persons violating this proclamation will be liable to severe penalties,

ALFRED WILLIAMS,
Intendant Town of Beaufort

$200 Reward.

PROCLAMATION.

STATE SOUTH CAROLINA,
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Columbia, March 9, 1877.

WHEREAS information has been received at this Department, that a murder was committed at the town of Hilton Head, Beaufort County, on the night of the 5th ult., upon the body of R. C. McINTIRE, by some person or persons unknown.

Now therefore, I, WADE HAMPTON, Governor of the State of South Carolina, in order that justice may be done and the majesty of the law vindicated, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS for the arrest and delivery in any jail of this State, of any person concerned with the above murder, with proof to convict.

In testimony whereof, I have hereto set my hand and caused the great seal of the State, to be affixed, (L.S.) at Columbia, this 9th day of March, A. D. 1877, and in the one hundred and first year of American Independence.

By the Governor:
WADE HAMPTON.

mar,15 3t.

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,	2 mills
Coosawhatchie township,	– mills
Goethe township,	2 mills
Hilton Head township,	2 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.

Travellers Guide,

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.

WINTER SCHEDULE

FOR SAVANNAH

And Intermediate L'dgs

From and after Friday November 25th., 1876, the favorite Steamer

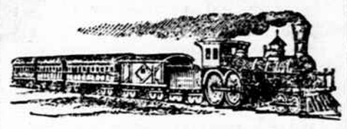
PILOT BOY,

WILL make regular trips to and from

BEAUFORT AND SAVANNAH

Leave Beaufort every Friday at 10 a. m.
Leave Savannah every Monday at 8 a. m.
For Freight or passage apply to
W. HARRISON, Agt. Beaufort, S. C.
J. M. MURRAY, Agt Savannah, Ga.

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
Leav 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 33 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	3 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 at 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 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

DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE,
OMESTIC PAPER FASHIONS,
OMESTIC UNDERBRAIDER,
OMESTIC MACHINE FIND'GS,
OMESTIC MONTHLY.

THE
LIGHT-RUNNING
"DOMESTIC"
SEWING MACHINE
IS THE BEST
GREATEST RANGE OF WORK,
BEST QUALITY OF WORK,
LIGHTEST TO RUN,
ALWAYS IN ORDER.

DOMESTIC
Sewing Machine Co.,
New York and Chicago.

The "Domestic" Underbraider and Sewing Machine, the only perfect Braiding Machine known, costs but $5 more than the Family Machine.

The "Domestic" Paper Fashions are unexcelled for elegance and perfection of fit. Send 5 cents for an Illustrated Catalogue.

The "Domestic" Monthly, a Fashion and Literary Journal. Illustrated. Acknowledged authority. $1.50 a year and a Premium. Specimen copy, 15 cents. Agents wanted. Most liberal terms. Address,

"Domestic" Sewing Machine Co
New York and Chicago.

UPHOLSTERY.

LOCKSMITH & BELL-HANGER.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS LOCATED IN Beaufort, and is prepared to repair and upholster furniture and repair locks, and bell-hanging.

All work garranted to be as well done as can be had in Charleston, and at moderate prices.

Shop in the basement of the Stevens House.

J. W. KEOGH,
mch. 1-tf.

A. B. ADDISON,

Judge of Probate.

FOR BEAUFORT COUNTY.

Will be in Beaufort on the first Monday in every month and remain until all business is attended to

In the interim he will be in Brunson, where he will be prepared to attend to the duties of his office and any other business that may be placed in his hands.

TUTT'S HEED THE PILLS

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.

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