

The Port Royal Commercial

Thursday, March 26, 1874.
J. G. THOMPSON, Editor.

ADVERTISING RATES.
Advertisements will be inserted at the rate of \$1.50 per square (10 Nonpareils lines or less) for the first insertion, subsequent insertions by contract.

Fancy Job Printing.
Every kind of FANCY JOB PRINTING executed in the best manner, promptly and at low prices.

Stationery.
A full assortment of paper, envelopes, ink, pens, desk furniture, etc., always on hand at Charleston prices.

Address.
Communications may be addressed to THE PORT ROYAL COMMERCIAL, Beaufort, S. C.

Legal Advertisements.
Hereafter, all legal advertisements, such as Sheriff's, Administrator's and Referee's sales and notices will be published in the COMMERCIAL whether paid for or not.

SOME VOUCHERS SECURED.
Mr. Cardozo, in his reply to the request of the Taxpayers' Convention, which had asked permission to inspect the vouchers upon which he had paid \$331,945.66 for public printing in 1873, made the following statement:

Subjoined will be found the necessary information explaining the expenditure of the \$331,945.66. The alleged fact in the resolution, to wit: that I paid out \$331,945.66 for the printing of 1873 is not correct.

\$331,945.66 was paid during the year 1873, but not for the printing of that year only. The appropriation for printing for the fiscal year commencing November 1, 1872, and ending October 31, 1873, amount to \$128,000, distributed as follows:

For current printing	\$50,000 00
For permanent printing	50,000 00
For advertising acts	25,000 00
Total	\$125,000 00

The permanent printing consists of the daily journals and calendars of both houses. The permanent printing consists of the Acts, Reports, Resolutions and Journals of each house, in regular permanent form.

The legislature in December 1872, made an appropriation of \$250,000 for permanent printing and advertising the laws passed by the General Assembly, as follows:

For Permanent Printing	\$250,000 00
For Advertising Acts	75,000 00
Total	\$325,000 00

The Permanent Printing for the above appropriation of \$250,000 was made consists of the following:

Five volumes of the Statutes of the State, viz: Vols. 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14.

Three thousand five hundred copies of the Revised or General Statutes.

Five thousand copies of the Revised or General Statutes.

Five thousand (extra) Reports of Special Investigating Commissions.

Two volumes Supreme Court Decisions.

One thousand extra copies of Reports and Resolutions of the General Assembly of 1871-72, and sundry books and documents ordered by the Executive departments.

The printing of the above was ordered by the previous General Assembly of 1871-72, and 1872-73, and not by the present General Assembly, which only made an appropriation to pay for the work ordered by its predecessor.

In the above extract Cardozo makes the explicit and circumstantial statement that the permanent printing for which the \$250,000 was paid consisted of the documents therein named. It is fair to assume that he had just examined the vouchers upon which the payments were made and ascertained precisely the items enumerated in them.

We have taken the trouble to examine the work done, and are not at a loss to divine the reluctance which the treasurer feels in showing his vouchers. This document is death to the last slim fragment of his reputation for honesty.

We have carefully counted the pages of the list of documents named in the schedule furnished us and give below the result of the figuring. We have computed the work at the prices for which the Republican Printing company contracted to do the work, except in the cases which we will subsequently refer to.

WHAT THE VOUCHERS OUGHT TO BE.

Three thousand five hundred copies Revised Statutes, 1862 pages at \$1.36 per page for first 1,000 copies	\$4,300 00
Additional for the 2,500 extra copies	5,000 00
Two vols. Supreme Court decisions, 1070 pages at \$1.36 per page	4,655 00
Five vols. Statutes of State from vol 10 to 14 inclusive, 4,432 pages, at \$1.36 per page	19,410 72
Five hundred extra copies Special Joint Investigating Committee Report	2,500 00
Five thousand Ku-Klux trials at \$1.50	7,500 00
One thousand copies Reports and Joint Resolutions	2,900 00
Sundry books and documents of the executive departments, allow same as paid by the State of Ohio, as shown by report of State printer for 1872.	6,257 00
Total	\$91,702 72

We have no doubt that one mode of arranging the bills for a swindle in all these documents was to assume that the contract meant so much per page for each thousand copies. Every one who is familiar with printing expenses knows that it is the first copies which cost most. After the type is set up and the first edition is printed off, extra copies can always be had at a large deduction from the price of the first. As the persons who were entrusted by the legislature to contract for the work on the part of the state were the same persons who contracted to do it; and who measured the work, received for it and were paid for it, of course there was no dispute about the construction of the contract. The effect of such a construction would be to double the cost of 2000 copies of a document instead of only increasing it by the cost of paper, presswork and binding. This is a plain swindle, and one that if attempted in the case of an individual would never be enforced or allowed.

Such a swindling process we believe has been perpetrated by the Republican Printing company and allowed by the treasurer of the state, F. L. Cardozo.

The effect of such Tweedisms has been to raise the cost of the 3500 Revised Statutes from \$9,630.32 to \$16,206.12; a difference of \$6,575.80.

The same swindle was, we are convinced, perpetrated in the 5000 extra copies of the report of the special joint investigating committee, so that the bill for them

\$2,000, which would have been a large price for extra copies, in which there was no composition of the type. This would make another difference of \$1,684.10.

The items for 1000 copies of the Reports and Joint Resolutions was doubtless raised in the same way from \$2,000, which would be a very liberal price, to \$7,390.68, a difference again of \$5,390.68.

The item for 5,000 Ku Klux Trials is a swindle all through, which we will discuss in another place. But we will first put it down as it doubtless appears on Cardozo's vouchers, if indeed, he has any. So put 5,000 Ku Klux Trials 848 pages at \$3.48 per page for each 1,000 copies, is \$14,855, a difference of \$7,255.

The item "sundry books and documents for executive departments" has an ancient and fish-like smell. Mr. Cardozo has himself, in the Allen trial, defined the word "sundries" in legislative parlance, to be a "convenient term for swindle." We will not undertake to dispute his knowledge of the subject. We will however, be liberal in our treatment of this particular "sundry" because we are sure that Mr. Cardozo recognized it the instant he saw it. Now the two clerks in their defence claimed that it took \$25,000 to do the executive work. We are going to put it down at that. So there is another difference of \$18,743.

Let us now construct a new table, going into all the swindling Tweedisms. The vouchers will then read as follows:

THE TWEEDED VOUCHERS.

Three thousand five hundred copies Revised Statutes, 1062 pages, at \$4.36 per page for each 1,000 copies	\$16,206 12
Supreme Court decisions, 2 vols, 1070 pages, at \$4.36 per page	4,655 00
Statutes at Large, 5 vols, 4,732 pages at \$1.36 per page	19,410 90
Ku-Klux Trials, 5,000 copies, at \$3.48 per page for each 1,000 copies	14,755 00
Report of Joint Investigating Committee, 218 pages at \$3.48 per page for each 1,000 copies	5,684 20
Reports and Joint Resolutions, 2,141 pages at \$3.48 per page	7,390 68
Sundry executive documents	25,000 00
Total	\$91,111 00

According to the first account, Mr. Cardozo has paid \$250,000 for work, which, at a contract price and a liberal price for extras, only should have cost the State \$51,401.72.

According to the second account, Mr. Cardozo has paid \$250,000 for work, which at even the most exorbitant stretch to which the contract with the Republican Printing Company can be subjected, can only be figured up to \$91,111.00.

It will be seen that allowing for bills forced by a fraudulent construction of the contract to the highest point, that there is still \$158,889 to be accounted for. We do not hesitate to say that Mr. Cardozo has no vouchers for the balance save a simple order or receipts from Woodruff and Jones. He cannot plead that he was duped into paying; no man knew better than he the character of the printing swindle. He paid the bills knowing them to be gross frauds. He defends his action. He declines to aid in bringing the facts to light. There is but one inference. His professions of honesty are as false as the printing bills he has paid.

The enunciation by Mr. Cardozo, in his controversy with Hardy Solomons and the Comptroller-General, that he knew it to be his duty to examine and verify the vouchers for claims which had been passed upon by the legislature, and for which he had the same kind of an order to pay that he had in the case of this printing claim, encouraged for a moment the belief in our minds that he would not stand in the way of a thorough investigation of such an enormous swindle. But we found that his action in the one case was directly the reverse of his action in the other. How can it be explained in any other logical way than that while he was pretending to protect the treasury in the certificate case he was actually putting a screw on Hardy Solomons for his own gain, and that in the case of the Printing Company no screw was needed—all difficulties having been "fixed."

Again we ask Mr. Cardozo to remember that Ingersoll is in the Albany penitentiary for making out fraudulent bills, and William M. Tweed, is in the Blackwell Island County prison of New York city, for auditing and allowing fraudulent bills.

A MUDDLED SENATOR.

Senator Smalls exhibited more than his usual spitefulness and less than his usual cunning in his course of opposition to the payment of the claim for printing the tax duplicates of 1872. In his desire to do Mr. Thompson an injury he opposed the claim of Mr. Price. He knew perfectly well that his statement that warrants for \$13,000 had been issued to Mr. Thompson for this work was untrue, but he persisted in the assertion even in the face of the denial by the comptroller-general and Mr. Gary that any warrants had been issued. Mr. Thompson did give Mr. Smalls claims to the amount of nearly ten thousand dollars of which Mr. Price was a part, and was forced by the pressure of Mr. Price and other creditors to agree to sacrifice all and more than his profits on the work in order to get money enough to pay his debts to those who had assisted him to carry out his contracts. The twenty-five per cent, which Smalls was to get was not enough to pay all the other contractors, and as the bills were made out at fair prices, no greater share was possible.

The truth of the matter is that the claim is not a steel, and therefore cannot be divided satisfactorily to the legislative brokers. If it had been made out at the same rate which the republican printing company received for the same work this year (\$25,000), it would have been paid long ago, though neither Mr. Thom;son or Mr. Price would have got the difference. Smalls, Nash & Co., would have been richer and the state poorer but that is all.

If Mr. Smalls had opposed all the swindling printing bills which the state

has paid with the same pertinacity with which he has opposed this just claim, the state would have saved hundreds of thousands of dollars; but Mr. Smalls would not have been able to add acre to acre, and house to house, keep race horses for his pleasure, and drive about Beaufort in his elegant barouche, while honest men toil to pay the taxes out of which he is able to extract the means to support such outlays. The debate in the senate will be found in an extract from the Union-Herald in another column.

The Campaign Begun.

We suppose that speaker Lee's address to the house on its adjournment may be accepted as the first speech for Elliott in the campaign. He said:

"I will now touch, gentlemen, upon a subject which demands your close and undivided attention. It is that of reform. None of us can but acknowledge that a change of things is absolutely and imperatively necessary for the preservation of our institutions and stability of our government. We must have an honest and economical government in the future. For six years have we been apprentices, and now it is time that we should assume the role of masters. During the past six years, experience has taught us many bitter lessons—lessons that we shall never forget; and in the future, which looms up before us, many occasions will occur when the application of these lessons will assist us most materially."

To our mind the election of Elliott would be the natural and fitting fruit of the political growth of the last four years. Insolent, reckless and thoroughly depraved, Elliott can do more than any man living to obliterate the last spark of hope for the success of the experiment of universal and unqualified suffrage.

Well Waited On.

There are said to be about one hundred and twenty-five attaches to the General Assembly; that is an expense, of \$23,000 for the Senate and \$28,000 for the House, or \$51,000 for both house. How is that for attaches? Is the State of South Carolina not played out yet?—Union Herald.

The desertion of their posts by the conservative senators and representatives on Friday last, before the adjournment, should be made the subject of indignant comment by their constituents. The last hours of a session are often the most critical. Men so easily tempted from duty are unworthy of future trusts.

By some means the joint resolution directing the prosecution of Ex-treasurer Parker was lost before being signed by the governor. A duplicate copy was sent to the governor regularly signed by the president of the senate and speaker of the house, but he referred to sign it upon the ground that it was not received during the session of the legislature.

The Sorrows of a Creditor.

The following appears in the Union-Herald. Mr. Barrett has the sincere sympathy, of the editor of the COMMERCIAL. He knows who it is himself.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 18, 1874.

Editor Daily Union Herald:

DEAR SIR:—Before leaving your city, where everything, except the forlorn creditor, is altogether lovely, I feel constrained to publish my experience as a collector of outstanding accounts against those who ruin and ruin the State. I came here, something over two weeks ago, to collect a bill against Governor, Moses for the purchase of mirrors from the house of Eckhardt & Mehler, Baltimore street, Baltimore. The history of this mirror of South Carolina is brief, but pertinent. One year ago, passing through this city, I negotiated with Gen. Dennis for an order to supply the Blanding street palace with mirrors. I returned home with the understanding that I was to send him a pattern book, which I did; and shortly after, receiving a dispatch from Gen. Dennis, who then seemed to have charge of affairs, I returned to your miscellaneous city in the pursuit of business, and in the advancement of the material interests of your State. I then took the order from Gen. Dennis for about \$2,800 worth of looking glass, window cornices, &c., including in the bill my expenses. Fascinated by the royal entertainment I received, and with the universal air of money and prosperity which surrounded me, I certainly thought that this order was a good thing for all hands. The order was filled, and a thousand dollars paid upon it. For the balance of \$1,800, two notes were given, both endorsed by Gen. Dennis, which the house now holds protested, and which were to have been paid, as I have it in black and white, out of the contingent fund as soon as the appropriation bill was passed. About the time of the passage of this bill, I came here to get paid, and have been here ever since, dancing attendance upon his Excellency in his indiscriminate ante-room. There are few places in this world with which I am better acquainted than that unique ante-room, and the only satisfaction I have is the knowledge that misery loves company, and of which I had any quantity in number and variety. The tinner, the tinker, the butcher, the painter, the builder, the newspaper man, the member of the General Assembly, were there from "noon till dewy eve." It was a regular bankruptcy court, with a meeting of creditors daily. The most acute agony I experienced—during two weeks of waiting and gnashing of teeth from 10 to 4, my office hours in the ante-room—was being mistaken by somebody for his Excellency. I have not yet recovered from that shock. I saw the Governor once or twice, and if the most ironical pun, put up in the latest improved style, would have done any good, your correspondent would not be so unhappy. Not being a Mason, I have been sold. During that time there may have been a preferred creditor or two, but I will leave your city with a clear perception of the grand present and sublime future in store for your State.

In closing, I would say that, more than my own sufferings, I regret getting a v. r. William J. Hiss, of Baltimore, in a file fix, which holds a joint note of the Governor and General Dennis for \$15,000, for furniture to supply his mansion in Blanding street. This bill was to be paid out of another appropriation, but the economy of the Legislature prevented it. When I return, I will write you further communications on the official condition of your State, to all of which I can take my affidavit.

Yours respectfully,
JOHN M. BARRETT.

A MUDDLE.
[From the Union-Herald.]

In the Senate, on Monday, the claim of Thomas W. Price, of Philadelphia, for books and blanks furnished the late State Auditor, came up a second time for consideration.

Mr. Nash, the chairman of the committee on claims, stated that Mr. Thompson, of Beaufort, had made the contract with the late State Auditor for furnishing these books and blanks; had gotten Mr. Price to do the work for \$5,000; had received the Comptroller's warrants to the amount of \$13,000, being \$8,000 more than the work had really cost him, and had never paid the \$5,000 to Mr. Price. Nevertheless, Mr. Nash thought Mr. Price's only claim was on Mr. Thompson.

Mr. Dunn said he had been informed, on good authority, that Mr. Thompson had himself done part of the work for which he had made the contract; had another part of the work done by Walker, Evans & Cogswell, of Charleston, and had the remainder of the work done by Mr. Price, but had never received any warrants in payment.

This brought Mr. Smalls, who said that Mr. Dunn's statement was not correct; that the warrants had been issued to Mr. Thompson; that he himself had come up to Columbia with Mr. Thompson to try to get them paid, on Mr. Thompson promising to pay him 25 per cent for his services; that he had gone with Mr. Thompson to the Treasurer's office to get them paid, and had there seen and handled them himself.

Mr. J. M. Smith proposed that Mr. Price's claim should be paid, and said that the warrants to Mr. Thompson had been issued by the late State Auditor, and that he himself had had \$9,000 of them in his own hands.

In reply, Mr. Dunn sent up to the President a communication from Mr. Gary, late State Auditor, which was read, stating that he never issued any warrants to Mr. Thompson; that there had been no appropriation on which any warrants could be drawn; that all he had given Gary was a certificate of Mr. Thompson having done the work, and of not having been paid for it; that the work had been done partly by Mr. Price, partly by Evans & Cogswell, and partly by Mr. Thompson himself; and that the amount allowed Mr. Thompson for the whole work was about \$5,300.

Mr. Smalls still insisted that Mr. Thompson had received warrants to the amount of \$9,000, and had pledged them to the Freedmen's Savings Bank, at Beaufort, as security for a loan. The late State Auditor had said some things which were not true, and which he would not swear to.

Mr. Dunn reported that Mr. Smalls had gotten this "little innuendo" that warrants for \$9,000 were issued to Mr. Thompson for other work previously done for the Superintendent of Education, and had no reference to the work done for the late State Auditor. He, himself, had no interest in the matter, except to protect the reputation of an honest man against unjust imputations, and he thought it neither manly nor honorable for Mr. Smalls to insist upon repeating statements which the communications from the Comptroller-General and the late State Auditor showed to be false. And then the Senator, believing the matter had been sufficiently ventilated for the present session, postponed its consideration until the next.

Acid Phosphate and Cotton Seed Compound.

Believing phosphate of lime in a soluble form, combined with a certain amount of ammonia to be the best commercial fertilizer we could use, I have been for a number of years, making the pure dissolved bone the basis of the fertilizers used by me, and when the articles have been pure, they have given me entire satisfaction.

In noticing the analyses of the Charleston phosphates given by Prof. Holmes, and others, I found those phosphates give as great a percentage, and in some cases greater than pure bone. I concluded therefore to try them in place of the dissolved bone, and after three years' experience, I am convinced that they are as good, if not better than the dissolved bone obtained by us from the North; they are pure, free from dirt, charcoal, plaster, &c., and cost seven cents dollars per ton less.

As I have been frequently asked to give my mode of composting, using, &c., I will give it through the columns of your valuable journal.

First, in composting with cotton seed, my experience leads to believe that seven bushels, or two hundred and ten pounds cotton seed, to one hundred pounds acid phosphate, is about the right proportion of each. To compost, lay down five boards, 20 feet long, with one board on each side, edgewise with stakes driven to hold them firmly. Now we have something like the bricklayers mortar mixing board. It should be near water. Measure or weigh fourteen bushels of cotton seed and place on the one sack, or two hundred pounds of the acid phosphate; mix well with hoese, using more water if necessary. We have now six hundred pounds, a fair amount of manure for one acre. Have a close pen to throw it in, and repeat as often as required until enough has been composted, then cover over to shield from excessive rains; in about six weeks it will be ready for use. This is one of the very best and cheapest fertilizers now known and in use. It will invariably give satisfaction when properly manipulated and the preparation and cultivation good. The quantity per acre can be increased or diminished at pleasure; it can also be used by opening furrows early in February, drilling in the same the cotton seed and sowing acid phosphate on seed and tanning one furrow. (Or take two hundred pounds acid phosphate, one hundred pounds Peruvian guano, mix well and apply to one acre. This has given me satisfaction, yielding good to compost of cotton seed and acid phosphate.)

I believe a greater quantity of cotton seed than given in the above formula, is a waste of ammonia. If an increase is desired, then increase the acid phosphate in like manner.

W. F. BARTON, in the Rural Carolinian, March No.

WHAT IS THOUGHT.

What is thought that so swiftly flies?
On as a bird of air,
To speed where the mystic future lies,
And be in a moment there?
Or like the waves of the mighty deep,
Backward to the past?
To a far and fairer clime?
Or is it a ladder up which we go
To dwell in the gleaming skies?
Where the stars at night walk to and fro,
When the earth in slumber lies.

Or is it a rover that onward goes
With many a curv and a sweep?
That holds to its boom as it flows
The flowers that round it sleep.
Or is it a found that upward springs
From where 'twas hidden long?
Till there where the shy birds blame their wings
It finds for itself a song.

Not these, but thought is the eye of the mind
That it glances speed afar,
To follow the track of the laughing wind,
Or up to play with a star.

'Tis a chain that's bound 'round Long Ago,
With an end in the far unseen;
That keeps them side by side, although
There's many a link between.

JULIE.

Pantalettes.

The St. Louis Republican has a lady correspondent in New York, who writes as follows: "Then we have low cut shoes with fancy stockings, and oh! another sweet thing, Pantalettes. You can always get them. There's so many muddy places. They must be wide, elaborately trimmed with lace, frills and embroidery, and reach the ankle. They are touching, and when worn with thin and queer foot handles, very becoming. To be sure the irreverent youth who enjoyed the privilege of taking me to the charity hall, beheld these pantalettes for the first time beneath the raised train of a belle. He rushed forward, and in the most mysterious and anxious manner, whispered to her she was 'losing 'em off.' No words can describe the look she rewarded him with. Poor dear, he fell back discomfited, and let two or three couples pass him, when he exclaimed: 'Why, they are all losing 'em off,' and that's the effect of the pantalettes."

PAIN-KILLER.

FOR OVER THIRTY YEARS

Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain-Killer

Has been tested in every variety of climate, and by almost every nation known to Americans.

It is the constant companion and estimable friend of the infirm and the traveller, on sea and on land, and no one should travel on our lakes and rivers without it.

It has been before the public over thirty years, and probably has a wider and better reputation than any other proprietary medicine of the present day. At this period there are but few unacquainted with the merits of the Pain-Killer, but while some extol it as a liniment, they know but little of its power in easing pain when taken internally, while others use it internally with great success, but are equally ignorant of its heating virtues when applied externally. We therefore wish to say that it is equally successful whether used internally or externally, and stands today, unrivaled by all the great catalogue of family medicines. It is sufficient evidence of its virtues as a standard medicine to know that it is now used in all parts of the world and that its sale is constantly increasing. No curative agent has had so wide-spread and so successful a career as this medicine. It is a purely vegetable compound, and perfectly safe in unskillful hands.

Write for free trial to its merits, from persons of the highest character and responsibility. Physicians of the first respectability, recommend it as a most efficient preparation for the extinction of pain. It is not only the best remedy ever known for rheumatism, neuralgia, toothache, headache, colic, or any sort of bowel complaint, it is a remedy unsurpassed for efficiency and rapidity of action. In the great cities of India, and in all climates, it has become the standard medicine for all such complaints as well as for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, and other chronic ailments. It is sold in Cans, Cakes, Canners, and Bottles, and its price is very low. It has been tested by the most abundant and convincing testimony to be an infallible medicine.

Beware of all Imitations.

The Pain-Killer is sold by all respectable druggists throughout the United States and all foreign countries. Prices—25 cents, 50 cents and \$1 per bottle.

PERRY DAVIS, & SON, Proprietors.
No. 133 High Street, Providence, R. I.

WM. KRESSEL

HAS THE FINEST STOCK OF

Liquors, Segars & Tobacco

BEAUFORT, S. C.

LANG & BERNHEIMER'S WHISKIES.
HENRY WALLACE & CO'S OLD RYE,
JOHN GIBSON'S OLD BOURBON,
HOLLAND GIN,
FRENCH BRANDY,
BEST SCOTCH WHISKY,
CHAMPAGNE, BOTTLED BY FORT,
FINE BRANDS BLENDED WINE,
ALES IN BOTTLES AND ON DRAUGHT.

SEGARS AT ALL PRICES.
SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCO,
PIPES OF VARIOUS STYLES.

AT
KRESSEL'S.

PINE GROUCHES,
SUGAR CURED HAMS,
BREADS AND SHOES, FAMILY FLOUR,
READY MADE CLOTHING,
GENERAL DRY GOODS

AT
KRESSEL'S.

GET THE BEST.

WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY

10,000 Words and Derivatives not in other Dictionaries,
3,000 Engravings, 1849 Pages Quarto.
Price, \$12.

We commend it as a splendid specimen of learning, taste, and labor. (Montgomery Ledger.)
Every scholar, and especially every minister of the Gospel, should have a copy of this work. It has been re-issued in the present century. (Golden Era.)
Superior incomparably to all others, in its definitions. (B. W. McDonald, Pres. Camb. Univ., U.S.A.)
The reputation of this work is not confined to America. (Richardson Wieg.)
Every family in the United States should have a copy. (Gallatin Rep.)
Repository of useful information, as such it stands without a rival. (Nashville Dispatch)

MORE VALUABLE THAN TREASURY NOTES.—How that old gentleman, Sam Johnson, would have revelled in this book, and how he would have loved it, had he not been ghosted over for his magnificent riches, and his illustrious life, beautiful as new treasury notes, and most numerous to the student. It is by far the greatest literary work of the age.—Baltimore American.

ALSO
Webster's National Pictorial Dictionary,
1040 Pages Octavo. 600 Engravings. Price \$5.
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WHEELER & WILSON
SEWING MACHINES

(WITH LATEST IMPROVEMENTS.)
FOR 20 YEARS
STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE.
THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

If you think of buying a Sewing Machine it will pay you to examine the records of those now in use and profit by experience. The Wheeler & Wilson stands alone as the only Light Running Machine, setting the Rotary Hook, making a Lock Stitch, alike on both sides of the fabric, sewed. All shuttle machines waste power in drawing the shuttle back after the stitch is formed, bringing double wear and strain upon both machine and operator, hence while other machines rapidly wear out, the Wheeler & Wilson lasts a lifetime, and proves an economical investment. Do not believe all that is promised by the "cheap" machines, you should require proof that years of use have tested their value. Money once thrown away cannot be recovered.

Send for our circulars. Machines sold on easy terms, or monthly payment taken. Old machines put in order or received in exchange.

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Savannah, Augusta, Macon and Columbus Ga.
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Savannah, Ga.

A GOOD BARGAIN.

FOR SALE—A STATIONARY ENGINE—Four (4) Horse power—in good order; Can be seen at my carpenter shop.

J. BRODIE.
9th and Bay street.

JOHN RICH & CO.
GENERAL
Shipping and Commission Merchants.
DEALERS IN
YELLOW PINE TIMBER AND LUMBER,
Hay Grain and Provisions.
AGENTS FOR
PORT ROYAL PACKET LINE.
JOHN RICH..... Port Royal, S. C.
C. H. WRIGHT..... Beaufort, S. C.

DOORS,
SASHES AND BLINDS.

BUILDINGS, BRACKETS, STAIR FISHINGS, BUILDERS' FURNISHING HARDWARE, DRAIN PIPES, FLOOR TILES, WICKS, GRATES, Terra Cotta Ware, Marble and Slate Pieces.

WINDOW GLASS A SPECIALTY.

Circulars and Price Lists sent free on application, by
P. P. TOALE,
20 Hayne and 35 Fidelity streets,
Charleston, S. C.

W. C. MORRISON
Tin, Sheet-Iron, Lead,
AND
Roofing Worker.

Jobbing neatly and promptly done, and at low prices. Thankful for past patronage, look to the future. Live and let live.

W. C. MORRISON,
Cor. C. & 6th Sts.

J. E. MCGREGOR,
CARRIAGE MAKER.

All kinds of repairing done with neatness and dispatch.

Corner New & Washington Sts.
BEAUFORT.

Feed the Hungry

The Largest Loaf
OF
BREAD.

WM. HARRISON IS NOW BAKING the largest loaves of the best bread in the town of Beaufort. See what a committee of council says.

sept. 25-3mo.

WANTED
TWENTY-FIVE Head FAT BEEVES and SHEEP. Will take them at Port Royal Ferry.
dec. 19-14.
JAMES JENKINS.

Just Received,
A splendid stock of
DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HATS & CAPS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
CUTLERY,
CROCKERY,
TOBACCO,
CONFETTIARIES,
TINWARE, &c., &c.,
At the store of
F. W. SCHEPPER,
Bay Street, head of No. 3 Dock,
which he will sell lower than any other store in BEAUFORT.

To holders of County Paper.

All persons having claims against the county who are unwilling to dispose of the same at a discount are requested to communicate with the undersigned.

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FOR SALE,
House and Lot in Beaufort

FOR PECUNIARY REASONS, THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale his House and valuable Lot in Beaufort, at a low price, and on accommodating terms. Apply at the Court House, or to the subscriber.
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DEALER IN
DRUGS and CHEMICALS,
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FANCY AND TOILET ARTICLES,
STATIONERY, PERFUMERY,
BRUSHES, &c., &c., &c.
Together with many other articles too numerous to mention. All of which will be sold at the lowest price for cash. Physicians prescriptions carefully compounded.
Feb. 11.

PIERCE L. WIGGIN,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
Solicitor Second Circuit,
Sept. 1-17. BEAUFORT, S. C.

A. S. Hitchcock,
ATTORNEY and COUNSELLOR AT LAW
BOUNTY, PENSION AND CLAIM AGENT.
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Carts, Wagons and Carriages repaired in the best manner at low prices.
All kinds of jobbing promptly attended to.
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W. H. CALVERT,
PRACTICAL
Tin, Sheet-Iron, Copper & Zinc Worker,
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Japanned and Stamped Tin Ware. Constantly on hand, Cooking, Parlor and Box Stoves.
TERMS CASH
Thankful for past favors, and hoping by strict attention to business in the future to merit your kind favor.
W. H. CALVERT,
Bay Sts., Between 8th & 9th Sts.,
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S. MAYO,
BAY STREET, BEAUFORT, S. C.,
HARDWARE,
Liquors Segars and Tobacco
Net Yarn, Fish Lines and Cordage,
Glass, Paints & Oils,
White Lead and Turpentine.

Special attention given to mixing Paints, and Glass cut to order of any size.
Feb. 11.

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

WILLIAM GURNEY,
Cotton Factor
AND
Commission Merchant,
182 East Bay
AND
NORTH ATLANTIC WHARF.
CHARLESTON, S. C.

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DANIEL H. SILCOX,
FURNITURE WAREHOOMS,
175, 177, 179 KING STREET.
CHARLESTON, S. C.

PACIFIC GUANO CO.'S
(CAPITAL \$1,000,000.)
Soluble Pacific Guano.

THIS GUANO IS NOW SO WELL known in all the Southern States; for its remarkable effects as an agency for increasing the products of labor, as not to require special recommendation from us. Its use for eight years past has established its character for reliable excellence. The large fixed capital invested by the Company in this trade affords the surest guarantee of the continued excellence of this Guano. The supplies put into market this season are, as heretofore, prepared under the supervision of Dr. St. Julian Rawson, Chemist of the Company, at Charleston, S. C. Hence planters may rest assured that its quality and composition is precisely the same as that heretofore sold.
J. N. ROBINSON,
Selling Agent, Charleston, S. C.
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General Agents, Baltimore.
Terms—\$18 per ton, 833 time, without interest.
To accommodate planters, they can order now and have until first of April to decide as to whether they will take it at spot or cash price. When delivered from the factory by the carload, no drayage will be charged.
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