THE
TRIBUNE and COMMERCIAL.

W. M. FRENCH, Editor.

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

BEAUFORT, S. C., MAR. 8, 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.

It is too bad to abuse "judge" Wright so shamefully as the papers are doing just now because he decided the Tilda Norris question both ways. He certainly is right in one case, and in deciding on both side he is *Wright*.

The situation in Columbia is unchanged, both parties being hopeful of eventually carrying the day. Gov. Hampton reports the receipts on account of the ten per cent tax amounting to $124.000. and a list of the expenditures, showing a balance on hand of $82.000. The action of the Senate is anxiously watched for as the admission of Mr. Corbin would be a recognition of the Mackey House and would strengthen the position of Gov. Chamberlain. Under the rule of Mr. Blaine, a great effort will be made to seat Mr. Corbin, and as the President has given the cold shoulder to the Blaine Morton faction by appointing none of their partisans to seats in his cabinet the action of the Senate may or may not be taken as expressing the views of the administration. The calling of Mr. Key, a Confederate general, to a cabinet position shows that Mr. Hayes intends to do all in his power to restore an era of good feeling between the North and South.

Judge Wright says he signed the Tilda Norris order the first time to save his life from his foes and then tried to cancel his decision to save his life at the hands of his friends. It was very proper then for this eminent jurist to sneak off so as to escape both.

The Presidential count was concluded on Friday when Gov, Hayes was declared elected by an electoral vote of 185, to 184 for Tilden. Gov. Hayes arrived in Washington on Friday and went to the residence of Senator Sherman, but owing to the stormy weather no demonstration was made. Mr. Hayes took the oath of office as President in the Red room of the White House at seven o'clock Saturday evening. Chief Justice Waite administered the oath.

Chief Justice Moses died in Columbia Tuesday evening, aged seventy-two years. His remains will be buried in Sumter tomorrow.

The Sunny South.

All over the land the people are now looking forward to the commencement of a new era of peace and prosperity; but those who omit from their calculations the benefits to be derived from a development of agriculture in the South lose sight of a most important feature in their estimates of the nation's future growth and advancement. While slavery existed Northern mechanics and laborers, as well as European emigrants, shunned the slave States, for the reason that manual toil was considered a degrading service; and since the abolition of slavery, the unsettled condition of public affairs has constantly operated to check emigration. But the neglected Southern States do really offer to the industrious and aspiring youth of America, who desire to win and to enjoy the rewards of faithful labors, inducements quite as great, if not greater, than can be found upon the prairies of the West or the Pacific slope. Immediately south of the latitude of Washington the season for agricultural labor is at least two months longer than in New England, and the country is well wooded and well watered. In all the States the land is cheap, and there is besides, that agreeable diversity of hill and dale, of meadow and upland, which is always delightful to Northern people, and which they long for, more than anything else, when transplanted from their native hills. In the first tier of States every circumstance of situation favors the production of all the cereals, and although Indian corn leads off as the great staple, wheat, rye and oats can be raised in perfection. As a grazing country that section offers great advantages, for there is a wide strip of territory, nearly a thousand miles in length and a hundred miles wide, where the "blue-grass" of Kentucky (so famed for its meat producing qualities, and which maintains its greenness and sweetness throughout the winter months,) can be easily introduced, when it does not come in spontaneously, as soon as the lands are cleared of the timber, which is by no means an expensive operation, as the axe and fire are all that are needed to make the wilderness smile with productive harvests. South of this belt there comes the region of the cotton and the cane, and also of rice, the products of which bring cash at home and abroad, and the profits of which far transcend those of any crops which, with their best efforts, New England farmers can produce from their barren home-steads, except they are situated in close proximity to the cities and large towns. We have no desire to tempt the young men of New England away from their paternal acres, from any other motive than their own and the country's advantage, but we are to be, or soon shall be, a homogeneous people, and wherever the skill, enterprise and industry of a live man are employed to the best advantage, so much the better it will be for the individual "live man" and for the country at large, as well as for his immediate neighborhood.

On Tuesday of last week an order in the case of Tilda Norris was prepared and submitted to Judge Willard and Wright for their signatures. Judge Willard expressed his readiness to approve it but Judge Wright declined on the ground that he excepted to particular portions of the order. A second order was then submitted, in accordance with Wright's expressed opinion, and this he signed without hesitation, as did also Judge Willard. The following is an exact copy of the order thus signed:

"Supreme Court; Ex parte Tilda Stephens, allias Tilda Norris. It is ordered, that the relator be dischaged from the custody of the superintendent of the Penitentiary.

"A. J. WILLARD. A. J. Presiding."

"I concur in the above.

"J. J. WRIGHT, A. J."

At 12 o'clock on Thursday the clerk of the Court waited on Judge Willard, and handed him a lengthy opinion, upon which was noted, in pencil; "Filed March 1, by 12 o'clock M." To this opinion was appended the following remarkable retraction:

"Having attached my name to an order discharging the petitioner in this case, on the 27th day of February, 1877, after more mature deliberation, believing that the order should not have been made, I now hereby revoke, recall and cancel said order, so far as my signature may have given it sanction, and substitute the foregoing opinion in its stead.

"J. J. WRIGHT, A. J, S. C."

The day that Wright signed the order releasing Tilda Norris, he visited Gov. Hampton, the particulars of which we find in the *News and Courier* as follows.

"After some commonplace remarks he said to the Governor that he had come to the conclusion that, if he followed the law, he could only render a decision in his favor, but that he had been threatened with death if he did. To this the Governor replied that there was no danger of the threat being executed. Wright said that at any rate he would have to leave the State. The Governor replied to this that there was no necessity for flight, and supported his assurance by the remark that if Wright had to leave he would accompany him. Wright thought he would have to go for a few days anyhow, and added that he had no money to go on. The Governor placidly remarked to this that his salary was here and he had agreed to pay the judges any quarter due after his inauguration. (Wright had been drawing his salary monthly since that date from the Hampton government.) Wright remarked that some back pay was also due him, and the Governor replied that he had nothing to do with that.

Wright then said, very significantly, "I want to read you a paper where they charge you with having offered $100,000 for my decision." This child-like intimation the Governor met with an emphatic "I would not buy any of you. I was told that I could buy over certain senators to recognize me in the Legislature; but I told them to go to the devil; I didn't propose to use any money for that purpose."

After some further conversation Wright left, after repeating his remark that in his opinion Hampton was elected and if he (Wright) followed the law, he could but officially recognize him. Wright then excused himself on the ground that the recess had nearly expired, and he must attend Court. An hour later he had signed the order releasing Tilda Norris, and recognizing Hampton."

Nine men out of ten thought it unfortunate that Mr. Hayes should enter the White House with a clouded title. But it may prove, and we hope it will, that his greatest good fortune, in all his fortunate life, is that he attains the Presidency under circumstances which force him to conciliate the best men of both parties. Mr. Hayes desires as his letter of acceptance proves, to do better than his party has done. Absolute necessity will reinforce desire. The circumstances under which he enters the White House will compel him to bring to his support Northern men who trusted him, but distrusted his party, and Southern men who are sick of fatal alliance with Northern copperheads. Failing in this, he will go into history as a President elected by a doubt, who had not the statemanship to make his title clear by devotion to the best interests of the country. A spurious Republicanism has failed. Let him give the country a genuine Republicanism, worthy of the memory of Lincoln and Sumner and Greeley, and he will shape the history of the United States for many years to come.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The popular vote for President—actual votes cast and not the report of the Returning Boards in Florida and Louisiana—has been footed up, and the figures are 4,305,726 for Tilden. 5,080,807 for Hayes and 100,000 for Cooper, Smith and scattering. This shows Tilden's plurality over Hayes to be 264,820, and his clear majority over all about 165,000. We have had minority presidents heretofore—Abraham Lincoln was one—but there never before was a case where a candidate having a clear majority over all others was not elected. That should not make us forget that the electoral votes are what elect presidents, but it is suggestive for the future.

That gratitude which consists in a lively sense of favors to come is sometimes shown by the humblest of God's creatures. Judge Wright previous to signing the order acknowledging Hampton as Governor called on him and intimated that he was out of money and wanted his back pay. He said further that he wanted to leave the State and when the Governor told him he could have his salary from the ten per cent Hampton tax the learned judge was made happy and went immediately and drew two months salary and then signed the order. "No matter how thith cathe ith dethided," said His Honor "I shall leave Columbia."

On Monday the President delivered his Inaugural Address from which we select the portion of most interest to the South as follows:

The permanent pacification of the country upon such principles, and by such measures, as will secure the complete protection of all its citizens in the free enjoyment of all their constitutional rights, is now the one subject in our public affairs which all thoughtful and patriotic citizens regard as of supreme importance. Many of the calamitous effects of the tremendous revolution which passed over the Southern States still remain. The immeasurable benefits which will surely follow, sooner or later, the hearty and generous acceptance of the legitimate results of that revolution have not yet been realized. Sufficiently embarrassing questions, meet us at the threshhold of this subject. The people of those States are still impoverished, and the inestimable blessing of wise, honest and peaceful local self-government is not fully enjoyed. Whatever difference of opinion may exist as to the cause of this condition of things, the fact is clear that in the progress of events the time has come when such government is the imperative necessity required by all the varied interests, public and private, of those States. But it must not be forgotten that only a local government which recognizes and maintains inviolate the rights of all is a true self-goverment. With respect to two distinct races, whose peculiar relations to each other have brought upon us the deplorable complications and perplexities which exist in those States, it must be a government which guards the interests of both races carefully and equally. It must be a government which submits loyally and heartily to the Constitution and the laws; the laws of the nation and the laws of the States themselves—accepting and obeying faithfully the whole Constitution as it is. Resting upon this sure and substantial foundation the superstructure of beneficient local governments can be built up, and not otherwise. In furtherence of such obedience to the letter and the spirit of the Constitution, and in behalf of all that its attainment implies, all so-called party interests lose their apparent importance, and party lines may well be permitted to fade into insignificance.

The question we have to consider for the immediate welfare of those States of the Union is the question of government or no government, of social order and all the peaceful industries and the happiness that belong to it, or a return to barbarism. It is a question in which every citizen of the nation is deeply interested, and with respect to which we ought not to be in a partisan sense either Republicans or Democrats, but fellow citizens and fellow men to whom the interests of a common country and a common humanity are dear. The sweeping revolution of the entire labor system of a large portion of our country and the advance of four millions of people from a condition of servitude to that of citizenship upon an equal footing with their former masters, could not occur without presenting problems of the gravest moment to be dealt with by the emancipated race, by their former masters and by the General Government, the author of the act of emancipation. That it was a wise, just and providential act, fraught with good for all concerned, is now generally conceded throughout the country. That moral obligation rests upon the National Government to employ its constitutional power and influence to establish the rights of the people it has emancipated and to protect them in the enjoyment of those rights when they are infringed or assailed, is generally admitted. The evils which afflict the Southern States can only be removed or remedied by the united and harmonious efforts of both races actuated by motives of mutual sympathy and regard. And while in duty bound, and fully determined, to protect the rights of all by every constitutional means at the disposal of my administration I am sincerely anxious to use every legitimate means in favor of honest and efficient local self-government as the true resource of those States for the promotion of the contentment and prosperity of their citizens. In the effort I shall make to accomplish this purpose I ask the cordial co-operation of all who cherish an interest in the welfare of the country, trusting that party ties and prejudice of race will be freely surrendered in behalf of the great purpose to be accomplished. In the important work of restoring the South it is not the political situation alone that merits attention. The material development of that section of the country has been arrested by the social and political revolution through which it has passed and now needs and deserves the considerate care of the National Government within the just limits prescribed by the Constitution and wise public economy. But at the basis of all prosperity for that as well as for every other part of the country lies the improvement of the intellectual and moral condition of the people.

Universal suffrage should rest upon universal education. To this end liberal and permanent provision should be made for the support of free schools by the State governments, and, if need be, supplemented by legitimate aid from the National authority. Let me assure my countrymen of the Southern States that it is my earnest desire to regard and promote their truest interests, the interests of the white and the colored people, both and equally, and to put forth my best efforts in behalf of a civil policy which will forever wipe out in our political affairs the color line and the distinction between North and South, to the end that we may have not merely a united North or a united South, but a united country.

The bull dozing in the South troubles the papers exceedingly. Why don't somebody wake the animal up?

The Hon. G. D. Tillman, has been for some time past gathering testimony in Beaufort County in regard to the election frauds perpetrated there, and on yesterday Whipper arrived in our town for the purpose of gathering testimony in behalf of Smalls. He remained only a few hours, however, and departed, delegating his authority to the local colored lawyer Holtman. Testimony is now being taken pro. and con, in this matter, before Intendant C. L. B. Marsh, acting as Referree as is admissible by the terms of the Act providing for such testimony. We have not heard of Mr. Tillman going to Washington, but we presume he is there, or will be in a few days. Of course Mr. Tillman stands a better chance of securing his seat than Gen. Butler, inasmuch as the House will have a Democratic majority.—*Edgefield Advertiser*

The Philadelphia *Times* says: "It is noticeable that our reports from the mills and iron mines are of starting up or increased production and not of suspension. A more hopeful feeling undoubtedly pervades industrial circles, and the same report comes from New England. That bee-hive of industry seems to be aroused and the humming is louder than for three years. Intelligent manufacturers, who are receiving orders from Australia China, South America, Africa, the East Indies and various parts of Europe, even from England itself, where American goods are gaining an enviable reputation find that their goods were made known through their exhibits at the Centennial. The cotton mills are the busiest, but others are not far behind. The operatives, too, are making more clear above living expenses than before the war. The Fall River mills three months behind their orders, and the SPRAGUES have successfully wooed fortune again. All their mills are running and their new prints have taken so well that they cannot make them fast enough."

Judge Maher has been nominated by the Democrats to fill the vacancy in the Senate caused by the death of Senator Williams of Barnwell. The Charleston News pays this just compliment to the candidate:

"The office to be filled is one of great importance, in view of the delicacy of the questions with which the Legislature will have to deal, and we are glad, therefore to see that the Hon. J. J. Maher has consented to be a candidate. During his term of office as Circuit Judge this gentleman confirmed, by his ability, dilligence and impartiality, the judgment of those who regarded him as qualified to fill, with benefit to the people, any public station. High-minded, unselfish, liberal in opinion, learned and sagacious Judge Maher is deservedly honored and trusted wherever he is known. We had hoped that Judge Maher would soon have returned to the Bench, where purity and independence combined with knowledge of the law are sadly needed but the Democracy of Barnwell desire that he shall serve them in the Senate, and they will find none more upright, capable and faithful than he."

One of the rising members of the Beaufort bar, not having the fear of the Supreme Court before his eyes and not dreading the fate of the Editor of the Unoin-Herald, was heard to remark that if the great Statesman of Kentucky were alive he would retract his famous expression "I would rather be *Wright* than be President."

Sergt. R. A. Edwards, Co. G, 18th Infanty, was placed under arrest in Collumbia on Monday morning for absence and intoxication and suicided by placing the muzzle of a rifle in his mouth, the discharge blowing one half the face and skull off. He is said to have been a native of Virginia, and at one time commanded a company in a Confederate regiment.

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.

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

SHEPARD D. GILBERT
NOTARY PUBLIC.

Attention given to Marine Protests. Office in the Sea Island Hotel.

TO RENT.

Two desirable stores in the basement of the STEVENS HOUSE,

Price $10 and $15 respectively,

Apply to W. J. VERDIER, Agent.

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,	2 mills
Coosawhatchie township,	– mill
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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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BAY ST. DEALER IN

TEAS, COFEES, 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,
SEGARS & 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!

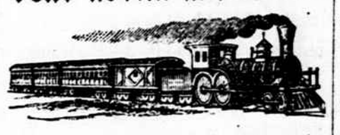
CONANT & EMMONS,

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
18 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, 1876.

DR. TUTT:

Dear Sir:—When in Aiken, 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 CUSHING,
123 West Thirty-first Street.

Boston, January 11, 1874.

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. H. SPRAGUE, 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."—CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

Sold by Druggists. Price $1.00

VESSELS.

—IN—

Bull and Coosaw Rivers

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