THE
TRIBUNE and COMMERCIAL.

W. M. FRENCH, Editor.

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

BEAUFORT, S. C., SEP. 27, 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.

Last week was one of severe conflict in the European scene of the war. There has been a frightful loss of life on both sides, the Russians suffering most severely. According to Russian reports received to Friday, 239 wounded officers and 9,482 men have passed through the hospitals since September 7. The number of killed is about 3,000. The total lost is about 300 officers and 12,500. men.

The Chinese, the carpet-baggers who have invaded California, are to be exterminated if the working men of the Pacific coast are able to do it. Meetings have been held by the unemployed laborers who ascribe their lack of employment to the Mongolian and the sooner the two races settle the dispute the better for the progress of civilization in the West. The Chinese companies in San Francisco, under whose protection most of the Chinese have been imported, have written home advising no more emigration for the present, as they dont feel satisfied of the safety of the pig tails while so many white men are idle for want of work.

The New York Herald has received a dispatch from its African explorer and correspondent, Henry M. Stanley. He had reached the western coast of Africa, having had a fearful journey, enduring great privations, fighting his way through and losing a large number of his men, He has solved one of the African problems, having proved by actual exploration that the Lualaba river and the Congo are identical. His journey through Africa was one of the most perilous and heroic on record. The last of his white assistants, Francis Pocock, an Englishman, was swept over the falls of the Massassa on the 3d of June last. His faithful companion, Kalulu, was also lost.

The political campaign in Ohio is a puzzle this year. According to all accounts there is an unusual apathy among the voters of both the old parties, and there is no enthusiasm for the candidates upon either State ticket. The workingmen's movement, which at one time promised to be a positive force in the canvass, has already split into two opposing factions, and thus far it is impossible to form an estimate as to how the new issues that have arisen since the last election may change the relative strength of parties, when Hayes had a majority of 7516 in a total vote of 658,649. At present the main interest in the canvass centres upon the possession of the Legislature, for upon it will devolve the duty of electing a United States Senator for six years in place of Stanley Matthews, whose term will expire in 1879. In Massachusetts the canvass is without any enthusiasm and the prospect is that a very light vote will be cast.

Unless the French character has greatchanged within the las' five years, there will be a violent explosion in France ere long, in consequence of the course of the government. President MacMahon is establishing the reign of despotism with a high hand. Gambetta has had a star chamber trial, and for allowing the printing of his speech, which was characterized by great moderation and by true patriotism, he was convicted in his absence and hastily condemned to three months imprisonment and to pay a fine of two thousand francs. He has appealed, but is threatened now with disfranchisement of all the rights of citizenship for five years. This is intended to prevent his taking any part in public affairs. The Republicans in France, with Gambetta at their head, have borne themselves with moderation in these trying circumstances, and should they succeed in electing an increased majority of Deputies, will be able to thwart the designs of the Imperialists, for the present at least. But even in France, should despotism triumph, it can be but for a short time. It is too late in the day.

Our Advantages for Truck Farming.

Now that South Carolina can no longer be called the prostrate state, and taxation has been brought down to an equitable basis, it would seem to be a favorable time to call the attention of our Northern friends to the advantages offered settlers *at this point*, particularly to such as propose to give their attention to the cultivation of fruits and vegetables.

The fact is that the territory lying about and around Port Royal Harbor has no rival in the United States, and never can have, considered as a shipping port to New York and other northern cities; and undoubtedly the further lapse of a few years will bring the cities of the northeast almost at our doors by the completion of an air line trunk railroad, having Port Poyal as it objective Atlantic terminus.

We propose to point out some of the advantages offered to such parties as may decide to locate in this vicinity, with the above mentioned objects in view.

Premising that everything can be grown here that can be grown north of the 33d frost-line in Florida it is evident at first sight that our geographical position is greatly in our favor as compared with more southern points. Perishable merchandize leaving here by steamer will, accidents excepted, be placed upon the New York market safely and regularly on the fourth day after the day of shipment. Compare this with the five, six, or seven days of transportation inseperable from all Florida produce and it appears that the average condition of such shipments hence will be found much superior on delivery. This is the vital point, since want of good condition is fatal to values.

In addition to steamer facilities we have daily rail communication with the interior, and it only needs that a speedy system of transportation for perishable stuff by mail and passenger trains be organized on a reasonable scale of charges to give producers an ample outlet in all directions.

Another advantage is that the season here, in consequence of the modifying influence of the immense bodies of saltwater interlacing these islands in all directions, is some two weeks earlier than that at Charleston; and for this reason early produce from this point will always command the cream of prices for S. C. products. Possibly some persons will doubt the correctness of this statement, but it will only be necessary to remind such that the orange tree under proper cultivation thrives wonderfully hereabouts, and will unquestionably soon be made a leading object of cultivation. The saltness of the air, and the constant absorption of cold by the creeks, inlets, bays and entrances whenever Jack Frost descends upon us, offers the only explanation of our exceptional Sea Island climate.

Further advantages are to be found in the superior postal and telegraphic facilities enjoyed at this point: in the cheap method of transportation by water replacing as it does that by carts jolting over rough and dusty roads; and in the certainty that, whatever may betide other localities, a great and certain future awaits those who at this early day locate themselves at or near this growing commercial centre. What better investment for one's children than a few acres of well-chosen land at a point carrying such possibilities, even if temporarily unproductive?

The reception of the President and his party by the Governor of Georgia was one of the most hearty and enthusiastic extended to Mr. Hayes on his late remaarkble trip through the South. Gov. Colquitt's speech of welcome was received with great applause by the large concourse gathered to do honor to the President. The Governor said:

"Mr. President—In behalf of the people of Georgia I bid you and your companions, the gentlemen and ladies present, a cordial welcome. We are in the habit of opening our hearts and our gates to strangers who may come among us from beyond our borders, and to us the virtue of hospitality is its own exceeding great reward. Under any circumstances, the hospitality, of which, we trust Georgians may justly boast, would make the President of the United States cordially welcome upon our soil. But you, sir, come into our midst not as a President only. The great interests over which you preside, the stupendous power which you wield as a Chief Magistrate, the dignity with which your name is invested by that power—these are not the sole ideas which move us in this greeting to-day. But most prominent in our minds, higher, greater than every other distinction, is the character which you illustrate, as the peace-maker between brethern estranged. It is enough to fill the measure of the loftiest ambition to remove fear and suspense from the hearts of twelve millions of people, your fellow-citizens, and restore to them a sense of repose and security under your administration. If the genius which brought together forty millions of people in a fearful and unhappy conflict excited the attention of the whole world, the moral purpose, the firm will of the fortunate magistrate who is first to control and calm the spirit which raised this mighty conflict, will attract the admiration and plaudits of all men, wherever good will among men is known. How strange, how passing strange, that men, brethren of the same political heritage, can differ or doubt as to the beneficent effect of so holy an undertaking. We invite you Mr. President, to the closest scrutiny. We are not mistaken, we do not deceive ourselves and we don't intend to deceive others. When we say we are for peace and union we mean good government—we mean to give a helping hand to any and to all who shall aid in the establishment of contitutional government and in the restoration of fraternity between the States. The great moving cause of these hearty demonstrations which have greeted you since you reached Southern soil is to be found in the generous confidence with which you believe what we say, and your magnanimous trust which will not exact cringing and servile guarantees. Differ though we may in party, without thinking of the complications of the past or caring for them, we can assure you of the sympathy and support of this good old commonwealth in your every effort to restore peace and good will between citizens, people and States.

"Again, sir, let me assure you of the joy which your presence here gives us, and our urgent desire to make your visit and that of your companions pleasant while you stay with us. In this spirit, and in the name of the people, I welcome you and your noble wife, and these gentle ladies and honored gentlemen to the hospitality of the people of Georgia."

Gen. McClellan has been nominated for Governor of New Jersey by the Dem- [illegible]

SOLOMONS BANK.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer furnishes some more facts regarding the actions of the Columbia ring and how Hardy Solomon was made use of during the campaign of 1874. The correspondent says of Mr. Chamberlain:

"Patterson knows enough of Chamberlain's exploits as Attorney-General to hang him. At that time Patterson was working to secure for Chamberlain the nomination for Governor, and, when the Convention met to make the nomination he was the lobbyist. Every vote given in that Convention for Chamberlain was paid for—in one case as high as $500 being paid for one vote. Patterson told me this himself. The funds were supplied by Hardy Solomon, the banker of the party, whose bank was to become the depository of the State funds.

After Chamberlain became Governor more money was wanted, and Hardy did not have it. He had a small fund of $200,000 wherewith to pay the interest on the public debt, but this he could not touch. Finally, however, he allowed himself to be persuaded upon the guarantee of Chamberlain and Cardozo, and as the campaign became hot, dollar by dollar it was drawn on the checks of Cardozo the Treasurer. Here Hardy made a second mistake; he entered these checks as cash, not as the representatives of it. When the taxes came in, however, Cardozo did not pay them over, and the day approached when the interest had to be paid. In vain Solomon appealed to Chamberlain and Cardozo. Then he got mad, and there was a little face-slapping between Cardozo and Solomon, but just then Chamberlain wants some securities for $40,000 or $50,000 which he had given to Solomon. In fact, the securities were in the wrong place, as Puffer of the State Bank knew. Hardy, however, says: "I have not got them; they are in Charleston as collateral for the money I borrowed for you, and I cannot get them."

The Financial Board met Chamberlain, the Comptroller Gen. Dunn, and the Treasurer, Cardozo. The little matter was reconciled and the Treasurer directed to increase the amount of the State deposits by a few hundred thousand dollars. This done, the securities were restored to the proper place, and then the bank suspended, costing the State about half of the increased amount of deposit, about $100,000. Dunn, it must, however, be said, was unaware of the by-play which led to this step. He supposed the bank solvent, as did almost every one except Chamberlain and Cardozo. The reason why Patterson does not like Chamberlain is that he found out that the latter proposed to take his seat in the Senate; so he went to work to stir up a hornet's nest around Chamberlain. In this he succeeded, and Chamberlain saw that his only chance lay with the Democratic party. He commenced to wheedle them. They fell into the trap and Chamberlain began to feel eminently respectable. The Legislature met in December, 1875, and showed the Conservatives that Chamberlain had no strength, and to punish him they elected Whipper and Moses as Judges. To prevent this Chamberlain had been re-enforced by Mayor Cunningham of Charleston and a ten thousand dollar express package, but it was of no avail. The Mayor took his money home with him. Chamberlain called on the Democrats to rally to him. As soon as he found that they did not rally much he jumped back again where Wade Hampton found him."

There is said to be but one purely American mercantile firm in Valaparaiso, most of the foreign merchants being English, French and German. France sends boots and shoes, hats, furniture, ready-made clothing, jewelry and fancy articles. England sends machinery, agricultural implements, provisions and dry goods. Cargoes of beef and pork, which have been sent from the United States to England, have often been reshipped to Valparaiso. A few domestic goods from Lowell have been lately introduced and well received. With the exception of railroad rolling stock, American machinery is comparatively unknown. The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad has sent a few cargoes of anthracite coal at a satisfactory profit. It is found much more desirable both for cooking and heating than the inferior bituminous coal mined in Chili.

If the United States were to have a reciprocal treaty with Chili similar to those with Canada and the Sandwich islands, a powerful impetus would be given to trade with that and other South American States, and an opportunity for a speedy development of the immense resources of our Port Royal harbor would be presented.

A train on the Illinois Central Railroad near Sandoval was thrown from the track at 3 o'clock Tuesday morning, killing 7 passengers and injuring a number of others. Masked men were seen by the passengers from the car windows as the moon was shining bright, but after the accident they were not to be seen. It was supposed that they intended to plunder and rob the passengers, but were frightened away.

The loss of the Russian and Roumanian armies in the engagements at Plevna are placed at 25,000 in killed and wounded.

The United States frigate Trenton was recently fired at from one of the forts at Smyrna for leaving the port after sunset and before sunrise, contrary to the harbor regulations.

The Rev. George Bull baptized forty persons by immersion in twenty-seven minutes in Savannah, and is 80 years old

A large meeting of the delegates from the counties of Greenville, Spartanburg, Union, and Abbeville was held at Laurens C. H., on the 3rd inst., to discuss some mode of giving Laurens railroad facilities. The claims of various routes were vigorously urged, but that from Spartanburg to Augusta seemed to be the favorite. Another meeting will be held in October, when some decisive action will probably be taken.

A man at Niagara is building a raft of pine logs, with a house at one end for the accommodation of cats and dogs that are to make a compulsory voyage over the falls. If the raft goes over smoothly and the cats and dogs are not hurt, Robert White says he will attempt the same perilous vogage on a similar craft.

Official Notices.

Notice To Tax Payers.

OFFICE COUNTY TREASURER,
BEAUFORT COUNTY
Beaufort, S. C. Sept 20, 1877.

Notice is hereby given that this Office will be open for the receipt of the second installment of State and County Taxes on Monday the first day of October next, and continue open until the 31st day of October 1877 inclusive.

The tax levy for the fiscal year beginning Nov. 1st 1876, is as follows:

For State purposes	7 mills
For County "	3 mills
For County Past Indebtedness	1 mill
Poll Tax, per capita one dollar.	

Persons who have not paid the First Installment called for in July last will be charged one per cent interest per month on the installment then due from the 31st day of August until the date of payment of the same.

All taxes remaining unpaid on the 31st day of October next will be liable to penalties and costs.

Timely notice will be given of the appointments of the Treasurer to receive taxes in the County as fixed by the Board of Equalization.

W. J. GOODING
Treasurer Beaufort County.

Sept 20: 6t.

NOTICE.

Having been appointed by E. W. Moise Esq. A. and I. General, State of South Carolina, to collect arms and munitions in Beaufort county, all persons having such arms munitions &c. in their possession and are not prepared for inspection to be held on the 19th of October, to turn them over to me or have them in readiness when called for.

WM. KRESSEL,

Beaufort, S. C., Sept. 18th, 1877.

OFFICE STATE INSPECTOR OF PHOSPHATES.

Charleston, August 1, 1877.

The following is published for the benefit of whom it may concern:

An Act to Prohibit the Digging, Mining or Removing of Phospate Rocks and Phosphatic Deposits without license, and the purchase of the same from Unauthorized Persons.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted* by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That every person or corporation who shall dig, mine, or remove any phosphate rock or phosphatic deposit from the beds of the navigable streams and waters of the State without license therefor previously granted by the State to such person or corporation, shall be liable to a penalty of ten (10) dollars for each and every ton of phosphate rocks or phosphatic deposits so dug, mined or removed, to be recovered by action at the suit of the State in any Court of competent jurisdiction; one-half of said penalty to be to the use of the State, and the other half to the use of the informer.

SEC. 2. That it shall not be lawful for any person or corporation to purchase or receive any phosphate rock or phosphatic deposit dug, mined or removed from the navigable streams or waters of the State from any person or corporation not duly authorized by Act of the General Assembly of this State to dig, mine or remove such phosphate rock and phosphatic deposit.

SEC. 3. Any person or corporation violating the preceding Section of this Act shall forfeit to the State the sum of ten dollars ($10) for each and every ton of phosphate rock or phosphatic deposit so purchased or received, to be recovered by action in any Court of competent jurisdiction; one-half of said forfeiture to be to the use of the State, the other half to the use of the informer.

Approved June 9, 1877.

Informers must have evidence to convict if they expect to receive the reward of $5 per ton mentioned in the Act, but they may rely upon a vigorous and prompt prosecution if they have such evidence, and an immediate and full payment of the reward if the parties informed upon are convicted.

(Signed) THOMAS TAYLOR.
State Inspector of Phosphates

TAX NOTICE.

Town of Port Royal.

TOWN TREASURERS OFFICE,
Port Royal S. C. August 31st, 1877.

Notice is hereby given that the books for the collection of taxes for the year 1877, levied by the Town of Port Royal, are now open, and will remain open until the 15th day of September next.

A. C. MCFALL,
Tax Collector and Treasurer.

QUARANTINE NOTICE.

TO ALL OWNERS AND MASTERS OF VESSELS.

You are hereby notified that a Quarantine of thirty days will be enforced on all vessels coming from Fernandina, Florida to this place from this date until further notice.

By order of the Board of Health.

G. S. HARRISON
Chairman.

Port Royal, S. C., September 3rd, 1877.

INSURANCE.

THE MASSACHUSETTS
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF SPRINGFIELD MASS.
Capital and Surplus $6.500.000.

THE HOME
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW YORK.
Cash Assets over $6.000.000.

This, one of the strongest Fire Insurance Companies in the world, is now prepared to take good risks in the town of Beaufort and vicinity. For full particulars, rates, etc., enquire of

J. H. CLANCY, Agent
Beaufort S. C.

FURNITURE, COAL, ETC., CHEAP!

Just received at the store of George Waterhouse, a large stock of Chairs, painted, wood, 60 cents each; Oak Dining Cane Seat Chairs, Boston Rockers, and Ladies and Children's Chairs, correspondingly low.

Bed Room setts of 3 pieces $20.

Painted Suits of 10 pieces $30 and upwards. Also Burl, Ash and Chestnut suits in Dressing Case and Bureau styles.

Crockery and Glass ware,

Lamps, Chandeliers, Lamp Chimneys.

50 TONS STOVE COAL at $8 per ton delivered.

Horses and Cows.

The Ordinances relative to horses and cows running at large on and after the 20th ult. will be rigidly enforced.

JOS. COHEN,
Town Marshal.

NOTICE.

All authority heretofore given to any one to purchase cattle on my account is hereby revoked and I will not be responsible for transactions of any one claiming to represent me in such tratsactions.

J. H. TONKING.
Beaufort, S. C. Sept. 10th 1877

Official Notices.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Dwight B. Rich assignee vs. E. J. Coleman et al.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias to me directed and lodged in my office, I will sell at public outcry in front of my office in the town of Beaufort on the first Tuesday in October next, being the second day of said Month, during the legal hours of sale, the following Real Estate to wit:

All the right title and interest, being an undivided unencumbend one third part of all those several parcels consisting of lands conveyed to R. G. Holmes, by James Stanley, John Stanley, Wm. Varn, Est W. H. Thomson and others, containing 1700 acres more or less.

ALSO

the right title and interest of said Coleman, being an undivided one third part of that other tract of land bounded north east by lands of Est of McBride, east by the line of the Port Royal Rail Road south by lands of Burrell and Henry Tuten, and west by lands of A. Mc B. Peeples, containing 1026 acres more or less, and lately the property of A. Mc B. Peeples.

ALSO

all the right title and interest of said Coleman, being an undivided one third part of that other tract of land bounded north Wm. and Miles Bennett, east by lands late of James Stanley, south by lands of Burrel and Henry Tuten, and west by the line of Port Royal Rail Road and containing 622 acres more or less.

ALSO

all the right title and interest of said Coleman, being an undivided one third, in and to that other tract known as the Thomson tract containing 4580 acres, bounded north by lands of Stanley and Est Davis east by lands of Felix Tuten and D. Rivers and others, and west by——

Terms cash.

WM. WILSON,
S. B. C.

Proposals For Building Bridges.

OFFICE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
BEAUFORT COUNTY,

Beaufort S. C., Sept. 5th, 1877.

Sealed proposals will be received until on the second day of Oct. next for building the following bridges in this county:

Three bridges on the road leading from Robertville to Sisters Ferry.

Proposals will be addressed, Robert Martin Chairman of the Board.

THOS. H. WHEELER
Clerk of the Board

To Holders of County Checks or Audited Claims.

For the Years 1873-74 and 1874-75.

OFFICE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS;
Beaufort, S. C., September 3rd 1877,

In accordance with the provision of a joint resolution entitled "A joint resolution authorizing the County Commissioners of Beaufort County to levy a special tax," approved March 24, 1876, sealed proposals will be received at this office from parties holding checks or audited claims allowed during the above years, and which have been Registered as required by the Act levying this tax, until

TUESDAY, OCTOBER., 2nd. 1877.

at 12 o'clock, M., at which time said bids will be opened and the Board of County Commissioners will draw orders on the Treasurer to the amount of $417, in favor of the person or persons who shall have offered the largest per centum discount on their checks or audited claims.

Proposals must be addressed to Robert J. Martin Chairman of the Board and endorsed "Proposals for settlement of past indebtedness of Beaufort County.

R. J. MARTIN,
V. S. SCOTT,
R. F. GREAVES.
County Commissioners,

THOS. H. WHEELER.
Clerk of Board.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA. County of Beaufort	Court of Common Pleas.
C. J. C. Hutson, Referee plaintiff against Sarah E. Glover defendant	Summons for Relief (complaint not served.)

To the defendant, Sarah E. Glover:

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for the said County, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office at McPhersonville S. C (Yemassee P. O. S. C.) within twenty days after service hereof exclusive of the day of service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated Sept. 4th., 1877 C. J. C. HUTSON,
Plaintiff attorney

S. J. Bampfield C. C. P. (L. S.)

To the defendant Sarah E. Glover:

Take otice that the summons in this action of which the foregoing is a copy together with the complaint was filed in the office of the clerk of the court of common pleas at Beaufort in the county of Beaufort in the State of South Carolina on the 4th. day of September 1877.

C. J. C. HUTSON,
Plaintiff's attorney 5 September 1877.

OFFICIAL.

By virtue of orders from the office of the Adjutant and Inspector General, I hereby notify all parties in Beaufort County who have in their possession any arms or accoutrements belonging to the State, and who are not properly authorized to retain them, to turn over the same to Col. Wm. Stokes, or any other field officer of the 3rd Regiment of Mounted Rifles, to the commanding officer of any company of said Regiment or to the undersigned.

JAMES W. MOORE,
August 21st. 1877. Aide de Camp.

NOTICE.

All persons furnishing supplies to the Town of Beaufort are informed that the Committee on Accounts will audit no bills unless the same are accompanied with the orders for the articles furnished.

No bill for articles furnished the Town will be paid unless obtained upon an order signed by the Intendant.

ALFRED WILLIAMS
Intendant,

George Holmes
Chairman Committee on Accounts.

Notice to School Teachers.

OFFICE SCHOOL COMMISSIONER,
BEAUFORT COUNTY.
Beaufort, S. C, Sept. 5th., 1877.

The Board of School Examiners will meet at the Court House in the Town of Beaufort on Monday October 1st for the purpose of examining candidates for the position of teachers in the public schools in this county during the coming year.

The law requires that every teacher shall have a certificate from the board of examiners, and no teacher will be recognized who shall fail to procure such certificate.

THOS. H. WHEELER,
School Commissioner
And ex-officio chairman of the Board.

NOTICE TO LIQUOR DEALERS.

OFFICE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
BEAUFORT COUNTY,
Beaufort So. Car., Sept 4th., 1877.

The Board of County Commissioners have this day authorized the issue of licences to sell spirituous liquors by the quart.

All persons who desire qnart licences can now receive them by paying the County Treasurer for the same.

THOS. H. WHEELER,
Clerk of the Board.

Travellers Guide.

LOW RATES.

CHARLESTON, BEAUFORT, COOSAHATCHIE AND WAY LANDINGS.

The Str. Howard Drake

CAPTAIN TOWNSEND,

Will run regularly, leaving CHARLESTON every Thursday, stopping at BEAUFORT Fridays.

Returning will leave BEAUFORT Mondays.

Freight carried at lower rates than by the other routes.

F. W. SCHEPER,
Agent, Beaufort,
ROACH & MOFFETT
Agents, Charleston.

NEW YORK & PORT ROYAL STEAMSHIP LINE

THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIPS

CITY OF DALLAS,
CAPT. HINES,

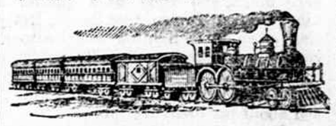
CITY OF AUSTIN,
CAPT. CHESTER.

Are intended to leave Port Royal for New York alternately, every FRIDAY at 12 m.

For freight and passage—having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to

RICH'D. P. RUNDLE,
Agent, Port Royal, S. C.

PORT ROYAL RAILROAD.



Magnolia Passenger Route.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

PORT ROYAL RAILROAD,
AUGUSTA, GA., August 25th, 1877.

THE FOLLOWING PASSENGER SCHEDULE will be operated on and after Monday, August 27th, 1877:

FAST MAIL, DAILY.

NO. 1-GOING SOUTH.

Leave Augusta	4:45 a. m.
Arrive at Beaufort	10:05 a. m.
Arrive at Port Royal	10:20 a. m.
Arrive at Charleston	8:00 p. m.
Arrive at Savannah	10:40 a. m.

NO. 2-GOING NORTH.

Leave Savannah	2:20 p. m.
Leave Port Royal	2:30 p. m.
Leave Beaufort	2:50 p. m.
Arrive at Augusta	8:15 p. m.

DAY ACCOMMODATION—DAILY, SUNDAY EXCEPTED.

NO 3-GOING SOUTH.

Leave Augusta	6:00 a. m.
Arrive at Beaufort	2:30 p. m.
Arrive at Port Royal	3:00 p. m.
Arrive at Charleston	5:20 p. m.
Arrive at Savannah	5:30 p. m.

NO. 4-GOING NORTH.

Leave Savannah	7:00 a. m.
Leave Charleston	7:00 a. m.
Leave Beaufort	10:00 a. m.
Leave Port Royal	9:30 a. m.
Arrive at Augusta	7:30 p. m.

Trains Nos. 1 and 2 will stop only at the following stations between Augusta and Yemassee, viz: Elliott, Boloco, Allendale, Brunson and Varnville.

Trains Nos. 3 and 4 will stop at all stations for the accommodation of the local travel.

☞ 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 Augusta by applying to agents at Beaufort or Port Royal.

Baggage checked Through.

R. G. FLEMING,
Superintendent.

T. S. DAVANT,
Gen'l. Pass. A

GRAND SPRING OPENING!

E. A. Scheper,

The Leader in Low Prices

IS now prepared to show his friends and customers of Beaufort and surrounding country the choicest and cheapest stock of

DRESS GOODS.

Notions, Embroideries,

BOOTS AND SHOES

Laces, Hosiery, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Cassimeres, Jeans, Tweeds, Flannels, Homespuns, Shirtings, Sheetings, Prints, Cambrics, Linens, Towels, Table Damasks, Napkins, White Goods, Gents' Furnishing Goods, &c.; ever exhibited in Beaufort. His assortment of goods has only to be seen to be appreciated. He has selected them with the greatest care. ALL ARE FRESH AND NEW and defy competition.

Those needing Spring and Summer supplies for their families would SAVE MONEY by looking at his stock and purchasing what they require.

A well lighted store, with polite and agreeable salesmen, to attend to customers.

E. A. SCHEPER.

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,
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