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The Largest Bona Fide Circulation.

John Arch, the president of the British Agricultural Laborers' Union, speaking at a great meeting held in a meadow at Newbury, Berkshire, on July 18, said that in August he intended to visit the United States. If he found there a home for the agricultural laborers of England he should tell them so, but if he found that farmers in America were men who wanted both sides of the bargain, and that the crows were as black there as here, he should advise to stay in England. If he found America was the true home of the workingman, where the son of the poor man could sit down by the children of the rich, write on the same slate, and read out of the same book, and where they could have full electoral power, he would stand on her shores until he had drained the laboring serfs out of England, in order that they might settle in the fruitful field of America, with its 90,000,000 of acres yet untillied; and he would do this until the farmers of England were made to bite the dust if they refused to treat their laborers like men. He hoped before twelve months to make the farmers of England know the worth of a man. Although he was of humble birth, and had only been an agricultural laborer himself, he had English blood, and an English heart and human feelings; and he would not see 60,000,000 of the soil in a state of slavery, and mocked by being told they were free. He would traverse America from one end to the other if he lost his life in trying to raise the English laborer, and would die gladly if he could but bring the laborer into a state of freedom. His remarks were received with vociferous cheering, and not the slightest opposition manifested.

Mennonite delegations who have been making a tour of observation in the British Provinces, Minnesota and Nebraska, for the purpose of selecting homes for some 30,000 of their countrymen who propose to emigrate to the new world, have completed their work and are about to return to Russia. It is not yet known with certainty what place of settlement has been fixed upon by them; but the St. Paul Press has reasons for surmising that the Mennonites upon their arrival in this country will separate, and that the destination of the poorer classes among them will be some point in Manitoba, as the Canadian government has made them very liberal offers as an inducement to their immigration thither. Those of moderate means will fix upon Minnesota, while the wealthy of their numbers will settle in the pasture lands of Nebraska, where they will devote themselves extensively to the pursuit of sheep growing. There is already a colony of Lutherans from Russia settled in the latter state. These people live in south eastern Russia, are a sort of baptists, but are non-resistant, and they propose to emigrate, because they are to be forced to military duty. They number about 400,000.

CHICAGO AND AUGUSTA.

The Railroad Meeting in Abbeville—Proposed Route from Chicago to the Sea.

A convention was held at Abbeville, C. H. on the 13th instant, in the interest of what is known as the Chicago railroad. Gen. McGowan, of Abbeville, having been called to the chair, stated the object of the meeting to be the connection by railroad of Chicago, Illinois, and the south Atlantic.

On the organization of the convention there were found to be present delegates from eight counties of South Carolina—Oconee, Pickens, Anderson, Abbeville, Edgefield, Aiken, Barnwell and Beaufort, and representatives from Greenville, Tennessee, and from North Carolina.

The subject was freely discussed and two reports submitted by the committee appointed for that purpose as to the line of the road. One report, submitted by Hon. J. P. Reed, of Anderson, as chairman, proposed, after crossing the Blue Ridge, to run the road by way of Wall-halla, Pendleton, Anderson, Abbeville and Dorn's Mine, thence to Augusta by the proposed Greenwood and Augusta road, or via Edgefield and Aiken to the Port Royal railroad, the route below Dorn's Mine to be determined by the material aid offered by the two points.

The other report differed in but little else than leaving Augusta, Georgia, out in the cold. The representatives from Edgefield, Aiken, Barnwell and Beaufort opposed Mr. Reed's project, which was ably advocated by that gentleman. A report was finally adopted containing an amendment by Major W. T. Gary, of Edgefield, which virtually laid aside the proposition of the Anderson delegation, and took up the second report, so framed as to propose that the road run by Edgefield and Aiken, thence to Augusta by the most practicable route.

After the passage of the usual resolutions of thanks to the citizens of Abbeville for their hospitality, &c., the convention adjourned.—Charlotte News.

THE LONG AGO.

There is a beautiful lake in the long ago, All flooded with golden light, And a river that flows by the evergreen shore Whose waters are wondrous bright; There's a back which glides with a snowy sail, And the dip of the silver oar, And the splash of the water as it is flung, Of that beautiful past scene more; Ah! every heart holds some sweet dream Of the days that have gone before.

There were bright hopes nursed in the long ago, Sweet dreams of the future were there, And the walls of the beautiful past were hung, With many an image fair, And oh! there is longing for the feet to tread, This path of the by-gone years There awaits that old man in memory's field, And a grave for our better tears, And a fountain which we have garnered up All the old-time hopes and fears.

HAYNE AND WEBSTER.

His Estimate of the New England Statesman—Jackson's Opinion of the Two Speakers.

The Hon' Henry S. Foote devotes one of his reminiscences, now in course of publication, to Senator Robert V. Hayne of this State, giving an account of the way in which, as described by himself, he overcame the habit of stammering in youth, and adding a graceful tribute to his old antagonist, Daniel Webster, Mr. Foote writes: Gen. Hayne was of medium stature, well shaped, and of a singularly animated and mercurial aspect. His eyes were very bright and dazzling, and of light hazel color. His countenance wore a very mild and benignant expression. His face was cleanly shaven, and he was elegantly but unostentatiously attired. His manner was marked by grace and winning affability, which I have never seen surpassed. I asked him how he had been able to acquire such wondrous facility of expression, and such remarkable capacity for keeping alive the interest of his audience. He answered my queries without any false modesty, and without a particle of vulgar egotism, very nearly in these words: "You give me credit for much facility of expression, and for having successfully cultivated to some extent the graces of rhetoric display. I shall surprise you, I do not doubt, when I tell you that at sixteen years of age I was an awkward, stammering boy. I desired to become a lawyer, and was assiduously preparing myself for the legal profession. A youth named Crockett, who was of a more successful character than I was, had been invited to give a public address at the house of a friend of mine. I was present, and he was speaking with such ease and fluency, and with so much grace and force, and in such a clear and easy articulation, that I was struck with admiration. I pondered this subject by day, and it was with me the promoter of many a painful and of many a pleasing dream. At length the light broke in upon me. I found that I had never before learned to talk; that I had never suffered all my life to jabber confused and unintelligible sounds. I learned at last that to speak, in the true sense of the word, was to articulate distinct vowels; that the order of my articulation, to be intelligible to the mind of others; that I had heretofore unduly hurried my syllables upon each other, or rather tried to do so, so that the vocal sounds became inextricably intermingled and hopelessly indistinct, and that every fresh effort had involved me in greater and greater embarrassments. I came at last to the conclusion that the first step I had to take in order to acquire the complete control of my voice was to put my own feelings under the strictest discipline, to habituate myself to sober thought, and to learn the indispensable art of keeping the fervent sensibilities which I was endowed under thorough command; and after I had done these things in an efficient manner it would then be indispensable that I should strive to cultivate each faculty that I had to utter clearly and emphatically before attempting to emit a succeeding one, and so on until the whole sentence, whether long or short, should have passed forth from my lips. By pursuing this course rigidly for a considerable period of time, I hoped that at last I might accomplish the great object that I was seeking to attain, so that I should become able to speak fluently and with ease either to myself or to others. I persevered constantly upon these ideas, and I know speak with ease, as you see to think, I am indebted for my fluency in this respect to the labors which I have just described. This is so certainly the case that I assure you were I even now to attempt to express myself in a common manner which has become a custom of mine among young men of fiery temperament, that I should be unable to do so, and I should inevitably sutter just as disgustingly as I did forty years ago."

After this interesting recital had closed, I ventured to refer to the great oratorical contest between himself and Mr. Webster, in the national senate, now nearly half a century ago, and asked him what he thought of Mr. Webster's powers as a speaker. He at once answered that he supposed him, upon the whole, to be the most consummate orator of either ancient or modern times; that his ability as a reasoner, he was confident, had never been exceeded; that his imagination was as fertile and vigorous as that of Milton or Homer; that his knowledge was unlimited; that he had the most happy command of his temper at all times, and that on certain great occasions he had exceeded all the speakers that had ever lived, not excepting Demosthenes or Cicero. I then asked him what he thought of Webster's manner. He replied that it was always grand and impressive; that he had never heard him utter a word in a careless or vulgar style; that he seemed never to forget his own dignity, or to be unmindful of the character and feelings of others, and that, when

thoroughly excited, the sublime grandeur of his thoughts and language derived great additional potency from his noble and soul-moving enunciation, and his few but impressive gestures. I then said to him: "But Gen. Hayne, even you in the south admired your speeches on the occasion to which you have been referring more than they did those of Mr. Webster, and it is said that Gen. Jackson was much delighted with the first of your speeches in the senate that he had it printed on satin for distribution among his friends at a distance. Was this so? To which he replied: I believe this to have been true; the people of the south generally approved of my speech, because they believed that I had been defending it in their own local interests and honor. Gen. Jackson admired it because he thought that I had successfully vindicated the democratic cause, to the support of which his own life had been devoted. But you know that in a few months thereafter, when our nullification experiment had developed its gigantic proportions, and after the memorable contest had occurred in the senate between Mr. Calhoun and my sincere antagonist, Mr. Webster, Gen. Jackson became so great an admirer of the senator from Massachusetts that he thought seriously of making him chief justice of the supreme court of the United States upon the decease of the venerable Marshall. Be assured, sir," he continued, "I never for one moment thought of comparing that speech of mine, made in direct assentment of Mr. Webster and the federal party of old, and to the defence of which I had thought proper to challenge him, to his great and unequalled speech in reply thereto; though it is certain that two or two it seemed by many that I had some claim to victory in the contest."—Char'oton News.

Tiehorne—Chicago Claim on the Claimant.

The Tribune will publish to-morrow the following letter from John Crowley, a resident of Springfield, Ill., to a gentleman in this city.

"Dear Sir: I see there is an Englishman, Mr. Whalley, a member of parliament, arrived in New York for the purpose of collecting money in this city, if you please, to find out by some means where this Mr. Whalley is stopping in New York, and then to write to him and tell him he can get more information from me about Tiehorne than he can get in all England, if he wants it. Don't neglect to attend to it at once."

The gentleman to whom the letter is addressed, says Crowley is a veterinary surgeon of large practice, and more than ordinary intelligence, every way considered to be trustworthy and his word reliable. He is quite sure he can either prove or disprove the identity of the claimant with Sir Roger Tiehorne, because of his personal knowledge of the original and genuine Sir Roger. At the time that Sir Roger was stationed with his regiment at Cahir Barracks, Crowley's mother kept a hotel at Clougher, Ireland, which was a resort of Sir Roger and his intimate friends.

Crowley was then a young man given to field sports and studying to qualify himself for the profession of veterinary surgeon. Sir Roger was a very poor horseman and he employed Crowley to give him instructions. They were much together, boon companions day and night, and there is little doubt if one can identify another, then Crowley will be able to say whether the claimant is, or is not the genuine Sir Roger.

—Now to the race, and to get away from them as soon as possible, for facts are stubborn things, and I hate facts. I don't know what is (or are). In the next race, for which there were seven entries, "Boss Tweed" "raced" and pinioned and chassed about the track as though he, (I guess he a he) imagined Providence, to say nothing of the balance of Rhode Island, intend, ed that a horse should walk on two legs instead of four—leaving his fore legs entirely out of consideration, and giving some individual with aspirations toward puns but a very bad idea of pronunciation, opportunity to congratulate "Boss Tweed's" own, or upon having a "rare horse." But nobody bet on the "Boss"—perhaps because of an apprehension that the committee of seventy would arrest him before he got half way round the track. And True Blue ran the race in 3:32, the best two mile time on record, by two seconds, 3:34; having staid in the front formerly, made by Lyttleton, at Lexington, Ky., on the 23d of May, 1871. True Blue being by Lexington makes it all in the family this time.

That Chamberlain (True Blue's owner) has cavorted about in consequence and felt happier than a speckled steer in a corn field, you can well imagine. But he's not here now. Though he won \$10,000 on the race, he had to open so much wine, and found so many friends anxious to borrow money of him, that he left for Long Branch next day, anxious never again to make the "last time on record" as long as he lives.

One might naturally suppose that the boys of Boston would not enjoy less grave and dignified authors than Schopenhauer and Emerson. Doubtless the majority do thus amuse themselves, but we regret to say that one degenerate son of Massachusetts has the vulgarly to read the history of Robinson Crusoe, and having read it, and furthermore having liked it, like any common little New York boy, he took it into his head to rival the ingenious hero. With pleasing sensations he read that Robinson had habitually a delicious menu of mutton and raisins. These raisins fascinated him. They seized his fancy his fancy and dwell in his imagination, while the mutton faded into a paid dream. For two or three weeks he saved his pocket money. Not a cent did he heave out from him, not a penny did he contribute to the "society for the cultivation of intelligence in Boston." At last he saved enough to buy two pounds of the best raisins in the market. The following Saturday he raised the national mark and laid down a brown bread, and capped it with a jelly heron in the attic, graciously wearing an old fur cape and a pair of fur mittens. As was bliss and raisins. By noon he had eaten the whole two pounds, and had begun to consider the subject seriously and profoundly. The result of this consideration was a series of yells of agony, which continued until the doctor made his appearance. Ah! raisins have lost all their former charms for that small boy. Robinson Crusoe now seems to him but a beautiful *penis futuris*, and he has taken to reading Hogg!

Sitting for a Photograph.

Having a photograph taken is one of the great events in a man's life. The chief desire is to look the very best, and on the success of the picture hinges in many cases the most important epoch in life. To work up a proper appearance time enough is used which, if devoted to catching fleas for their phosphorus, would cancel the entire national debt and establish a New York daily paper. When you have completed your toilet you go to the gallery and force yourself into a nonchalant expression that is too absurd for anything. Then you take the chair, spread your legs gracefully, appropriate a calm and indifferent look, and commence to perspire. An attenuated man with a pale face, long hair and a soiled nose now comes out of a cavern, and adjusts the camera. Then he gets back of you and tells you to sit back as far as you can in the chair, and that it has been a remarkably backward spring. After getting you back till your spine interferes with the chair itself, he shoves your head into a pair of ice-tongs, and dashes at the camera again. Here, with a piece of discolored velvet over his head, he bombards you in this manner: "Your chin out a little, please." The chin is protruded. "That's nicely; now a little more." The chin advances again, and the pomade commences to melt, and start for freedom. Then he comes back to you and slaps one of your hands on your leg in such a position as to give you the appearance of trying to lift it over your head. The other is turned under itself, and has become so sweaty that you begin to fear that it will stick there permanently. A new stream of pomade finds its way out, and starts downward. Then he shakes your head in the tongs till it settles right, and says it looks like rain, and puts your chin out again, and punches out your chest, and says he doesn't know what the poor are to do next winter unless there is a radical change in affairs, and then takes the top of your head in one hand and your chin in the other, and gives your neck a wrench that would earn any other man a prominent position in a new hospital. Then he runs his hand through your hair and scratches your scalp, and steps back to the camera and the injured velvet for another look. By this time new sweat and pomade have started out. The whites of your eyes show unpleasantly, and your whole body feels as if it had been visited by an enormous cramp, and expected another. Then he points at something for you to look at; tells you to look cheerful and composed, and snatches away the velvet, and pulls out his watch. When he gets tired, and you feel as if there was but very little left in this world to live for, he restores the velvet, says it is an unfavorable day for a picture, but he hopes for the best, and immediately disappears in his den. Then you get up and stretch yourself, slap on your hat, and immediately sneak home feeling mean, humbled, and altogether too wretched for description. The first friend who sees the picture says he can see enough resemblance to make certain that it is you, but you have tried to look too formal to be natural and graceful.—Daily News.

WASHINGTON, August 11.—Mrs. Barr's servant, Helen, whom many southern ladies and gentlemen will remember, was lost on the Wawasset.

The supervising inspector of steamboats for this district has arrived here, and will by order of the secretary of the treasury commence on Wednesday a full investigation into the recent steamboat disaster on the Potomac. A thorough count of the number of dead bodies already recovered puts the list at sixty-seven. The names of nearly if not quite all who have been identified have already been published.

—An Orr monumental association has been organized in Greenville for the purpose of raising funds to erect a monument to the distinguished deceased.

OFFICE COUNTY A DITOR, Beaufort, S. C., August 21, 1873. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE County Board of Equalization will meet in this office on Monday the 26th day of September, 1873, being the second Monday of said month, for the purpose of hearing complaints, and equalizing the valuation of the Real and Personal property, "money and credits within the County."

I. S. LANGLEY, Auditor & ex officio, Secy. Co. Board of Equalization Aug. 21, 73.



THE SOUTHERN FAVORITE WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE (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 speak by experience. The Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine is the only Light and Running Machine, using the Rotary Hook, making a Lock stitch, like 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 you can 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. WHEELER & WILSON MFG. CO'S OFFICES: Savannah, Augusta, Macon and Columbus Ga. Columbia and Charleston, S. C. W. B. CLEVELAND, Gen'l Agt. Savannah, Ga.

THE PORT ROYAL R. R.



Through to Augusta.

THE SHORTEST AND CHEAPEST ROUTE—EITHER FOR—FRIEGHT OR PASSENGERS. Between Charleston and Augusta. Between Savannah and Augusta. AND ALL POINTS—SOUTH OR WEST.

Table with columns: DISTANCES FROM BEAUFORT, SERVICE, NAME OF STATIONS, Arrive, Leave. Includes routes to Port Royal, Beaufort, Island Park, Beaufort, etc.

JAS. O. MOORE, Engineer & Superintendent.



Wm. S. Tillinghast, Attorney at Law. BRUNSON, S. C. JOHN RICH & CO. PORT ROYAL, S. C.

KRESSEL'S. FINE GROCERIES. SUGAR CURED HAMS. FAMILY FLOUR. BOOTS AND SHOES. READY MADE CLOTHING. GENERAL DRY GOODS.

KRESSEL'S. DOORS, SHUTTERS AND BLINDS.



PAUL & WEBB AT HICKORY HILL AND BRUNSON'S GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. To make room for a LARGE SPRING STOCK. Merchants and Farmers can be supplied with a better and cheaper quality than can be supplied at any store between Charleston and Savannah, S. C.

NOTICE. HAVING DECIDED TO LEAVE Beaufort on the first day of September, I ask every one who has left watches and clocks for repairs with me to come and pay for the repairs. I will not be responsible for watches left with me after that date.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP. THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between M. M. Kingman, & Joseph W. Collins under the firm name and style of M. M. Kingman & Co., has been this day dissolved by mutual consent.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH. Notice to Citizens. The Board of Health of the town of Beaufort, in view of the ravages of the cholera in other southern cities and towns, and the ever-present danger of other diseases incident to the season, urgently request the citizens of Beaufort to constitute themselves, jointly and individually, committees to act in conjunction with this board for the extirpation of nuisances and noxious smells from the limits of the town. Let all yards, sinks, and out-houses be inspected and cleaned. Lime may be obtained free from the intendat. Fresh earth may be used to cover up that which cannot be moved, first giving such place a thorough dressing of Lime and chloride of Lime. Vegetable matter should be carefully burned. Damp and mouldy places should be exposed to the sun and thoroughly ventilated, as much as possible. All should be careful in their diet, particularly avoiding unripe or decaying vegetables and fruits. A strict inspection is ordered by the board, and owners and tenants will be notified of nuisances, for the removal or abatement of which, twenty-four hours will be allowed; after which the town marshal will act at the expense of the owners or tenants. JAS. E. BOYCE, Chairman. June 26, 1873.

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NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

THE FOLLOWING NAMED DEPUTIES HAVE been appointed for assising purposes, to whom taxpayers in the township named, will make their returns, viz: BRUNTON AND YEMASSIE, PAUL FRITZCHARD, M. D. LAWTON AND ROBERTS, CALVIN LAWTON. PEPPER, C. H. KOTHL. COOMAWATCHEE, THOMAS E. MILLER. FOCOTALHO, S. JONES HAMFIELD, HILTON HEAD, RENTY F. GREAVES. GORTHER, C. R. FITES.

PORT ROYAL PACKET LINE.

Attention of Shippers is invited to the First Class Facilities offered by the above line for shipping between Port Royal and New York, Boston, Baltimore and Philadelphia. For information inquire of S. C. LODGE & CO., 50 SOUTH ST., NEW YORK. JOHN RICH & CO., PORT ROYAL, S. C. June 12, 1873.

Wm. S. Tillinghast Attorney At Law.

BRUNSON, S. C. JOHN RICH & CO. GENERAL SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS. YELLOW PINE TIMBER AND LUMBER. Hay Grain and Provisions.

PORT ROYAL PACKET LINE.

Assessment for 1873.

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR BEAUFORT COUNTY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Desirable Lots.

Good Water Lots.

FOR SALE. TWO HORSES. ONE MULE. ONE COW.

FOR SALE. Building lots for residence.

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Beaufort, S. C. July 29th 1873.

FRENCH'S NEW HOTEL.

Cor Courtlandt & New Church St. NEW YORK. RICHARD P. FRENCH, Son of the late Col. RICHARD FRENCH, of French's Hotel, has taken this Hotel, newly fitted up and entirely renovated the same. Centrally located in the BUSINESS PART of the city. Ladies and Gentlemen's Dining Rooms attached. June 26-3m.

W. H. CUNDY, MUSIC PUBLISHER.

Importer and Dealer in Musical Merchandise of every description. Continental Building, WASHINGTON ST., BOSTON. June 12-1y.

Geo. Waterhouse

HAS JUST RECEIVED A CARGO CONSISTING IN PART OF Ames Plows, Nails, Plantation Hoes, Axes, Manure Forks, Garden Rakes, Bush Scythes, Grass Hooks, Round Point Shovels.

PROVISIONS.

Flour, Sugar, Molasses, Soap, Butter, Potatoes.

FURNITURE.

100 Bedsteads, 20 doz. Chairs, 40 Rockers, Washstands, Bureaus, Excelsior Mattress Stuffing, Looking Glasses, etc.

MEATS.

Salt Beef, Pork, Codfish, Ham, Lard, Mackerel, etc.

GLASSWARE AND CROCKERY.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE, CARPETS, MATTING, OIL CLOTH. Extra Refined non-explosive KEROSENE OIL.

ARTIFICIAL STONE DRAIN PIPE.

From the manufactory of D. W. LEWIS & Co., Boston Highlands.

BUILDERS TAKE NOTICE.

This pipe is being used extensively for chimneys, making them safe, durable and easily put up. It cost much less than a brick chimney, and in many respects better. Fancy chimney tops come with the pipe. Sizes from 3 to 20 inches, for sale at Boston list prices by WATERHOUSE & RICKRE.

U. S. COMMISSIONER FOR BEAUFORT COUNTY, J. G. THOMPSON, Beaufort, S. C.

Desirable Lots.

The following very Desirable Lots in Port Royal are offered for sale on reasonable terms: Six lots in block 105. Two lots in block 104.

Good Water Lots.

The following fine water lots can be purchased cheap for cash. They are situated on a high bluff, with very little marsh in front of them: Eight lots in block 671. Eight lots in block 670. Eight lots in block 669. Eight lots in block 668. Eight lots in block 667. Eight lots in block 666. Eight lots in block 665. Eight lots in block 664. Eight lots in block 663. Eight lots in block 662. Eight lots in block 661. Eight lots in block 660. Eight lots in block 659. Eight lots in block 658. Eight lots in block 657. Eight lots in block 656. Eight lots in block 655. Eight lots in block 654. Eight lots in block 653. Eight lots in block 652. Eight lots in block 651. Eight lots in block 650. Apply to J. G. THOMPSON.

FOR SALE.

Two horses, one mule, one cow. Apply to S. C. MILLETT, Port Royal, S. C. June 5-4f.

FOR SALE.

Building lots for residence. Fine view of the river: Thirty lots in block 207. Thirty lots in block 472. Thirty-five lots in block 477. Forty lots in block 194. Forty lots in block 447. Apply to J. G. THOMPSON.

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Beaufort, S. C. July 29th 1873.