

Chamberlain to Kimpson.

The following letter was written by Chamberlain, while Attorney-General of South Carolina, to H. H. Kimpson, then Financial Agent of the State:

"Do you understand fully the plan of the G. & C. enterprise? It is proposed to buy \$500,000 worth of the G. & C. stock. This, with the \$433,000 of stock held by the State, will give entire control to us. The Laurens Branch will be sold to February by decree of Court, and will cost not more than \$50,000, and probably not more than \$40,000. The Spartanburg and Union can also be got without difficulty. We shall then have in G. & C. 168 miles, in Laurens 31, and in S. & U. 70 miles—in all 269 miles—equipped and running. Put a first mortgage of \$20,000 a mile on this, sell the bonds at 85 or 90, and the balance, after paying all outlays for cost and repairs, is immense, over \$2,000,000. There is a mint of money in this—or I am a fool.

"Then we will soon compel the S. C. R. R. to fall into our hands, and complete the connection to Asheville, N. C.

"There is an indefinite verge for power before us.

"Write me fully and tell me of anything you want done. My last letter was very full.

"Harrison shall be attended to at once.

"I don't think Neagle will make trouble. Parker hates Neagle and magnifies his intentions.

"Your truly, D. H. CHAMBERLAIN."

Patterson and His Pals Quaking at the Wrath to Come.

COLUMBIA, Saturday, September 29.—It is rumored among Republicans in Columbia that Worthington has received from Washington notice to "quit" his office as collector of the port of Charleston, and that the notice will be followed up in a very few days by his removal. Worthington has engaged Judge Brewster, of Philadelphia, to defend him in the pending prosecution against him.

Patterson has likewise engaged counsel, having employed one Cook, of Washington. As has been already stated in *The News and Courier*, Patterson will take the ground that as United States Senator he has the same privilege as a minister of the United States, and that having been elected and commissioned as Senator subsequent to the time his offenses are alleged to have been committed, he cannot be brought to Columbia for trial until his term of office expires.

All the fugitives now in Washington or at the North expect an attack all along the line about the first of October, and are making their preparations accordingly. By common consent, the first step in the common defense will be to raise the question of Governor Hampton's authority, in the hope of securing as much delay as possible, and of ultimately transferring the trials from the State to the Federal Courts.

Cardozo is now living in Washington, near the Howard University. Hoge, it is said, has gone to Canada, and Kimpson has disappeared from his old haunts about New York.

List of the Classes of Models destroyed in the Patent Office Fire of Sept. 24, 1877, furnished by Gilmore, Smith & Co., Patent Solicitors, 629 F St., Washington, D. C. Any particular information desired may be obtained by addressing that firm.

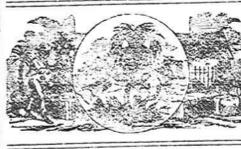
Aeration, Bridges, Brushes, Brooms, Butchery, Batting, Baths, Bee Hives, Bolts, Brakes, Carpentery, Carriages, Closets, Castings, Doors, Dairy, Engineering, Excavations, Files, Fences, Glass, Gins, Garden, Grinding, Hoisting, Hydraulics, Hardware, Harrows, Harvesters, (Cutting Bars saved) Journals and Bearings, Lime and Cement, Masonry, Mechanical Power, Metalurgy, Metal Working (7 classes), Mills, Nuts, Nails, Needles, Orchard, Paving, Presses, Pumps, Pneumatics, Polishing, Plows, Planters, (very few saved), Roofing, Railways, (4 classes) Rivets, Stone, Saws, Seeders, (a few saved) Sheet Metal, Stabling, Threshing, Tobacco, Tubing, Wagons, Wire, Water Wheels, Wire Working, Wood Working. Total number of models destroyed (about) 60,000.

THERE IS TROUBLE IN NEWBERRY.—The Herald asserts that if an election were to be held in Newberry two weeks hence, and the County Democratic Convention, as now constituted, were to nominate candidates, those candidates would certainly be beaten by an Independent ticket, so dissatisfied are many Democrats with the constitution of the Convention. This is a horrible condition of affairs. It would be a godsend if the Republican party were to show some signs of life in Newberry. There would be no bickering then!—*News and Courier*.

An oriental traveller describes this busy scene, witnessed on historic shores. "Our steamer landed on a beach which was the port of Antioch, where the disciples were first called Christians. There was no town at the water's edge, no people, no wharf. The passengers and the merchandise were put ashore in lighters, which ran up into the sand. A troop of camels, with their drivers, lay on the beach, ready to transfer the goods into the interior. Among the articles landed were boxes marked 'Dr. J. C. AYER & Co., LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A.' showing that they contained medicines and when they came. These with other goods were hoisted on the backs of camels, for transportation to Antioch. Thus the skill of the West sends back its remedies to heal the maladies of populations that inhabit those eastern shores, whence our spiritual manna came."

The Herald.

THOS. F. GRENEKER, } EDITORS.  
W. H. WALLACE, }



NEWBERRY, S. C.  
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 3, 1877.

A PAPER FOR THE PEOPLE.  
The Herald is the highest respect a Family Newspaper devoted to the material interests of the people of this County and the State. It circulates extensively, and as an Advertising medium offers unrivalled advantages. For Terms, see first page.

A Necessity.

Another railroad to Newberry is a necessity. Unless we get it we will go down hill. It is evident to the most casual observer, and emphatically and painfully evident to our merchants, that Newberry has lost much of her trade. We have as clever a class of merchants as can be found anywhere. They are willing to make only a reasonable profit off their goods, and will sell as low as possible. But they cannot possibly sell as low as Greenville or Spartanburg, or any other place where freights are low. Two or three years ago large quantities of cotton came here in wagons from Laurens County. Where does it go now? We noticed the other day that some gentlemen near Cross Hill, who have heretofore traded at this market, had hauled their cotton to Greenville. Another patron of this market, who lives only seventeen miles from here, has been carrying cotton to Greenville. He says he saved \$25 by it in one trip. A gentleman from this county asked us a few days ago whether it would pay him to haul his cotton to Greenville and get his groceries there. And we understand that this question is being asked constantly by people living in a few miles of Newberry Court House. So that we are in danger of losing not only the trade of adjoining counties, but a large part of that of our own also.

There is opposition to the road. Some say we can't bear to be taxed. But we can bear it. It would be economy to build a road by taxation. Take an average farmer, who sells ten bales of cotton each year. With another railroad here freights would be so reduced that he could sell his cotton for a quarter of a cent more per pound. He would therefore save ten dollars on his cotton, which would be a great deal more than his share of the taxes to build the road. And he would save proportionally on his groceries and dry goods.

The road would benefit every portion of the county. A distinguished citizen of Chester, in a private letter to the Editor of the Herald, says, "Chester would not be deprived of the benefits she derives from having two roads for her double that both roads cost her." Such would be the feeling here. Citizens, wake up!

The State Fair.  
We have received a premium list of the State Agricultural and Mechanical Society for the Ninth Annual Fair, to be held in Columbia the 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th of November next. Every preparation is being made to make the occasion one of great interest.

The Secretary and Treasurer, Thos. W. Holloway, makes the following announcement:  
I. The officers and members of the State Agricultural and Mechanical Society would cordially invite farmers, manufacturers and mechanics to contribute specimens of their skill, ingenuity and taste to this exhibition, so as to make it a true index of the progress made by the State in arts and agriculture.

II. Especially do we invite the earnest co-operation of the women of the country to contribute by the refinement of their taste and the exhibition of the results of domestic industry to add to the beauty of the display, and to show how large a part in the improvement of daily life is due to the quiet but useful labors of the hearth and home.

Military Prizes at the Fair.  
It has been decided to offer a premium of \$400 to the best drilled infantry company which may compete for it at the State Fair from any quarter; \$100 to the best drilled infantry company in the State; \$100 for the best drilled artillery company in the State; and \$100 for the best drilled cavalry company in the United States, and \$100 for the best drilled infantry company in the United States. At least two companies must contend for each premium. Captains desiring to have their companies enter the contest will address Col. W. R. Cathcart, who will furnish the rules governing the contest.

ECONOMY IS WEALTH.  
Poor Richard says. If this be true, then it is wise in every family to use Duryc's Satin Glass Search in preference to any other, because it is the most economical ever manufactured in the world. It is the most economical because it is the best. It is the cheapest because it is the best. It is purer, whiter, and stronger than any other search. It has received the highest award over all competitors in the four quarters of the globe. Don't be deceived by your grocer. Ask for Duryc's Satin Glass Search for food, and Duryc's Improved Corn Search for laundry purposes, and take no other.

Fraud! Fraud!

The Committee appointed by the Legislature to investigate the penal and charitable institutions of the State, have overhauled the records of the Orphan Asylum in Columbia. The funds appropriated by the Legislature for this institution have been shamefully wasted and squandered. The Asylum was under the special management of the Richland negro Senator, Beverly Nasir. The luxuries bought and paid for out of the State's money were evidently used by outside parties. The orphans were nearly or quite all no groos. The average attendance per year was fifty, and the average annual appropriation \$15,000, or \$3,000 for the support of each orphan—and the orphans fared badly with that amount. Among the accounts is an item of \$134 for whiskey, and another for \$500 worth of carpeting in one year. It is rumored that a third-class grocery store in Columbia was supplied out of the Asylum's larder, as were also the pantries of one or two outside parties. R. R. Hemphill, Editor of the Abbeville Advertiser, who is one of the investigating committee, has sent to his paper a copy of a store account, which is as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes items like 2 doz lemons, 2 doz almonds, 25 lbs m. nuts, etc.

The committee are now engaged on the penitentiary.

L. C. Northrop, District Attorney.

Hon. L. C. Northrop, Judge of this Circuit, has been appointed U. S. District Attorney for South Carolina, vice Wm. Stone, resigned. This is one of the best appointments yet made by the President for South Carolina. Judge Northrop has been a Republican since the war, but so far as we have heard, there have been no charges of improper conduct against him. Last fall when the gubernatorial question was unsettled he went to Washington and rendered valuable aid to the cause of Hampton. Judge Northrop is a native of Charleston.

For Associate Justice.

Our choice for the position of Associate Justice of the Supreme Court is Hon. W. D. Simpson, of Laurens, our Lieutenant Governor. In character, learning and legal ability he is eminently qualified for the position. The next Legislature will remove Wright, if he do not resign, and several distinguished lawyers have been nominated already as his successor; among them Ex-Gov. M. L. Bonham, of Edgefield, Judge J. J. Maher, of Barnwell, and Hon. Thomas Thomson, of Abbeville. Any of these would do honor to the place.

State News.

James Maud Elford, of Spartanburg, committed suicide the 24th by shooting himself with a pistol. He was twenty-eight years old, and was married.

The Greenwood and Augusta Road is being pushed forward rapidly. One hundred and fifty convicts are at work on it.

The merchants of Charleston are endeavoring to establish a line of steamships between that port and Havana.

Rev. Jas. A. Duncan, D. D., President of Randolph-Macon College, Va., died Sept. 24th.

A fire occurred in the Patent Office Building in Washington the 24th. Loss about \$4,000,000.

FOR THE HERALD.

Our Washington Letter.  
WASHINGTON, D. C.,  
Sept. 26, 1877.

As the trip of Mr. Hayes and his friends draws to a close, it is proper to note the unwavering enthusiasm with which they have been everywhere received. From Louisville to Lynchburg, in every place so far visited, the people have turned out in large numbers, and, speaking through their best men, have heartily welcomed their benefactor. Indeed, so warm and so general has been the reception given him that even the most infatuated "Hayes man" will know better than to ascribe any political significance to it.

A dozen or so of wild Indians arrived here lately. They came to treat with the Government. I don't know what a wild Indian on the plains or in the mountains with his war paint on may be like, any more than Gen'l Howard does, but these now here are as dirty and low a lot of creatures, I should think, as the sun shines on. Some of them make treaties by day, and turn a civilized penny by night at a variety theatre, exhibiting themselves. It is found to suit the tastes of a large class to look upon the possible murderers of Canby, Custer, and the hundreds of other soldiers who have been killed in the last few years, and the show prospers.

Damage was yesterday done to the Patent Office building to the amount of about \$300,000 by fire. The lower stories of the building were fire-proof; the upper are—or rather were—not. Fortunately, the Land Records, most of the Patent Records and many models of industries, were in the unburned portion of the building. The Indian Bureau, also located here, saved its papers. The worst result of the fire will probably be interminable litigation growing out of the loss of models. In many cases they cannot be accurately reproduced, and the future Senator Conkling, who gets a large fee for arguing that a particular peg was driven perpendicularly and not obliquely into the bar W, in a model lost in a former fire, will find in this greater conflagration renewed and enlarged profits. The loss to the Government is small, as the magnificent building was erected at the expense of inventors. The subject of turning over what remains of the building to the Patent Bureau, to which it belongs and erecting a new one for the other Bureau of the Interior on the large reservation a few squares east, will be discussed this winter in Congress.

An estimate made by those who oppose Government aid to the Texas Pacific Railroad shows in brief the following facts: To various Pacific Railroads—Union Pacific, Central Pacific, Kansas Pacific and Northern Pacific—the Government has given \$2,000,000 acres of land, and loaned it bonds to the amount of \$65,000,000, and paid interest on these bonds to the amount of \$25,000,000. These figures have been compiled, as I said, by those who oppose aid to the Texas Pacific, but that road can do no better than assist in circulating them. A very natural inquiry will be why, if these enormous subsidies have been given to enterprises purely Northern in their inception, their execution and their benefits, may not a little be given for the development of another section?

It has been popularly and correctly believed that Gen'l Grant's literary acquisitions were far from considerable. He has good command of expressive language in which to clothe such ideas as he possesses, but his reading has been slight. I am not certain that he expects to meet Shakespeare when he lunches, as he has agreed to do, at Stratford-on-Avon, but it is likely he has rather confused ideas of the complex characters associated forever with the place. He will charm all his American admirers if, with the sound sense which sometimes fills the place of good taste, he will on this occasion refrain from exposing what he cannot conceal if he speaks.

Gen'l McClellan's return to politics is of interest to all. Wherever one goes he finds admirers of the General. Besides the positive merits of the man, and the services he rendered the country, he has the advantage of being generally considered one who has undeservedly suffered at the hands of unscrupulous but powerful politicians. This belief is not confined to conservative men, but is held by very many radicals. He will certainly receive a very large vote in New Jersey, and as certainly make an excellent Governor of that State.

One thing that will be temporarily suspended by the great fire mentioned above is Secretary Schurz's system of investigations. He may indeed "hire a hall" to hold them in, but it is not believed he will do that. The great value of the great Secretary's innumerable investigations will be seen when it is known that one set of suspected employees is set to investigating another, and instructed to do it in secret.

FOR THE HERALD.

No Music?  
Ma. ENTON:—An article in your paper headed "No Music" came to my notice quite recently, else I would have sooner embraced the opportunity to pen this reply.

I do not know how much Newberry has spent for purchasing instruments for brass bands, and for lessons in instrumental and vocal music. Like in all other cases it depends very much upon which side of the picture we behold! Your then correspondent asserts, that for the money expended in Newberry for music, its citizens might have bought and built almost anything and everything. If this is so, it is strange that teachers of music have little cash to show, and I know that some of them had to leave Newberry with borrowed cash!

While reading the article of "No Music," I came to the conclusion that there can be no music in that writer's soul, and if perchance he did take any lessons in music, I feel inclined to sympathize with the teacher rather, for I fear that the unfortunate teacher had to book him as "unpaid."

The narrowness of his soul would as little permit him to pay his music teacher, as he would help to "build the road to Ashford's Ferry, or a splendid market house, or contribute to beautify the cemetery, decorate a park, or build a fire well and purchase a first-class fire engine!" Yet I am sure that the music-loving public of Newberry, although they have spent according to his idea so much money, possessing enlarged souls, will be found to contribute liberally

to any object that may benefit their town. "No Music," I am afraid, had his brain on fire when he gave birth to such bright comparisons, and succeeded in "raising a toot" when all Newberry was musically silent.

Like most moralists he seems to have overlooked that the immortal "Will's" record might be most appropriately applicable to himself.

A PROFESSOR OF MUSIC,  
Who did not become over-rich while in Newberry.

The article to which our correspondent refers was written in this office. We know he can't accuse us of having no music in our souls, for we are just clock full of it and running over, and have paid pretty dear for it, too. The facts are, however, as we stated them. We will not undertake to say how many brass bands have been organized and disbanded here since the war, nor how many music teachers we have had. Suffice it to say, a great many—some first-rate teachers too; and yet, as we said before, Newberry can't raise a toot now.

GRANGE DEPARTMENT.

The following is a list of the Subordinate Granges within the jurisdiction of Newberry Pomona Grange, No. 4, with the names of Masters and Secretaries and their Post Offices:

Pomaria, No. 27—Jacob Epting, Master; Pomaria, No. 2, L. L. L. Secretary, Pomaria; Beth Eden, No. 33—E. P. Chalmers, Master; H. H. Folk, Secretary, Pomaria; Belmont, No. 34—L. E. Folk, Newberry; H. D. Booser, Newberry.

The Pomona Grange meets the first Mondays in January, April, July and October, at Mayes & Martin's Hall, Newberry, S. C. Sub-Granges are urgently requested, as well as requested by law, to make their quarterly reports promptly at our next meeting in October.

JOHN S. HAIR, Master P. G. A. O. K. K. K. Secretary P. G. A. O. K. K. K.

An arrangement has been made with the Newberry HERALD, our County paper, to have a Grange Department. By this arrangement, questions and answers can be published and much information given that could not otherwise be obtained. All members of the Order—particularly members in our County and our neighboring Counties—are asked to contribute any articles that may seem of interest to the Order, and to farmers generally. Write any and all practical ideas that suggest themselves, and such will be certain to be appreciated. Let's determine that each and all will do something to make this arrangement instructive and interesting. We must assist each other to keep this organization alive and active, and not only improve ourselves, but increase the circulation of our County paper.

The membership fee in the New York Cotton Exchange is \$5,000—those of New Orleans and other cities are heavy—besides each member pays, annually, dues in some exchange amounting to two or more hundred dollars. These men, who handle the product of the farmers, know the value of organization—they know it is worth paying for—they regard it as their best instrument—so do all other professions or business organizations combine to protect and continue their organization and success. The farmer Patron should take a lesson from this combination.

The Granger, who pays a membership fee of \$5.00 and an annual due of \$1.20, is told that his money is thrown away, while the member of the Cotton Exchange pays thousands to support his organization—in their combination they are educated to their interest. It is upon the same principle that a farmer goes into the Grange. It is the only organization ever built for his benefit, and its teachings, to this time, have forever established it, while the plow supports the world. Too little attention is paid to our education and protection.

J. S. HAIR,  
Master Newberry Pomona Grange,  
Newberry, Oct. 1, 1877.

The Outlook for the Grange.  
"Watchman tell us of the night,  
What the signs of promise are,  
Traveler, or'er your mountain height  
Comes the promised morning star."

I wonder if all the members of the order of Patrons comprehend and understand the progress made in the right direction during the last five years. If understood to all its length and breadth there would be encouragement on every hand.

Five years ago the producing classes were content to reach the largest result in the way of production, content to give the lion's share of their product to those who took it to market, or who waxed rich by its exchange, content to be hewers of wood and drawers of water, content to leave the administration of public affairs in the hands of professional politicians, content that those of our young men

and women designed for the so-called learned (?) professions should be educated, and that, too, at the expense of the State, while those engaged in agricultural pursuits plodded along in the old dull routine, content that the class which pays their full share of the taxes, and which furnishes four-fifths of the property exported to foreign countries should surrender to the favored few the absolute control of public affairs, and leave the duty of legislation to the members of one profession while they cultivated the soil.

But a wonderful change has come over the spirit of the people. We remember well when the Grange movement first began to attract attention, it was met on every hand by open or secret ridicule. A prominent railroad magnate on Wall street, on being asked what would be the effect of the Grange movement of the West on railroad securities replied: "It will not amount to anything; they have not intelligence enough to agree among themselves for one year; and if any enterprise required but a dollar from each farmer, they would let it die for want of money." This was the opinion of a man who had accumulated millions from the industry of the country, and who probably never earned an honest dollar in his life.

Nor were his views singular. Contentment and derision are mild terms to express the estimation in which this class who thought that in some way they incarnated in themselves the wealth and wisdom of the nation. Farmers were a useful class to produce corn, wheat and meat, but anything beyond this was outside their sphere.

When the first attempts were made by an outraged and indignant people to assert the sovereignty of the State over soulless corporations, what a howl went up about "grange legislation!" When a railway official in our State was remonstrated with because his company refused to obey the law of the commonwealth, he replied with pauper insolence, "that may be Granger law, but it is not railroad law."

The conflict between the people on the one hand and the greed of corporations on the other, has been a bitter one. Those who first entered upon the contest did so with a full realization of its magnitude and importance. But even their friends scarcely hoped for success. On one side was the ablest talent with unlimited wealth at command, and for them better than all a perfect unity of interests and complete organization.

On the other hand there were only the masses of the producing classes—unaccustomed to work together, living for the most part in isolation, without cohesion of effort, and strong only in the deep sense of oppression and the justice of their cause. These immense organizations of capital ledged that they were over and above all legitimate rights of kings" was tamed in comparison with the views held by these men in respect to their "vested rights." The thought that the people had any vested rights was not for a moment entertained. Step by step the battle was fought through every court in the land up to the court of last resort in the nation. But as time wore on, in halls, in school houses by the fireside, in the fields, men and women began to canvass the subject. In every Grange in this broad land, in the miner's camp, in the manufacturer's and counting-rooms, the workers in forest, mine, mill and field, began to ask, which is supreme, the corporations or the law? This great fraternity, which finds its membership in every neighborhood from Maine to Texas, gave power and cohesion of purpose until finally the courts of highest resort have affirmed the principle that the will of the people as expressed through their CHOSEN REPRESENTATIVES IS THE SUPREME LAW OF THE LAND AND THE STATE IS SOVEREIGN OVER ALL CORPORATIONS. We may well feel rejoiced over this result, and may be pardoned if we stop for a moment to shake hands and congratulate each other.

Not alone in this, however, do we see signs of progress. The awakened intelligence among farmers, the inquiry and study as to how we may inaugurate more intelligent and successful methods of husbandry, and how we may buy and sell to better advantage are significant of a forward movement in these directions and give rich promise for the future. Manufacturers and business men are also fast coming with us to the conclusion that they as well as ourselves, have supported an unnecessary number of men between the producer and consumer—that the surplus can be dispensed with to our mutual advantage. They, as well as ourselves, are rapidly learning that it will be for the benefit of all when the producer and consumer shall come in a more friendly and economical contact.

But while we pause to pass congratulations, while we bend in reverent thankfulness to the Great Master who has sustained and blessed our labor, while we feel grateful to the brave and earnest men and women, scattered over the length and breadth of our land, who have stood shoulder to shoulder, who have been tried and found faithful, let us not forget that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," and that our watchword must still be "fraternity and co-operation."

[Anderson Intelligence.]

Ever since Eve's inattentive experience in the Garden of Eden, Babes have been the institution. Patted by men and loved by women, their baby life would be an absolutely happy existence but for those evidences of mortality exhibited in Colic, Flatulency, etc.—all happily relieved at once, however, by the prompt use of Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup. Sold everywhere. 25cents.

THE CAROLINA FARMER, for October, has been received. It is an agricultural journal of high order and of great value to farmers. Published by Wm. H. Bernard, Wilmington, N. C. \$1.50 a year.

FALL, 1877. KINARD & WILEY, COLUMBIA, S. C.

THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE IN COLUMBIA! FINEST READY-MADE CLOTHING IN THE CITY. HEADQUARTERS FOR THE LATEST AND MOST STYLISH HATS. GOODYEAR'S RUBBER GOODS FOR SALE HERE. THE BEST UNLAUNDERED SHIRTS EVER OFFERED IN THIS CITY FOR 75c. ENGLISH DOG SKIN GLOVES, ENGLISH HALF HOSE, ENGLISH CLOTH GLOVES, BROADWAY SILK HAT.

THE CELEBRATED STAR SHIRT. The best fitting shirt in the market.

ORDERS TAKEN FOR CUSTOM WORK, sample of goods on hand. We will take your measure here and have the clothing made in New York, by this arrangement you have the very latest style and fashion.

NECK WEAR, STYLISH AND VERY CHEAP. Goods sent anywhere C. O. D., subject to inspection.

KINARD & WILEY, MAIN STREET, COLUMBIA, S. C.

NOTICE. The Annual Meeting of the members of the Newberry Cotton Exchange will be held at the office of the Superintendent, on Thursday, the 4th of October, at 10 o'clock, P. M. A. J. McCAUGHRIN, Supt.

NOTES LOST. Lost recently the following notes: One on C. D. Burton, for about \$165, with interest, dated October 19, 1876; one on Ben. Sheppard, for \$75, dated sometime in the fall of 1875; and one on Mansfield Perry, for \$25, dated sometime in spring of 1876. All payable to the undersigned. All persons are hereby warned not to trade for any of said notes. C. M. WILLIAMS, Oct. 3, 40-41.

INSURANCE. FOR COTTON GINS AND FARM RISKS. In a first-class reliable Company. Apply to J. W. FOLK, INSURANCE AGENT, JALAPA, S. C. Oct. 3, 40-41.

NOTICE. OFFICE OF THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS, Newberry, S. C., Sep. 28, 1877. Sealed proposals will be received until the 31st day of October next, for Keeper of the Poor House. Persons applying with state what they will furnish, whether finding themselves with provisions or not, Horses, Wagons, etc. Whether they will work or rent the lands attached to Poor House. Also, will be received proposals for a Physician to the Poor House and Jail. Medicines to be furnished by the Physician.

J. B. LEONARD & CO., Corner of Pratt & Nance Streets, NEWBERRY, S. C. Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Tobacco, Segars, Pipes, &c., Together with WINES AND LIQUORS, Of best brands and warranted. French and American CONFECTIONERIES, IN LARGE VARIETY. Together with SHELF GOODS FOR FAMILY USE. Mar. 28, 13-17.

HENRY BAYER, COMMISSION MERCHANT, FOR THE SALE OF COUNTRY PRODUCE. Importer and Wholesale Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Fruit AND PRODUCE, 215 EAST BAY, CHARLESTON, S. C. Sales at best market prices. IMMEDIATE CASH RETURNS. By carefully following the above rules, I am enabled to sell to the entire satisfaction of shippers. Oct. 3, 40-41.

TAKE THE BEST! 1877-78. THE CHRONICLE & CONSTITUTIONALIST. CONSOLIDATED MARCH 17TH, 1877. It is the oldest and best newspaper published in the City of Augusta—the leading Railway and Manufacturing centre of the South—and the only Newspaper published in Eastern Georgia. The Chronicle & Constitutionalist gives very large and full circulation in the States of Georgia, South Carolina and North Carolina, and reaches every class of readers—merchants, farmers, professional men and working men, and is a most valuable advertising medium. It publishes all the current news of the day, receives all the reports of the Associated Press, and contains all the news of the week—telegraphic, local, editorial, miscellaneous—and carefully prepared reviews of the day's news. It gives full commercial reports of domestic and foreign markets, of all local and Southern matters, and contains a prominent upon public affairs. Terms: \$10 for 12 months, \$5 for 6, \$2.50 for 3, and \$1 for 1 month, postage paid by us.

The TRI-WEEKLY Chronicle & Constitutionalist contains two days' news of the day, and contains all the news of the week—telegraphic, local, editorial, miscellaneous—and carefully prepared reviews of the day's news. It gives full commercial reports of domestic and foreign markets, of all local and Southern matters, and contains a prominent upon public affairs. Terms: \$10 for 12 months, \$5 for 6, \$2.50 for 3, and \$1 for 1 month, postage paid by us.

The Chronicle and Constitutionalist is the paper for the merchant, the politician. It is a paper for the office, the counting room and the family circle. Address: W. A. WALSH & WRIGHT, Managers, Augusta, Ga. Sep. 5, 30-31.

O. F. WEITERS, WHOLESALE GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT. Nos. 110, 112 and 181 EAST BAY ST., CHARLESTON, SO. CA. Oct. 3, 40-41.

Just Received. COLLEGE TEXT BOOKS AS FOLLOWS: Smith's History of Greece. Bingham's Latin Grammar. White's Edin's Tyranium of Sophocles. Huxley's Elementary Zoology. Olney's University Algebra. The Complete School Algebra. Hart's Composition and Rhetoric. Jones' Exercises in Greek Prose. Malouin Butler's Analytic. Goodrich's Greek Grammar. Goodrich's Higher Arithmetic. Harvey's English Grammar. Sanford's Intermediate Arithmetic. Sanford's Common School Arithmetic. The Axiom of Virgil. Oha e's Shorter Virgil. Taylor's Natural Theology. Coppee's Elements of Logic. Gildersleeve's Latin Grammar. Goodrich's History of England. Bingham's Caesar. Doie's Greek Prose. Goodrich's College Philosophy. Davies' Legendre. Webster's Common School Dictionary. Webster's Academic Dictionary. Maury's Physical Geography. Oct. 3, 40-41.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED. SIMMONS' LIVER OR HEPATIC COMPOUND. LIVER CURE. Should be prescribed as a corrective and alternative medicine in cases of First, it cleanses the bowels without violence or pain; thirdly, it tones the stomach; fourthly, it regulates the liver and nerves; eighthly, it acts upon the blood as a depurative; and, lastly, it forms one of the most certain LIVER REGULATORS known.

It will remove wind from the bowels, and hence a few drops given to a babe is better than a dozen cordials to relieve and make it sleep; containing no Anodyne. It will cure Sour Stomach, indigestion, keep the bowels regular. It will also cure the worst case of Summer Complaint and Dysentery. It will cure Sore Throat, relieve the Liver to healthy action, relieve Heartburn, and act as a general regulator of the system. For sale Wholesale and Retail by DR. S. F. FANT, DR. W. E. PRATT, DR. W. E. FLEMMING, DR. W. E. FLEMMING, DOWIE & MOISE, Proprietors, Charleston, S. C.