HAMBURG, GERMANY, July 6.

I have some memoranda of odds and ends of conversations in idle moments while wandering about these old towns, and it seems to me that I can do no bet-ter service to the historian than to throw ese memoranda into some shape. There are few men more willing to converse on any subject which he knows than the General, and although his fame is that of a silent man, those who know him at all know that in reality we have few better talkers in America. The charm of the General's talk is that it is The never about anything he does not know, and what he does know he knows well. He is never vindictive and never gossips, and when referring to men and things in the great events of his career, he is as passionless and just as a historian. He never refers to the war unless you put the subject to him directly. I am afraid I have been curious on this point, not that I ever wanted to tromble Gen. Grant, but because the judgment and opinious of such a man belong to history. I hope, therefore, that what I gather up and send you from various fable-talk memorands will have a value to the historian. randa will have a value to the historian I do not hope to give you the General's exact words, although as far as memory serves I do so. THE SURRENDER OF LEE.

We were conversing one evening about Lee's surrender. The General told the story of the memorable event. "The night before Lee surrendered," he said, "I had a wretched headache headache to which I have been subject-nervous prostration, intense personal suffering. But, suffer or not, I had to keep moving. I saw clearly, especially after Sheridan had cut off the escape to Danville, that into the mountains—break in all directions and leave us a dozen guerilla bands to light. My campaign was not Richmond, not the defeat of Lee in actual fight, but to remove him and his army out of the contest, and, if possible, to have him use his influence in inducing the surrender of Johnston and the other isolated armies. You see the war was isolated armies. You see the war was an enormous strain upon the country. Rich as we were, I do not now see how we could have endured it another year, even from a financial point of view. So, with these views, I wrote Lee, and opened the correspondence with which the world is familiar. Lee does not appear well in that correspondence—not nearly so well as he did in our subsequent interviews, where his whole hearing was that of a patriotic and gallant soldier, concerned alone for the welfare of his army and his State. I received word army and his State. I received word that Lee would meet me it a point with-in our lines near Sheridan's headquarters. I had to ride quite a distance through a auddy country. I renember now that I was concerned about my personal ap-pearance. I had an old suit on, without my sword, and without any distinguish ng mark of rank except the shoulder straps of a lieutenant-general on a wool-len blouse. I was splashed with mud in my long ride. I was afraid Lee might think I meant to show him studied discourtesy by so coming—at least I thought so. But I had no other clothes within h, as Lee's letter found me away from my base of supplies. I kept on riding until I met Sheridan. The Genriding until I met Sheridan. The General, who was one of the heroes of the campaign, and whose pursuit of Lee was perfect in its generalship and energy, told me where to find Lee. I remember that Sheridan was impatient when I met him—anxious and suspicious about the whole business—feared there might be a plan to escape; that he had Lee at his feut, and wanted to end the business by going in and forcing an absolute surrenfeit, and wanted to end the business by going in and forcing an absolute surrender by capture. In fact, he had his troops ready for such an assault when Lee's white flag came within his lines. I went up to the house where Lee was waiting. I found him in a fine, new, splendid uniform, which only recalled splendid uniform, which only recalled my inxiety as to my own clothes while on my way to meet him. I expressed my regret that I was compelled to meet him in so unceremonious a manner, and he replied that the only suit he had available was one which had been sent him by some admirers in Baltimore, and which he then wore for the first time. We spoke of old friends in the army. I remembered having seen Lee in Mexico. He was so much higher in rank than myself at the time that I supposed he had no recollection of me. But he said he remembered me very well. We talked of old times and exchanged inquiries about friends. Lee then broached the subject of our meeting. I told him my terms, and Lee, listening attentively, asked me to write them down. I took out my manifold order book and pencil and wrote them down. Gen. Lee put on his glasses and read them over. The conditions gave the officers their side arms, private horses and personal baggage. I said to Lee that I hoped baggage. I said to Lee that I hoped and believed this would be the close of the war; that it was most important that the men should go home and go to work, and the government would not throw any obstacles in the way. Lee answered any obstacles in the way. Lee answered that it would have a most happy effect, and accepted the terms. I handed over my pencilled memorandum to an aide to put into ink, and we resumed our conversation about old times and friends in the armies. Various officers came in-Longstreet, Gordon, Pickett, from the South: Sheridan, Ord, and others from our side. Some were old friends; Long-street and myself, for instance, and we had a general talk. Lee, no doubt, expected me to ask for his sword, but I did not want his sword. It would only," said the General smiling, "have gone to the patent office to be worshipped by the Washington rebels." There was another pause when he said that most of the animals in his cavalry and artillery were word, by the privates and he would

owned by the privates, and he would

like to know, under the terms, whether they would be regarded as private prop-

erty or the property of the government. I said under the terms of surrender they belonged to the government. Gen. Lee

read over the letter and said that was so.

I then said to the General that I be

lieved and hoped this was the last battle of the war, and I saw the wisdom of these

men getting home and to work as soon as possible, and that I would give orders

as possible, and that I would give orders to allow any soldier or officer claiming a house or a mule to take it. Gen. Lee

showed some emotion at this—a feeling which I also shared—and said it would

have a most happy effect. The interview ended, and I gave orders for ration-

ing his troops. The next day I met Lee on horseback, and we had a long talk.

In that conversation I urged upon Lee the wisdom of ending the war by the

surrender of the other armies. I asked him to use his influence with the people

preme—to bring the war to the end. Gen. Lee said that his campaign in Vir-

ginia was the last organized resistance which the South was capable of making

that I might have to march a good deal and encounter isolated commands here and there, but there was no longer

any army which could make a stand. I told Lee that this fact only made his

responsibility greater, and any further war would be a crime. I asked him to

go among the Southern people and use his influence to have all men under arms

surrender on the same terms given to the

Army of Northern Virginia. He replied

ld not do so without consultation

of the South-an influence that was

get them home and have our armies go to their homes and fields. But Lee would not move without Davis, and, as a matter of fact at that time, or soon after, Davis was a fugitive in the woods."

JEFFERSON DAVIS AND THE SOUTH. An allusion was made to the feeling in the South that Davis was an injury to the Confederacy and did not do his best. "I never thought so," said the General. "Davis did his best—did all that any man could do—to save the Confederacy. This argument is like some of the arguments current in history—that the war was a war against windmills, and that if one man or another had been in authority the result would have been different; that some more placable man than Dav could have made a better fight. This is not true. The war was a tremendo war, and no one knows better than those who were in it. Davis did all he could and all any man could for the South. The South was beaten from the begin-ning. There was no victory possible for any government resting upon the plat-form of the Southern Confederacy. Just as soon as the war united and aroused

Your correspondent asked the General how he ranked Jackson among soldiers. "I know Stonewall Jackson," said the General, "at West Point and in Mexico." At West Point he came into the school At West Point he came into the school at an older age than the average, and began with a low grade. But he had so much courage and energy, worked so hard and governed his life by a discipline so stern, that he steadily worked his way along and rose far above others who had more advantages. Stonewall Jackson at West Point was in a state of constant improvement. He was a religious man provement. He was a religious man then, and some of us regarded him as a fanatic. Sometimes his religion took strange forms—hypochondric—fancies
that an evil spirit had taken possession
of him. But he never relaxed in his
studies or his Christian duties. I knew
him iu Mexico. He was always a brave him in Mexico. He was always a brave and trustworthy officer—none more so in the army. I never knew him or encountered him in the rebellion. I question whether his campaigns in Virginia justify his reputation as a great commander. He was killed too soon, and before his rank allowed him a great command. It would have been a test of generalshin if Jackson had met Sheridan in the valley instead of some of the men he did meet. instead of some of the men he did meet. From all I know of Jackson and all I see of his campaigns I have little doubt of the result. If Jackson had attempted on Sheridan the tactics he attempt successfully upon others he would not only have been beaten but destroyed. Sudden, daring raids, under a fine general like Jackson, might do against raw troops and inexperienced commanders, such as we had in the beginning of the war, but not against drilled troops and a commander like Sheridan. The tactics for which Jackson is famous, and which achieved such remarkable results, belonged entirely to the beginning of the war, and to the peculiar conditions under which the earlier battles were fought. They would have insured destruction to any commander who tried them upon Sherman, Thomas, Sheridan, Meade, Sherman, Inomas, Sherman, Aleade, or, in fact, any of our great generals. Consequently Jackson's fame as a general depends upon achievements gained before his generalship was tested—before he had a chance of matching himself with a really great commander. with a really great commander. No doubt so able and patient a man as Jack-son, who worked so hard at anything he attempted, would have adapted himself attempted, would have adapted himself to new conditions and risen with them. He died before his opportunity. I always respected Jackson personally, and esteemed his sincere and manly character. He impressed me always as a man of the Cromwell stamp—a Puritan—much more of the New Englander than the Virginian. If any man believed in the rebellion, he did. And his nature was such that whatever he believed in become a deep religious duty—a duty

fighting against his country, if ever a man did so conscientiously he was the man." LEE AS A COMMANDER. This led to a remark as to the great and universal fame of Lee, especially in Europe—a reputation which seemed to stone, bronze, iron and finally of steel

was a good man, a fair commander, who had everything in his favor. He was a man who needed sunshine. He was sapported by the unanimous voice of the ported by the unanimous voice of the South; he was supported by a large party in the North; he had the support and sympathy of the outside world. All this is of an immense advantage to a general. Lee had this in a remarkable degree. Everything he did was right. He was treated like a demi-god. Our generals had a hostile press, lukewarm friends and a public opinion outside. The cry was in the air that the North only won by brute force; that the gen-eralship and valor were with the South. This has gone into history, with so many other illusions that are historical. Lee was of a slow, conservative, cautious nature, without imagination or humor, always the same, with grave diguity. I never could see in his achievements what justifies his reputation. The illusion that nothing but heavy odds beat him will not stand the ultimate light of history. I know it is not true. The and North were more nearly matched than you would suppose. The whole population were in the war. The four million of negroes were the same as soldiers, because they did the work in the fields which white men would have to do. I believe the South had as many men under arms as the North. What defeated the Southern arms was Northern courage and skill, and this, too, with detraction all around. You cannot imagine how disheartening it was at the time, not only to officers but men." ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSTON AND JOSEPH

E. JOHNSTON An allusion was made by your correspondent to Albert Sidney Johnston, and the General said: "I knew Albert Sidney Johnston before the war. When he was sent to Utah I had a high opinion of his talents. When the war broke out the latter, a large collection contains he was regarded as the coming man of the Confederacy. I shared that opinion, because I knew and esteemed him, and because I feit as we all did in the old cal in form with some of the patent pins army, where there was a public opinion among the officers as to who would come out ahead. In many cases, in most cases, and contains the remarkable golden our public opinion was in error. Bragg had a great reputation in the South. Bragg was the most contentious of men, and there was a story in Mexico that he put every one in arrest under him and then put himself in arrest. Albert Sid-ney Johnston might have risen in fame, and we all had confidence in his doing so, but he died too soon, as Stonewall Jackson died, too soon for us to say what he would have done under the later and altered conditions of the war. The Southern army had many good generals. Lee, of course, was a good soldier, and so was Longstreet, but I do not know that there was any better than Joe Johnston. I have had nearly all of the Southern cutting instruments, jewelry and a few with President Davis. I was sorry. I saw that the Confederacy had gone beyond the reach of President Davis, and that there was nothing that could be done except what Lee could do to benefit the Southern people. I was anxious to was asking Pemberton to su render boots and shoes attract considerable at-Generals in high command in front of

the siege. I was very sorry. If I had known Johnston was coming, I would have told Pemberton to wait in Vicksburg until I wanted him, awaited Johnston's advance, and given him battle. He could never have beaten that Vicksburg army, and thus I would have deburg army, and thus I would have destroyed two armies, perhaps. Pemberton's was already gone, and I was quite sure of Johnston's. I was sorry I did not know Johnston was coming until it was too late. Take it all in all, the South, in my opinion, had no better soldier than Joe Johnston—none, at least, that gave me more trouble. NO COUNCILS OF WAR.

Some remark was made about councils held a council of war in my life. I never heard of Sherman or Sheridan doing so. Of course I heard all that every one had to say, and in headquarters there is an interesting and constant stream of talk. But I always made up my mind to act, and the first that even my staff knew of any movement was when I wrote it out in rough and gave it to be copied

GRANT THINKS POORLY OF PILLOW,

FLOYD, &C. People think that Donelson was captured by pouring men into it ten to one, or some such odds. The truth is our army—a new army—invested a fortified place and compelled a surrender of a force much larger than our own. large number of the rebels escaped under Floyd and Pillow, but as it was I took more prisoners than I had under my command for the first two days of my investment. After the investment we were e-inforced, so that at the surrender there were 26,000 Union troops, about 4,000 of which were sent back to guard the road to where the steamers lay with our supplies. There were 22,000 effective men in Donelson at the beginning of the siege. Of course there was a risk in attacking Donelson as I did, but," said the General, smiling, "I knew the men who commanded it. I knew some of them in Mexico. Knowledge of that kind goes far toward determining a movement like this."

THE ATTACK ON FORT DONELSON. "Suppose Longstreet or Jackson had been in command?" said your correspondent.
"If Longstreet or Jackson," said the

General, "or even if Buckner had been in command, I would have made a different campaign. In the beginning we all did things more rashly than later, just as Jackson did in his earlier campaigns. The Mexican war made the offi-cers of the old regular armies more or ess acquainted, and when we knew the name of the general opposing we knew enough about him to make our plans acenough about thin to make our plans ac-cordingly. What determined my attack on Donelson," said the General, "was as much the knowledge I had gained of its commanders in Mexico as anything else. But as the war progressed and each side kept improving its army these experi-ments were not possible. Then it became hard, earnest war, and neither side could depend upon any chance with the other. Neither side dared to make a mistake. It was steady, hard pounding, and the result could only be ruin to the defeated party. That was a peculiarity in our war that we were not fighting for a peace, but to destroy our adversary. That made it so hard for both sides, and especially for the South."

OUR PARIS LETTER.

Procadero Palace-From the Time of Adam to Edison-Relics and Curiosities of all Aces and from all Countries-Anieri-

PARIS, July 20, 1878. The right wing of the Trocadero Palace, the annex to the main building, is devoted to antiquities, which have been was such that whatever he believed in became a deep, religious duty—a duty he would discharge at any cost. It is a mistake to suppose that I ever had any feeling for Stonewall Jackson but respect. Personally, we were always good friends; his character had rare points of merit, and although he made the mistake of fighting against his country. If ever a tries from the earliest periods, and becomes to a great degree an exposition of mental development of the human race. It is impossible to pass successively from grow every day.

"I never ranked Lee as high as some others of the army," said the General, "that is to say, I never had as much anxiety when he was in my front as when Joe Johnston was in front. Lee every one can read, of whatever nation every one can read, of whatever nation or language. It attracts the peasant and the scholar, and teaches history and philosophy by the contrast of the productions of human labor of all periods and

The French exhibit is the most complete as a whole, and is divided by partitions into a series of halls or apartments, so as to more distinctly mark the different periods. The pre-historic period is brought boldly forward by the extensive collections which have been made in various parts of Europe during the past ten years-such as implements of stone from the bone caverns, peat bogs, and from the lake dwellings of Switzerland. The cases are filled with enormous spearheads of flints, hatchets and other rudelymade implements formed by chipping and without polish. These occur in association with the bones and teeth of the DOORS, SASH, BLINDS, extinct cave-bear, the elephant and the mastadon, and specimens of these are displayed in the same cases. These rudely-made implements are supposed to belong to the first or earliest stone period. A second or later period of the stone age is indicated by implements of a superior finish-such as were ground down to smooth surfaces, and in some instances polished. The next hall contains instruments of the bronze period, extending to the Gallo-Roman. The objects consist chiefly of cutting instruments, agricultural implements, lamps and objects of ornament, such as bracelets of bronze and of gold, rings, and pins. Of and contains the remarkable golden necklaces from the museum of Toulouse. The representation of the work of the middle ages is characterized by a variety of church ornaments and relics, such as oak chests, seals, caskets, croziers, bronzes set with masses of rock-crystal, like those of China and Japan; ivory carvings, illuminated missals of vellum, swords and chain armor. The fifth hall contains objects of the sixteenth century,

or Renaissance period. Here are found

curiously fashioned iron locks and keys,

tention. Here also are seen old furniture, mirrors, inlaid cabinets, black letter books and specimens of book-binding. The collections of this period are continued in the halls beyond, and contains richly wrought table-services of silver, tapestries, snuff-boxes, thread-lace

made in the mechanical arts of the present century, and the various applications of war, and how far their deliberations of science to the arts are not histroni-affected an army's movements. "I never cally shown. The collection is also decally shown The collection is also de ficient in representations of the aucient arts and civilization of China, Japan Egypt, Mexico, Central America and

Somebody has said that Americans make the best Frenchmen of all the foreigners who flock here from all parts of the globe; and from what I have seen of our beloved countrymen abroad, I am inclined to believe that such is really the fact. The English are always English and promenade in London styles on the avenues; affect nothing but dog-carts and drags, and when they condescend to learn French, never speak it without the peculiar nasal cockney twang of London. The Russians, of whom there are always a large colony here, are intensely Russian in everything, and spend more money on diamonds, champagne and questionable women than all the other foreigners put together. The Germans, of whom we have also a great many here, are as a rule of an economical turn of mind; patronize cheap restaurants and third-class hotels, and assimilate with nothing as readily as beer. They are the least popular of all the foreigners here, for Paris has not yet forgotten 1871 But an American has not been a week in Paris before he waxes his moustache, buys a plug hat of the latest Parisian styles, sports lavender kids and a whalebone cane with an ivory leg for a han dle, wear narrow trowsers, sack-coat and patent leather boots, and says "pardon

nonsicur" every five minutes.

Overtasking the Energies. It is not advisable for any of us to overtask our nergies, corporal or mental, but in the eager purtransgress this salutary rule. It must be a mat-ter of great importance to all who do so to know how they can regain the vigor so recklessly expend-ed. The remedy is neither costly or difficult to obtain. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is procurable ontain. Hostetter's Stoman bitters is procurated in every city, town and settlement in America, and it compensates for a drain of bodily or mental energy more effectually than any invigorant ever prescribed or advertised. Laboring men, athletes, students, journalists, lawyers, clergymen, physicians, all bear testimony to its wonderously movating powers. It increases the capabilities or underging fatigue, and counteracts' the inurious effects upon the system of exposure, red-ntary habits, unhealthy or woarying avocations, or an insalubrious climate, and is a prime altera-tive, diuretic and blood depurent.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA. By W. W. Humphreys, Judge of Probate. WHEREAS, Mrs. Frances S. Riley Ras WHEREAS, Mrs. Frances S. Riley has applied to me to grant her Letters of Administration, on the Personal Estate and effects of Rev. Nathaniel Gaines, deceased.

These are therefore to cite and admonish all and singular the kindred and creditors of the said Nathaniel Gaines, deceased, that they be and appear before me in the Court of Probate, to be held at Anderson C. H. so arranged as to give a connected view of the progressive development of the arts, and form a fitting introduction to

WHEREAS, L. M. Hall has applied to me to grant him letters of administration on the Personal Estate and effects of Lemuel Hall, deceased.

These are therefore to cite and admon-These are therefore to cite and admon-ish all kindred and creditors of the said Lemuel Hall, deceased, to be and appear before me in Court of Probate, to be held at Anderson Court House, on Tuesday, 27th day August, 1878, after pub-lication hereof, to shew cause, if any they have, why the said administration should not be granted. Given under my hard not be granted. Given under my hand this 5th day of August, 1878. W. W. HUMPHREYS, J. P. Aug 8, 1878 4 2*

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9 President. July 4, 1878

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA COUNTY OF ANDERSON. By W. W. Humphreys, Esq., Probate Judge.

To Clarissa Gaines, William A. Gaines, Marshall B. Gaines, Edmund P. Gaines, Lawson P. Gaines, Carrie A. Gaines, Maxwell C. Gaines, Jane Ramsey, David M. Ramsey, Lou Ramsey, Laura Ram-sey and Mattie Ramsey—Greeting:

sey and Mattie Ramsey—Greeting:

Volume hereby required to appear at the Court of Probate, to be holden at Anderson Court House, for Anderson Country, on the second Monday of September, A. D. 1878, to show cause, if any you can, why the Real Estate of Nathaniel Gaines, deceased, situate in said Country, on Broadmouth Creek, and other tracts of land described in the petition, and containing Six Hundred and Seventy Acres, should not be partitioned as set forth in the petition, allotting to Frances S. Riley, William A. Gaines, Tilman R. Gaines, Lawson P. Gaines, Marshal B. Gaines and Edmund P. Gaines each the one-twelfth; to Carrie A. Gaines and Maxwell C. Gaines each the one-twenty-fourth; and to Jane Ramsey, David M. Ramsey, Lou Ramsey, Laura Ramsey and Mattie Ramsey each the one-sixtieth.

Given under my hand and seal, this twenty-third day of July, in the year of eur Lord one thousand eight hundred [L. s.] and seventy-eight, and in the one hundred and third year of American

deceased, as set forth in the foregoing sum-mons. MURRAY & MURRAY.

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MURRAY & MURRAY,
Att'ys. Pro. Pet.

W. W. HUMPHREYS,
Judge of Probate.

To the Defendants Carrie A. Gaines and
Maxwell C. Georges.

TAKE NOTICE. That the petition in
this action, together with the summons, of
which the foregoing is a copy, was filed in
the effice of the Probate Court at Anderson
Court House, in the County of Anderson,
in said State of South Carolina, on the
twenty-third day of July, A. D. 1878, and
that the object of said petition is to partition the Real Estate of Nathaniel Gaines,
deceased, as set forth in the foregoing sumdeceased, as set forth in the foregoing sum-

LOOK at some of the figures at which you can buy Furniture at in Anderson :-

Good Hard Wood Cottage Bedsteads at \$3.00; without Slats and Castors, \$2.50.
Towel End and Drawer Washstands, \$1.35. Large Wardrobes, \$11.00.
Large Tin Safes, with two doors and drawer, \$5.00.
Good, strong Rocking Chairs, \$1.40. Cane Bottom Chairs, per set, \$5.00.
Painted Chamber Sets, consisting of Dress Bureau, Bedstead, Washstand and Table, \$15.00; with four Chairs and Rocking Chair, complete, \$21.00.
Walnut Chamber Suits, consisting of high head-board French Bedstead, Bureau, with Arch Standard and Glass, Washstand and Table, \$23.75; with four fine Walnut Chairs and Oval Back Rocking Chair, \$32.75.

And everything else in proportion.

I have on hand a very large Stock, from a fifteen dollar Suit up to a two hundred dollar Suit. I claim to sell cheaper than Greenville, and will duplicate any bill that can G. F. TOLLY, Depot Street.

Price of Carolina Fertilizer and Palmetto Acid Phosphate Reduced for 1878.

CAROLINA FERTILIZER-A Ton for 475 pounds of Middling Cotton. PALMETTO ACID PHOSPHATE-A Ton for 350 pounds

Middling Cotton. All expenses paid by us, and the Cotton to be delivered by the first of November next. Ye are still the Agents also for the Celebrated Wando Fortilizer.

We have a large Stock of GOODS, GROCERIES, &c., on hand, to sell Cheap for the Money, or on a credit to those who are good, and pay their debts promptly. Come on, pay us up, and buy Supplies and Fertilizers from us. We will BLECKLEY, BROWN & CO.

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Steam Engines, Boilers, Cotton Presses, Grist Mills, Of all kinds to order. IRON and BRASS CASTINGS on short notice and most reasons REDUCED PRICES.

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Anti-friction Plates and Balls for Cotton Press, \$10 and \$12 per set.

Would respectfully call attention to ten new patterns of Patent Iron Railings; can be run any length without posts. Also ten new patterns of Bannisters, got up expressly by J. Alexander for the Fair. I have a great many different patterns at my shop of old style; will be pleased to show any one around who may call.

Terms Cash on delivery at Railroad Depot in Columbia. Works foot of Lady Street, opposite Greenville Railroad Freight Depot. SULLIVAN & CO., Agents, Anderson, S. C.

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A LARGE lot of good Lumber is kept A Large lot of good Lumber is kept Constantly on hand at my Lumber Yard at the Blue Ridge Depot in Anderson, and orders for large or small lots of any kind desired will be promptly filled at low prices. Mr. Rudelph Kaufman is my agent for the sale of Lumber at Anders will furnish any information desired to persons wishing to make an order. JOHN KAUFMAN.

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(Sunday morning excepted.)

FOR CHARLESTON.

and Atlanta trains,
S. S. SOLOMONS, Superintendent.
S. B. PICKENS, General Ticket Agent. Greenville and Columbia Railroad

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE. Passenger Trains run daily, Sunday excepted connecting with Fast Day Trains on South Caro-Vednesday, November 14, 1877, the fellowing will be the schedule: Leave Columbia at ... Leave Alston.....

..... 2 24 p m

Leave Newberry

Leave Hodges

Arrive at Greenville 8 85 p ta Leave Greenville at... 7 30 a m . 2 10 a m Leave Hodges10 47 a m ... 1 42 p m Leave Alston ANDERSON BRANCH-UP. 7 05 p m . 9 20 p m ...10 00 р т

Leave Belton...... Leave Pendleton. Leave Perryville Leave Perryville Leave Pendicton Leave Anderson THOMAS DODAMEAD, Gen. Sup't

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