From the Jackson (Miss.) Clarion.

We are gratified to have the opportunity to publish the following letter, writ-ten by Hon. Jefferson Davis in reply to inquiries designed to elicit his opinion upon a subject of vital importance: BEAUVOIR POST OFFICE,

HARRISON Co., MISS., DEC. 14, 1878. My Dear Sir: I this day received yours of the 12th inst., asking for my opinion as to the right of the Legislature of a State to instruct her Senators

in Congress.

Personally a disinterested observer, I stand upon the political river, earnestly watching whatever it may bear, but without any purpose ever again to launch my bark upon it. My opinions, howev-er, apon any subject which interest Mississippi, are, as they always will be, at the service of my friends who may de-sire to have them.

The government of the United States is sentially representative, the necessary of the people, and the individuality of the representative to his constituency would representative to his constituency would be to attack the foundation of our politeal system. The two houses of Congress represent, the one the people the other the States themselves. If the people of a Congressional district were to assemble in mass, and instruct their representa-tives upon any particular question, who will gainsay their right to do so, or his duty to obey?

In the compact of the Union it was provided that the representatives of the States, their Senators, should be chosen by their respective Legislatures. Those Legislatures do, in that connection, express the voice of the State, and the Senator who accepts his election by the Legislature, as such expression of the State would seem to be estopped from contending at any future time that the gislature was not the proper channel cough which the State should speak to It has been the practice of the Democ-

racy either to obey instructions or to resign the office held from the people so that their constituents might, if they so desired, select some one else who would more truly represent them. Nor has this been entirely confined to the Democracy. The statesman who has been called the expounder of the constitution, when the wild waves of abolitionism were beating against the bulwarks of the constitution, and threatening its subversion, in view of the prospects of receiving instructions which he could not conscientiously obey, said he hoped the event might not arise, and clearly indi-cated, though he did not express it, that in such a contingency he would vacate a seat he could not consistently retain. In the democracy of Greece the peo-ple assembled in mass to discuss and to legislate. In the republic of Rome the government was one of orders, the patricians and the people having conflicting powers. In neither of these could repations such as ours have been the

charter of human liberty and the su-premacy of law might be written.

The people of each independent State, possessing sovereign power, organized each for itself a government of their own, and by the compact of union, delegated to the general government such powers and fucntions as they were willing to confide to it.

we had no compromises to make with abuses and with privileged classes, but

were offered a clear sheet, on which the

In the State governments as well as in that of the United States, power was attended by a correlative responsibility of those who from either received authority and trust. It was a wise organism when it was adopted; more wise, per-haps, than the builders knew; for our cience has taught us that corruption, which works in darkness and unseen, adermine the fabric which could It is believed that resist direct and external blows. We have been, by the Divine Maker, taught the danger of being led into temptation. In the growth of wealth and luxury, we have seen arise, as the consequence, increased extravagance, waiting on the necessities of which was an army of lobbyists, the agents of powerful corporations, special interests, and of the moneyed power. Against the influence of these it were safer to trust the body of the people who were beyond the reach of temptation, than the few who are immediately exposed to it.

In opposition to the right of the con-stituency to instruct, I know of no argu-ment which deserves notice, unless it be that which denies to the people the re-quisite amount of intelligence. If that be true, the corner-stone of our temple is crushed, and it were vain to attempt to prop the superstructure. But is it true? I hope not, I think not and repel the assumption of any man that he has more wisdom than the aggregate of his neighbors.
So, sir, I end as I began with the ex-

pression of the belief that the coexistence of liberty and power require the direct responsibility of the representative to his constituency. This is the characteristic and especial merit of our political system, State and Federal.

In conclusion, let me express the conviction that unless this be maintained, and the virtue and intelligence of the people keep pace with the demand for both in the exercise of the high power exercise of the high power they possess, we must look forward to corruption among officials, and anarchy, to be followed by despostism. Very

truly, your friend, JEFFERSON DAVIS.

- Washington special to the New York Herald: "There are some circumstances connected with the recent change of the death penalty to imprisonment for life in the case of Blasius Pistorius by Governor Hartranft, of Pennsylvania, which show how carefully the German government looks after the rights of its people even when, as in this case, they are of a religious faith to which the German rulers are hostile: Pistorious was a German Catholic priest up to 1875. He had been for some time chaplain at Tholey, in the dioceso of Trier. In that year he was, on his own application, as documents show, allowed to resign his place to come to the United States, where he went to live with his brother, a farmer near Norristown, Pa. It was here that taking part in some disputes between his brother—a quarrelsome man—and the neighbors, Blasius fired the shot which killed a man. He was arrested, and fearing that he would not get a fair trial by reason of his poverty and the prejudice against him, he wrote to Mr. Von Schlazer, the Ger-man Minister here, asking assistance. On the Minister's information the German government at once authorized him to employ counsel at its cost, and this was accordingly done, Mr. Stephen Remak, of Philadelphia, being retained by Mr. Von Shelazer. Pistorius was condemned to death on his first trial, got a new trial on the ground of insanity, was again condemned, but his case was brought be-fore the Court of Pardons by his counsel and on evidence that he was of unsound mind, the Court changed the sentence to imprisonment for life. It is remarkable that, while waging a political war against the Catholic Church at home, the German government has so energetically and unanimously approved. Marshal Machanistently and at considerable expense lefended the life of this poor Catholie sign his letter of resignation, but they personal set.

President of the Republic, which was unanimously approved. Marshal Machanisters to countersign his letter of resignation, but they legislature of that State to equip a force of militia for defense against hostile Inpursonal act.

Lucius Q. C. Lamar.

A born leader of men is he whose name heads this article. A statesman in the strictest sense of that much-abused word, he has by his broad and liberal views of national policy been a tower of strength to his people during the dang-erous and eventful years which have marked the greatest political and social upheaval through which any nation has ever passed, and the biography of Sen-ator Lamar will in the years to come be the history of the character and intelligence of the South in its struggle with a bold and unscrupulous political party, which has had for its watchword va victis. In 1857 Senator Lamar made his first appearance in the national halls of legislaion as a representative to the Thirtyfifth Congress, and was re-elected to the Thirty-sixth Congress—taking from the start a prominent position in the deliberations of that body. In full sympathy with his people, and educated in the strictest school of States' rights, he with draw in 1860 to also a safe in the second drew in 1860 to take a seat in the seces-sion convention of his State, and throughout the struggle which ensued he bore a conspicuous part in the field of action and forum of debate. Trained to the law, he was in 1867 made Professor of Law in the University of Mississippi, having previously filled the chair of Political Economy in that institution. But his responsible and hazardous duties were yet to come. In 1872 the people whom he had served so well again called him to a seat in the councils of the nation, as a member of the Forty-third Congress, and re-elected him in 1874 to the Fourty-fourth Congress. It was a delicate and responsible task to which he was assigned in stepping again into the political areas to still the troubled elements and to respons ments, and to restore to the people of the whole country that spirit of amity and concord so essential to their future

happiness and prosperity. Suffering no taunt or jeer to force from his lips an incautions or hasty word to feed the dying embers of sectional hate, he maintained at all times a calm and dignified demeanor, meeting the attacks of the opposition in a broad lofty spirit of true statesmanship, which commanded their respect, and gave assurance to his friends that he was the man for the occasion. The people of Mississippi, never slow to recog-nize and reward ability in public men, elected him in 1876 to the Senate of the United States, of which body he has been one of the most conspicuous and admittedly able members; and now that the minority of which he has ofttimes been the "forlorn hope" in many a hotly-contested fight, is about to spring into the majority, he will doubtless be found among the foremost of that majority in advocacy of such measures as will best tend to promote the true interests of the people of the entire country. Firm in his convictions of right and of duty, he will yield to no pressure that may be ex-ercised to 'drive him from a position which he has once taken. This was very forcibly demonstrated in his action on the silver bill at the last session of Congress. The Legislature of Mississippi instructed him to give his support to that measure; and with the people of the entire State it was very popular, but Sen-ator Lamar believed it to be his duty to oppose the bill, after a long struggle be-tween respect and affection for his peo-ple and a settled sense of duty, he made a ndation of government. Therefore had to be a law unto ourselves. powerful argument in opposition to re-monetization, and voted accordingly.— Whereas all other modern republics were based upon pre-existing feudal system;

THE FRENCH CRISIS.

This is true courage, and the man who,

in the face of such opposition dares do what he honestly believes to be right,

may safely be trusted as a national legis-

MacMahon Resigns and M. Grevey is Elected President.

PARIS, January 29. After the conference between MacMahon and Dufaure to-day, a cabinet council was held at noon, and another this afternoon, when the President of the Senate and the President of the Chamber of Deputies were present. Rumors of the imminent resignation of the marshal and the assembling of the chambers that which is incurred for like carriage in congress obtained general credence. over the longer distance, a proper proelect M. Grevey or M. Dufaure President of the Republic.

LONDON, January 29. A dispatch to the Standard, dated at Paris at midnight, says that MacMahon has informed Dufaure that he will company to the transportation of freight shall include all terminal charges, and the road of a corporation shall include all has informed Dufaure that he will com-municate his decision to him at Versailles at one o'clock Thursday evening. It is understood there will be a message tract or lease. But nothing in this secto both houses. A few persons fear that the President may avail himself of his constitutional right to form an extra poration to regulate their charges for parliamentary ministry and prorogue the chambers for two months, but this is very

Everything indicates that MacMahon will resign. It may be considered that chartered company doing business as comprobable course of events is as follows: To-day the government will formally anounce the situation of the chambers, and report the President's refusal to sign the decrees respecting the great military for any other service, a greater sum than commands. The senate and chamber of deputies will pass votes of confidence in or receive from any other person, comthe ministry, who will thus be obliged to press their demands on MacMahon for the changes in the staff of Generals. A the ministry, who will thus be obliged to the changes in the staff of Generals. A joint congress of the senate and chamber of deputies will afterwards be summoned to nominate a new President. It is possible that congress will not meet till Fricorporations alike, at the same rate per day. In the interval between MacMahon's resignation and the election of a like conditions and under similar circumnew President the council of ministers will be invested with executive power in accordance with the constitution. Much section shall be deemed unjust and unexcitement prevails in Paris, but there has been no disturbance. Some politicians think MacMahon's resignation would be an excellent thing because the President should not be allowed to perexpiration of his legal term. Speculasible the explanation to the chambers tomorrow will take the form of a Presiden-tial message. M. Grevy's chances for the Presidency have improved, Dufaure

states that the police and military authorities have taken some formal pre-The Republique Française, Gambetta's organ, says: "Those who use the threat of President MacMahon's resignation as a scarecrow are mistaken. France does not desire, but does fear, a change in the head of the government. What France will not have is unconstitutional resistance to the will of the nation."

having declined to become a candidate.

A dispatch to the Times, from Paris,

PARIS, January 30. Marshal MacMahon has resigned the Presidency of the Republic. A congress has been convoked for 6 o'clock this evening. The election of M. Grevy to the Presidency appears to be certain, all the groups of the Left being in accord on

ures which he regards contrary to good army organization, he withdraws from power. At a meeting of the bureaux of the Left, Gambetta proposed Grovy for President of the Republic, which was even nominally in any kind of active

PARIS, Jan. 80-4 p. m. great. The excitement does not com-Thiers resigned. There is no disturb-

ance anywhere. the Bonapartists, will support M. Grevy, whose election will be nearly unanimous. The Legitimists will probably abstain. M. Martel, President of the Senate, will ulate M. Grevy. It is understood the ministry will move that the Chambers, after the election, adjourn for a week, to allow time to settle pending questions. It is the general opinion of the Deputies of the Left that the present Cabinet vate life.

4.30 p. m .- On the assembly of the Chamber of Deputies, Grevy read a letter from MacMahon announcing his resignation, amidst profound silence. He d the articles of the constitution applicable to the situation, and announced that the two Chambers would meet in congress at 4.30 p. m. The sitting was then suspended.

LAWS OF THE STATE.

Acts Passed at the Recent Session of th Legislature.

AN ACT to require all Clerks of Courts, Sheriffs and Trial Justices to make monthly reports of all Licenses, Fines and Penalties collected by them to the Auditor and Treasurer of their several

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the

SECTION 1. That all clerks of courts, sheriffs and trial justices be, and they are hereby, required, on the first Wednesday in every month or within ten days thereafter, to make, in writing, to the respec-tive auditors and treasurers of their several counties, a full and accurate statement of all moneys collected by them on account of licenses, fines, penalues or forfeitures during the past month; and, in default thereof, upon conviction thereof, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars or imprisonate in the common jail not exceeding of the street car conductors.—Boston Hermant in the common jail not exceeding account of licenses, fines, penalties or two months, or both, at the discretion of the Court.

SEC. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby re-Approved December 28, 1878.

An Acr to prevent Unjust Discrimination by Common Carriers.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the

same: SECTION 1. That railroad corporations, and all other chartered companies acting as common carriers within the limits of this State, shall charge for the handling and storage of goods, wares and other property, and for the carriage of freight and passengers, such rates only as are reasonable.

SEC. 2. That no charge for the carriage of goods, merchandise or property, to or from any place or station, shall be deemed reasonable within the meaning of this act which is in excess of the usual and established charge made by the same corporation or combination of corporations for the carriage of the like kind, class and quantity of freight for any greater distance over their line or lines in the same direction : Provided, That if such corporation or combination of corporations can show a greater necessary expense to itself, or to themselves, for the carriage of goods, merchandise or property over the shorter distance than that which is incurred for like carriage portion of such excess of necessar pense shall be deemed a reasonable additional charge. In the construction of this section the sum charged or received the road in use by such corporation, whether owned or operated under a conshorter distances by their proportion of through freight beyond their line or

lines. Sec. 3. No railroad corporation or other State shall charge, demand or receive from any person, company or corporation for the bauling, storage, loading or un-loading or transportation of freight, or rates, rebates, drawbacks and contracts for special rates shall be opened to and ton per mile and by the car load, upon stances; and any discrimination which

reasonable.
SEC. 4. That any railroad corporation or other chartered company acting as common carriers within the limits of this State, which shall for itself, or for itself petuate an ambiguous situation, and a crisis anyhow was invitable. Others prefer to see MacMahon remain till the any sum which is unreasonable within any sum which is unreasonable within the meaning of this act, shall forfeit and tion is rife respecting his successor. Du-faure is too old; Duke d'Aumule and General Chausey have lost chances they formerly possessed. The only candidates mentioned are Admiral Pothan and M. That the action be commenced within the proper courts of this State: Provided, That the action be commenced within the accrual of the right of one year from the accrual of the right of schools.

Approved December 24, 1878.

- John Norris, who died at Petersburg, Va., a few days ago, is said to have been the last surviver of the famous naval engagement fought by Commodore naval engagement fought by Commodore
Perry on Lake Erie, nearly 66 years
since. He was a volunteer in the cavalry commanded by Col. Richard M.
Johnson—the man who did not kill
Tecumseh—and was with the force of
Gen. Harrison at Camp Seneca, on the
Sandusky River, when Perry asked for
volunteers for his ships. Norris, who
was the first of 20 to answer the call was the first of 20 to answer the call served on board the Caledonia, which captured the British brig Hunter, after a fierce contest. Several years ago an ef-fort to gather all the survivors of Perry's victory at Put-in-Bay resulted in the discovery of only four. Soon after three of them died, and the death of Norris removes the last survivor.

the groups of the Left being in accord on this point.

VERSAILLES, Jan. 30—i p. m.

MacMahon's letter of resignation says that being in disagreement with the ministry, being hopeless of forming another Cabinet, and unwilling to assent to measures which he regards contrary to good uses which he regards contrary to good.

moves the last survivor.

— Miss Lee, daughter of the late Gen. Robert E. Lee, is said to be an energetic traveller. She was not long ago entertailed by Lord and Lady Napier, at Gibraltar, and a few weeks before was within the Russian lines in Turkey.

— It is estimated that of the 60,000

KILLED BY A METEOR.—On Thursday The present ministers will resign and night last, Leonidas Grover, who resides new Parliamentary Cabinet will be in the vicinity of Newtown County, constituted. It is reported that Gambetta will take the premiership and the foreign portfolio. The concourse of the general public at Versailles is not very living on his farm with a married daughter and her husband. On the evening pare with that of May 24, 1873, when refered to the married couple had been absent on a visit to some neighbor and VERSAILLES, Jan. 30—4. p. m.

Some groups of the Right, including the Bonapartists, will support M. Grevy, whose election will be read to the support of the went to bed themselves. Next morning the daughter arose, and having prepared breakfast went to the adjoining room preside over the congress. MM. Gam-betta and Marcere have been to congrat-find him lying upon his shattered bed,

a mutilated corpse.

Her screams brought the husband quickly to the bedroom, and an inspection disclosed a ragged opening in the roof, directly over the breast of the unfortunate man which was torn through as if should remain in office. Gambetta expressed this opinion very decidedly today, but it is reported Dufaure announced his intention of retiring to priby the deadly missile. Subsequent other holes showed the direction taken by the deadly missile. Subsequent search revealed the fact that the awful calamity was caused by the fall of a metheric stone and the stone itself, pyramidal in shape and weighing twenty pounds and a few ounces, avoirdupois, and stained with blood, was unearthed from a depth of nearly five feet, thus showing the fearful impetus with which it struck the dwelling. The position of the corpse, with other surroundings, when found, showed that the victim was asleep when stricken and that death to him was

A NEW POSTAGE STAMP.-The Post Office Department has ordered a new postage stamp to be used on letters not prepaid. Heretofore a letter being posted and wanting a stamp has been held in the office at which it was mailed. The postmaster at this office then writes to the individual addressed, saying than such a letter has been held in that office for him, the postage not having been prepaid. The new stamp which has just been ordered under the new regulation is put on the letters not prepaid and sent the postmaster at the office of its destination, who is charged with the amount due, and to collect the same from the person addressed on delivering the letter. A new stamp has also been ordered to be put on the letter after it passes into the hands of the carrier, who then becomes responsible for the collection of the postage. This new stamp is intended as a check upon the carrier,

 A Pennsylvania man suggests a novel plan to close bar-rooms. His idea is for every man that drinks whisky to make his wife the bar-keeper; tolendher two dollars to buy a gallon of whisky, and retail it out to himself at the price he is accustomed to pay elsewhere. Every gallon of whisky a man buys at a saloon he pays two dollars for the whis-ky and four dollars and a half to the man who hauds it over the counter to him. By making his wife the bar-keeper this four dollars and a half can be kept in the family.

— A mammoth cave has been discov

ered in California. Through a system of experimental surveys its extent is found to exceed four miles, and adorned with decorations of dazzling beauty unsurpassed in character on the pacific slope. It is said to be a sheet of snow lying loosely in large flakes on a pane of glass.

— The New York Sun says: Many of

the samples of coffee from New York and Brooklyn groceries, sent recently for analysis, are found to contain chickory, pure and simple, or chickory and cereals.
The most disquicting discoyery thus far made, is that blue clay can be so ground, moulded and roasted as to present a perfect semblance of the coffee bean. Fancy beginning the day by swallowing a decoction of blue clay,
— A gobbler belonging to a farmer of Glenburn, Me., ate so freely of rice, in which whisky had been accidently spill-

ed one day; that he laid down as if dead! The farmer plucked his feathers and threw his body away, but the bird being drunk instead of dead, revived and stood shivering upon the perch when the far-mer went to feed his fowls the next day. - Just think of it. New Yorkers are now indulging in strawberries, cucum-bers and tomatoes. They are from the hot houses though, and are sold at fabulous prices. They are earlier this year

- In the Little Rock Senate, a motion to remove the portraits of Grant and Lincoln, and substitute those of Lee and Jackson, was defeated by a vote of 18 to

- Harriet Beecher Stowe believes in spiritual manifestations. She claims that she has received messages from Charoltte Bronte, the Duches of Sutherland and others.

— The Burlington and Missouri River

Railroad paid off its employes in gold, taking the gold, instead of currency, from the First National Bank of Omaha as a favor to the bank. -Baltimore has built a city hall for less

than the estimate, and has a fire department that cost last year \$10,000 less than the appropriation. This thing must be stopped.—Boston Post.

— Ashburton Webster, grandson and

consumption. - Two men still keep a steady guard, day and night, over the grave of Brig-ham Young, in a small building erected

near it.

— It is stated that the French export annually 1,000,000 of eggs, valued at \$12,500,000, besides supplying their home

-Dr. Linderman, Director of the Mint, puts the gold product of Georgia in 1878 at \$100,000. - The three degrees in medical treat-

ment-positive, ill; comparative, pill; superlative, bill. - Rev. Mr. Spurgeon will not marry a person of his congregation to one who is not a professor of religion. France spends fifteen and a half times as much on her army as on her

- Alabama clears \$3,000 a year working out her convicts. Where does the weather goe when

it clears off. - A man takes no interest in bad in-BUY IT IN CANS .- Dr. Price's Cream

SMOKE

TOBACCO A PPLICATION FOR HOMESTEAD.

A Notice is hereby given that Mrs. Oma Stewart has made application to me for a Homestead in the real and personal property of her late husband, James Stewart, deceased, and that said application will be heard by me at eleven o'clock a. m., on Tuesday, 11th day of February next.

W. W. HUMPHREYS, Jan 9, 1879 Judge of Probate, 26 5

A DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. A All persons having demands against the Estate of Jacob Mouchet, dec'd, are notified to present them to the undersigned within the time prescribed by law, and all indebed to make payment at once.

Jan 16, 1879

27

3

45 Years Before the Public. THE CENUINE DR. C. McLANE'S

CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS

FOR THE CURE OF

Hepatitis, or Liver Complaint, DYSPERSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

DAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure: sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternative with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases

have been extensively deranged, AGUE AND FEVER.

have occurred where few of them ex-

isted, yet examination of the body.

after death, has shown the LIVER to

Dr. C. McLane's Liver Pills, in CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used, preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them a FAIR TRIAL. For all bilious derangements, and as

simple purgative, they are unequaled. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated. Every box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression Dr. McLane's Liver

The genuine McLane's Liver Pills bear the signatures of C. McLane and Fleming

BROS. on the wrappers.
Insist upon having the genuine DR. C.
McLane's Liver Pills, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name McLane, spelled differently but same pronunciation

This important organ weighs but about three pounds, and all the blood in a living person (about three gallons) passes through It at least once every half hour, to have the bile and other impurities strained or filtered from it. Bile is the natural purgative of the bowels, and if the Liver becomes torpid it is not separated from the blood, but carried through the veins to all parts of the system, and in trying to escape through the pores of the skin, causes it to turn yellow or a dirty brown color. The stomach becomes diseased, and Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Constipation, Headache, Billiousness, Jaundice, Chills, Malarial Fevers, Piles. Sick and Sour Stomach, and general debility follow. Merrall Headache, Billiousness, Jaundice, Chills, Malarial Fevers, Piles. Sick and Sour Stomach, and general debility follow. Merrall Headache is personal the effect of even a few does upon yellow complexion or a brown dirty looking skin, will astonish all who try its—they being the first symptoms to disappear. The cure of all billious discases and Liver complaint is made certain by taking Heralthe in accordance with directions. by taking Hupartun in accordance with directions, by taking Hupartun in accordance with directions. Headache is generally cured in twenty minutes, and no disease that arises from the Liver can exist if a fair trial is given.

SOLD AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR PILLS

BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Price 25 Cents and \$1.00

The fatality of Consumption or Throat and Lung Diseases, which sweep to the grave at least one-third of all death's victims, arises from the Opium or Morphine treatment, which simply stupefies as the work of death goes on. \$10,000 will be paid if Opium or Morphine, or any preparation of Opium, Morphine or Prussic Acid, can be found in the Gloon Flower Couche Synur, which has cured people who are living to-day with but one remaining lung. No greater wrong can be done than to say that Consumption is incurable. The Gloon Flower Couche Synur will cure it when all other means have failed. Also, Colds, Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all diseases of the throat and lungs. Read the testimonials of the Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, Gov. Smith and Ex. Gov. Brown of Ga., Hon. Geo. Peabody, as well as those of other remarkable cures in our book—free to all at the drug stores—and be convinced that if you wish to be cured you can be by taking the Gloon Flower Cough Synur.

Take no Troches or Lorenges for Sore Throat, when you can get Glonn Flowers Cough Synur at same price. For sale by all Druggists.

Crave mistakes are made in the treatment of all diseases that arise from poison in the blood. Not one case of Scrofula, Syphilis, White Swelling, Ulcerous Sores and Skin Disease, in a thousand, is treated without the use of Mercury in some form. Mercury rots the bones, and the diseases it produces are worse than any other kind of blood or skin disease can be. Dr. Primerator's Strilling of Ouena's Drillion is the only medicine upon which a hope of recovery from Scrofula, Syphilis and Mercurial diseases in all stages, can be reasonably founded, and that will cure Cancer. Sto.goo will be paid by the proprietors if Mercury, or any ingredient not purely vegetable and harmites can be found in it.

Trice by all Druggists fr.co.

Good Flower Cought Syrdy and Merrantle's Herating for the Livers for sale by all Druggists in 25 cent and \$1.00 bottles.

resentative Southern newspaper; edited by Hor Henry Watterson-offers remarkable inducements to new subscribers and agents. Specimen copies free. \$2 a year; \$1 50 in clubs. Elegant and val-

A. F. MERRELL & CO., Proprietors, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Groceries.

OUR line of FAMILY GROCERIES is complete. Fine TEAS, viz.: Gunpowder, Young Hyson, Oolong and English Breakfast—a Specialty. A. B. TOWERS & CO.

Corn Sheller. DEXTER CORN SHELLER, which separates the cobs from the corn, and DEXTER STRAW CUTTER. Farme 5 will please call and sec them.

A. B. TOWERS & CO. Nov 7, 1878

THE LADIES WILL always find something attractive in our large line of Prints, new styles; Cashmeres, Alpacas, Mohairs, &c. Shawls, Blankets, Toilet Quilts, Bleached, Brown and Cheeked Homepuns. Don't forget the place, No. 4 Granife Row.

A. B. TOWERS & CO. Sept 26, 1878

can make money faster at work for us than at anything else. Capital not required; we will start you. \$12 per day at home made by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wan ted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time Costly outfit and terms free. Address TRUE & Co. Augusta, Maine.

BEST business you can engage in. \$5 to \$20 per day made by any work-to \$20 per day made by any work-to feel of either sex, right in their own localities. Particulars and manual free. Improve your spare time at this business. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine \$66 a week in your own town. \$3 outfit free. Which persons of either sex can make great lay all the time they work, write for particulars to H. Halley & Co., Fortland, Maine.

and Morphine habit bared.
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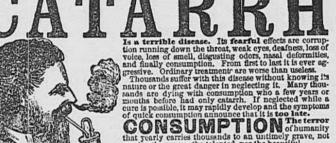
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Greenville and Columbia Railroad. CHANGE OF SCHEDULE. Passenger Trains run daily, Sunday excepted, connecting with the Night Trains on South Carolina Railroad, up and down. On and after Wednesday, November 13, 1878, the following will be the schedule:

Leave Columbia at

Leave Newberry 11 23 a m Leave Hodges 2 45 p m Leave Belton 4 20 p m Arrive at Greenville 5 55 p m
DOWN.
Leave Greenville at 5 40 a a Leave Belton 10 30 a m Leave Hodges 12 02 p m Leave Nowberry 3 10 p m Leave Alston 4 30 p m Arrive at Columbia 6 45 p m
ANDERSON BRANCII & BLUE RIDGE R. R.
Daily, except Sundays, between Belton and Anderson. Tri-weekly between Anderson and Walhalla, viz.: Leave Walhalla for Anderson Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; leave Anderson for Wal-

halla Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Leave Perryville. Leave Pendleton. Leave Anderson. Arrive at Belton.

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South Carolina Railroad. CHARLESTON, Nov'r 9, 1878 On and after Sunday, 10th inst., Passenger Trains

will run as follows: FOR AUGUSTA. (Sunday morning excepted.) Leave Charleston at......9:15 a m and 7.30 p m Arrive at Augusta.....5:00 p m and 6:55 a m FOR COLUMNIA. (Sunday morning excepted.)

and Charlotte road, and at Augusta with Macon and Atlanta trains,
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SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY. Conducted by J. G. HOLLAND.

The Handsomest Illustrated Magazine in the World! THE American edition is now more than 70,-000 Monthly, and it has a larger circulation in England than any other American Magazine. Every number contains about one hundred and fifty pages, and from fifty to seventy-five original wood-cut illustrations.

Announcements for 1878-'79.

Among the attractions for the coming year are the following:

"HAWORTITIS," a serial novel, by Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett, author of "That Lass o' Lowrie's." The scene is laid in Lancashire; the hero is a young inventor of American birth. "Haworth's" is the longest story Mrs. Burnet has yet written. It will run through twelve numbers, beginning with November, 1878, and will be profusely illustrated.

FALCONBERG, a serial novel, by H. H. Boyesen, author of "Gunnar," "The Man who Lost his Name," &c., the author graphically describes the peculiarities of Norse imnigrant life in a Western settlement.

A STORY OF NEW ORLEANS, by George W. Cable, to be begun on the conclusion of "Falconberg," This will exhibit society in Croele Louisiana about the years 1863-4-5, the time of the Cession, a period bearing a remarkable likeness to the Present Reconstruction period.

PORTRAITS OF AMERICAN POETS.—This series begun in August with the portrait of Bryantiy will be continued, that of Longfellow appearing in November. These portraits are drawn from life by Wyatt Eaton and engraved by T. Cole. Hustraide sketches of the lives of the poets will secompany these portraits.

STUDIES IN THE SIERRAS—A series of papers (mostly illustrated) by John Muir, the Californic Pa-ses, Lakes, Wind Storms and Forosts.

A NEW VIEW OF BRAZIL.—Mr. Herbert H. Smith, of Cornell University, a companion of the late Prof. Hartt, is now in Hrazil, with Mr. J. Wells Champney (the artist who accompanied Mr. Edward King in his tour through "The Great South") preparing for Scratnske a accompanied Mr. Edward King in his tour through "The Great South") preparing for Scratnske a desires of papers on the present condition—the cities, rivers and resources of the great empire of South America.

THE "JOHNNY RER" PAPERS, by an "exconfederate" solidir, will be among the resiect contributions to Scranner during the coming year. They are written and flustrated by Mr. Allen C. Redwood, of Baltimore. The first of the series, "Johnny Reb at Play," appears in the Novembe Among the attractions for the coming year are

Johnny Reo at Play, appears in the November Among the additional series of papers to appear may be mentioned those on "How Shall we Spell," (two papers by Prof. Lounsbury), "The New South," "Lawn-Planting for Small Places," by Samuel Parisons of Flushing; "Canada of To-Day," "American Art and Artists," "American Archusology," "Modern Inventors." Also, Papers of Travel, History, Physical Science Studies in Literature, Political and Social Science, Stories, Poems; "Topies of the Time." by Dr. J. G. Holland; record of New Inventions and Mechanical Improvements; Papers on Education, Decoration, &c.; Book Reviews; fresh bits of Wit and Humor, &c., &c.

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MESSES. SCRIBMER & Co., in 1573, began the publication of Sr. Nicrolas, an Illustrated Magazine for Girls and Boys, with Mrs. Mary Mapses Dodgo as editor. The Magazine has won the highest position. It has a monthly circulation of over 50,000 copies. It is published simultaneously in London and New York, and the transatiantic recognition is almost as general and hearty as the American. ALONE IN THE WORLD OF BOOKS:

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Nicholas has reached a higher platform, and sommands for its service wider resources in art and letters than any of its predecessors or contemporaries." The London Literary World says: "There is no magazine for the young that can be said to equal this choice production of Scribner's press."

GOOD THINGS FOR 1878-9. The arrangements for literary and art contribu-tions for the new volume—the sixth—are complete, drawing from already favorite sources, as well as from promising new ones. Mr. Frank R. Stock-ston's new serial story for boys,

"A JOLLY FELLOWSHIP." runs through the twelve monthly parts—beginning with November, 1878, the first of the volume—and will be illustrated by Jumes E. Kelly.

"HALF A DOZEN HOUSEKEEPERS,"

By Katharine D. Smith, with illustrations by Fred-erick Dielman, begins in the same number; and fresh serial by Susan Coolidge, entitled "Eye-bright," with plenty of pictures, will be commea-ced early in the volume. There will also be a fairy-tale called tale called

"RUPTY DUDGETS TOWER,"

Written by Julian Hawthorne, and illustrated,
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THE NEW YORK SUN FOR 1879. THE SUN will be printed every day during the year to come. Its purpose and method will be the readable shape, and to tell the truth though the THE SUN has been, is, and will continue to be in-

dependent of everybody and everything save the

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Truth and its own convictions of duty. That is the only policy which an honest newspaper need ve. That is the policy which has won for this newspaper the confidence and friendship of a wider constituency than was ever enjoyed by any other American journal.

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Dec 19, 1878

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