Cemperance Bepartment.

" Look not upon the Wine."

From the Edgefield Advertiser. Legislative Restrictions on the Li-

quor Traffic. NO. II. We promised in No. 1, of this series, to notice in the present essay, the moral evils resulting from the use of spirituous liquors .-This, however, has been so often and so ably done, that it seems almost a work of supererogation to allude to it, and therefore, we will dispose of it as summarily as can conveniently be done. Indeed we hardly know how to go about making an argument to prove that making, vending and drinking ardent spirits is productive of moral evil, it looks like arguing to prove that light comes from the sun, or that an effect must have a cause. What is there that occupies a higher place in the records of crime than liquor? What causes more murders and violence and misery in any form ?-What brings poverty, gaunt and hungry, to the mansions of the great, and the cottages of the lowly? Listen to the wail of that widowed heart, and see the tears that stream from those orphan's eyes, as in their helpless grief, they gather about the cheerless hearth and cry for bread which the mother in her destitution can not give them. Behold that old man as he bends over that newly made grave and longs to pillow his head beside him who was the pride of his heart and the hope of his declining years. What means that woman's terrified flight from the hovel of her daily misery, and the speechless horror of those children as they contemplate the insane rage of one whom in better days they welcomed with gladsome smiles to his home of happiness. Look at that man, made in God's image, and destined to an endless existence; see him reeling along the streets defiled with the gutter's filth, his moral feelings degraded, desperately bent on destruction. Surely if this be not evil, the word should be stricken from the language .-How then is the evil to be remedied ? Moral suasion says one, voluntary societies says let alone, and it will cure itself. Well, it was let alone long enough before any attempt was made to stop it, but it did not cure itself. Society after society too, has risen, flourished and gone the way of all human organizations; "Take a little," "total abstinence," "Washingtonians," "Rechabites" and "Sons of Temperance," have all stood in the breach, and tried to stay its progress. Temperance lecturers have perambulated the length and breadth of the land; they have employed argument and ridicule and sarcasm; they have appealed to the judgments and passions of the people; every motive that moral suasion could bring to bear upon the subject has been presented; afeternal, have been appealed to in every shape that the genius of man could invent, and still the evil is not remedied. Who then will blame the friends of good order, or of domestic happiness, patriots and christians for making one more effort, by calling to their aid the strong arm of the civil power? I object says one, because it will deprive me of my personal liber-Would it indeed? Let us see then how far a man is entitled to personal liberty? Here is a man just about to leap from a precipice under the maddening influence of strong emo tion, and a friendly hand is stretched out and draws him to a place of safety and holds him chard of peaches and apples, and the right to do as he pleases with his own, authorizes him, he thinks, to turn his fruits into brandy for the benefit of all who will buy and use it. But this supposition proceeds upon a mistaken notion of what constitutes true liberty. Now I am no lawyer, and do not profess to speak advisediy on matters pertaining to statutory enactments. I have never read law and never had a fancy for hanging around places where stock of chimney corner law is therefore not one would be allowed to build a dam across a should cause the water to overflow his neighbor's land, or if the effluvia from the pond I presume no one would be allowed to build a powder mill in the heart of a populous city.-And why not? Simply because there would be a trespass upon the rights of others. Their lives and property would be endangered by it. Well, on the same principle no one should have a right to turn his fruits and grains into a li-

democratic principle, we do not wish to have

ple can properly act only through their consti-

tuted authorities, whether Legislative or judi-

cial. It is not for them to rebel against a law

it a party question in the coming election? No-Let us have no "bones of contention" among us. Let us put on foot no scheme that will stir up strife, arouse evil passions and produce divisions. Times do come in the history of nations when such things are unavoidable, but in this case there is no such necessity. Let meetings be held and the subject canvassed before the people; let it be discussed in the newspapers, and let the voters endorse on their those who disapprove of calling the masses topolicy. We of South Carolina have been so unaccustomed to these things that we are disposed to regard popular demonstrations as deaway. An assembly of intelligent Southern men is altogether a different thing from the rabble crowds of the Northern cities, made up of a medley melange of Free-soilers, communists, women-rights and free-suffrage advocates gathered from all quarters of the world, and wholly ignorant of the principles and practice of our "great experiment."

Let us look at this matter from another point of view. What is that constitutes the chief wealth of these Southern States? What gives value to the plantation interests of South Carolina? "As in ancient times it was the glory of Egypt to feed the world, so now it is | portance and as an independent journalist we the glory of the Southern States to clothe ii." of the Southern Agricultural Association .-Well, the slave population is the chief agency that produces this grand result. This is what enables the South to grow the "great staple" that rules the world's commerce, and sits a king in the counsels of trade. And if there is yet public sentiment has changed, and politianything more injurious to this population than liquor, we have yet to be informed of it. The mind of the negro seems to be peculiarly susceptible of impressions for good or for evil .-Naturally indolent, easy, good-natured, he is, under kind and judicious management capable of a degree of animal happiness to which the white man is a stranger. But there is scarcely any wickedness to which he cannot be incited by alcoholic stimulus; and a taste once acanother, while a third insists that it shall be quired for it, he will use any means, however dishonest for its gratification. Upon principles then of interest and morality, it becomes the State to put away this evil.

How then is this to be done? What course shall be pursued to abate the nuisance? This question we propose to answer in the next ELPIS.

P. S .- I hardly know whether it is necessary, because in the above connection I have regarded the slave simply as property, to say that he is not to be considered only in that light, any more than that because his labor is designated as the chief element in the production of cotton, there is no higher power on which we are dependent. But for the satisfaction fection, interest, honor, happiness temporal and of any who might draw such an inference, we write this note to say that the negro certainly possesses in common with the white man a moral and spiritual nature, and is destined with him to a spiritual existence; and hence the double obligation of the master to remove from the slave that which debases him and unfits him for the life that is to come.

From the Lexington Telegraph. Anti-Retail Convention.

Our neighbor of the Carolina Times has written two long articles about this Convention. in which he makes the broad and unqualified assertion that, the proposed plan of action laid until the infatuation has passed away. Is there down by it, is unconstitutional, anti-republican,

We think it a little premature to express an the prohibition of the liquor traffic. opinion as to what will or what will not be Constitutional, so far as this body, as yet have shown their hands. If we understand anything By appealing to the passions of men, and exciting their of its action, it is, " that a committee has been appointed, whose duty it shall be to memoral. judicial proceedings are dispensed, and my ize the Legislature uyon the subject matter which called the Conven ion together." In that very large; yet I venture the opinion that no memoral we expect to see certain propositions laid down, which we hope and believe will be stream on his own premises, if by so doing he Constitutional, and which will be signed by those citizens of South Carolina who will do so, and then sent up to the Legislature. That should engender disease in the neighborhood. memorial we expect will contain the substance should be submitted to the popular vote of for our fellow-men. We appeal to the independent, at least of a Law which the memorialist desire South Carolina.

And why object to the settlement of the question in this way ? Because, says the Times, it is unconstitutional and anti republican .-Better say, Mr. Times, because it is anti-aristo quid fire to scatter disease and poverty and crat. Strange system of reasoning we think death through the country. Certainly a tres | the Times submits in relation to what he bepass on one's property is not worse than a tres lieves to be republican - " that the people must have proclaimed to the world pass on the morals of his children. Far better submit the making of all their laws to agents would it be to risk the miasmatic exhalations by them constituted, in order that republican from a mill pond than the effluvia from a grog- ism should be preserved in its purity," and yet declare their unwillingness to submit to outrage and shop, more pestilential than ever emanated he admits, "that the people are the source of from the Pontine marshes or the everglades of all power," The people we submit have a right ti-republican" and "revolutionary," and seek to throw Florida; and less would be the danger in rais. to determine this matter for themselves. They off the galling chains of oppression, which a law-licensing a family in a court surrounded by powder- are the source of all power-they are the State ed curse has fastened upon them. If to lend our feemills, than in the neighborhood of a place -they are the Constitution and they have ble efforts to raise abused humanity from the lowest where distilled fire under a thousand seductive the perfect right to morrow if they see fit to depths of degradation and ruin, to cheer the widow forms is presented for the temptation of youth. tear that sacred instrument into shreds and Upon the noble principles of Equity then, scatter it to the four winds. We hope we should not the State make such provision as have as much veneration for that sacred instruwould relieve the country of this evil? Now ment as any man, but it is too late in the day, be it distinctly understood that we do not con- to set up a paper and say to intelligent men, it tend that the Legislature should pass a prohibi- matters not how holy or just your cause, this tory law without authority to do so. Under will stop you-it matters not whether a blight our form of government, the Legislature does is passing over the land, leaving nothing but not, in our judgment, possess any authority desolation, and death in its course, your efforts independently of the people; and though it to stay it are stopped by this-and if your often happens that the Legislature has to take strong men should be destroyed-your young measures in reference to measures about which ones lured and entired to ruin-your jailsthere is neither time nor opportunity to consult alms houses-poor houses and penitentiaries the will of the people, yet it remains at last for filled with inmates-your wives made widows the people to determine whether or not any and your children orphans, yet you must not law is for the public weal, and to maintain or move for your hands are tied. have it repealed. But whilst advocating this If it were indeed unconstitutional, where is

the man who has his country's good at heart, it understood in a mobocratic sense. The peo. and in view of this mighty desolation which is sweeping over the land, would not at once say, destroy it-let it no longer exist.

But suppose the people of South Carolina in view of the deaths, which frequently occur by that is distasteful, but to take such steps as the constitution prescribes to have it repealed. But Yellow Fever in our seaports, should hold a in reference to a measure of such grave impor- convention and pass resolutions determining tance as the one now advocated, we hold it to memoralize the Legislature to submit the right and prudent to have expression of pub- question to the people whether or not a vessel he sentiment before any action is taken. How with the disease on board should be permitted is this to be done? Shall it be done by making to land in Charleston or at any of our ports - ungracious one, and we shall very soon reour to it year very unwolesome. Particularly while

in a case of this kind, to do anything to save ity. themselves. Constitutions we opine would not be spoken of in an emergency of this kind.

And now we ask in all honesty, where is the scourge that has ever visited this earth, that has done half the injury of drink. And where tickets "liquor or "no liquor." There are we ask is the citizen who will stand up and say that Grog Shops are a blessing to a communigether to deliberate on questions of public ty. If they are at all necessary, why, we ask, are such restriction thrown around them? Why has the keeper of one of them to take one of the hardest oaths, ever administered to mortal moralizing in their tendency. But this I regard man? Why is it that his business is burdenas a mistake, provided that liquor be kept somely taxed? Why is it that he is not permitted to sell drink to your slaves? Why is it that so many pains and penalties are attached to any violations of the law? The answer comes up from every heart-because the business is a bad one.

But it is not our purpose either to assail the course of the Times or to defend that of the convention. This is a question however, of great moment and one which must and will be agitated and acted upon, both by pledged and unpledged men. It is one which effects not only our morals, but our political and especially our social position. It is one of unusual imfeel bound to express our opinion. In many of Thus spake the elequent orator at the late fair | the States prohibitory laws have already been passed-and although in South Carolina the question has heretofore been treated as one affeeting us only morally and socially and should not therefore, enter into the politics of the country or such Legislative aid or interference, cians cannot longer hope to shirk responsibility. The issue is made and it must be met .-

THE JOURNAL. CAMDEN, MAY 30, 1854.

Appetite and prejudice on the one side-rea-

son, morality, temperance, virtue, general in-

telligence and religion on the other. Which

seall triumph? God defend the right.

Address of the Central Committee. We commend this appeal to our fellow-citizens, and urge upon them, every where, to give it calm and deliberate consideration. There is nothing anti-republican, or against the freedom of our people, in any proposition which they submit.

Let us recapitulate the prominent points, and the propositions, made by this address. In the first place -the entire suppression of the liquor traffic is desired. Is there any thing wrong or anti-republican in this?-Does not every good citizen, every christian, every moralist, every patriot, and every man, who has a spark of humanity in his heart, desire to see "the enormities of this traffic" curtailed, aye, destroyed? There are few, thank Heaven, in this day of moral light and christian revelation, who are bold enough to come out and deny that the traffic in ardent spirits has produced more ruin, poverty, wretchedness, crime, pauperism, and all the other conceivable ills to which flesh isheir to, than any other cause, or causes, with the scope of human conception.

In support of these the address to the people of South Carolina does not rely upon figures of fancy, but refers to facts, incontrovertible truths, within the experience of all. Who can deny that Intemperance, and the sale of ardent spirits is the cause of the fearful increase of insanity in our State? Deny it who can that all the tenderties and sweet affections of the home circle are rudely severed by this monster's hand. The very slave who ministers to our wants, who comes and any violation of personal liberty in this kind and utterly at war with the long established goes at our bidding, is made disobedient and treacheract? A thousand illustrations might be pro usages of Legislation in our State. Grave ous by this insidious curse. In property—the least duced on this point, but it is needless to mul charges these in fact they seem quite startling reason of all others to be considered -what immense tiply them. Well, the assertion that a man when it is known, that the head of the Conven- sums have been squandered in support of this viletrafhas a right to do as he pleases with his own tion is the President of the Appeal Court of fic. The address says, and it cannot be denied, "The property, in the same valetudinarian sense, is South Carolina, and of acknowledged legal money spent 'in riotous living' would build all the rail capable of a refutation as clear as a geometri- ability. Add to this the names of many gentle- roads contemplated or desired in South Carolina; would cal demonstration. An individual has an or- men who belong to the legal profession, and endow and support Colleges and Academies in every who stand deservedly high in it, and who it part of the State; and would crown every section with would seem ought to know and understand the results of genius and art," and how much of that something about the constitution, and as we miserable wretchedness, and increasing pauperism, before said, we have a startling announcement. which our eyes daily behold, would be removed by

> We propose to bring about a change in the moral condition of things. How do we offer to effect this? worst feelings, in order to produce a revolution? By no means, and it is a gratuitous, ungenerous, unjust, false accusation to charge the "fanatics" of the State (as we are in derision called) who seek to produce, and who will seek to effect an entire change and revulsion in the moral tone and sentiment of the people of our beloved Caro'ina, interrified by the clamor of illiber. al opposition which seeks to thwart every good purpose we have in view; we intend to work, and that boldly and vigorously until we accomplish some good free, unseduced voters of South Carolina. We ask them if they are willing any longer to submit to a tyranny worse than bondage? And all of this, we are told by the sagacious leaders of the opposition, is "anti-republican" and "revolutionary"-a wise discovery, which others have failed to make, until a few, little more enlightened in South Carolina, than elsewhere

> If it be "anti-republican" and "revolutionary" for the people, in their sovereignty and independence, to and orphan in their moments of deepest distress; to dry the tears and stay the trembling sighs of hundreds and thousands in the land, to aid religion and morality, to build up and encourage all useful and worthy enterprises, to assist the cause of education, and to remove one of the greatest hindrances to its progression, out of the way-that of ignorance, produced and fostered by the polluted parent of all social and moral evil. If, we again repeat, to do all the good we can, and use our best efforts to produce good will among

"To scatter plenty o'er a smiling land, And read our history in a nation's eyes"-If this be "anti-publican" and "revolutionary"-then be it so.

To those who have, charged us with being "anti-republican," "revolutionary" "fanatics," we hurl back the accusation upon them, and say to them as Patrick Henry did, when charged with treason, for daring to raise his voice against the tyranny of George the third, "If this be treason, make the most of it."

Our task has just commenced. We shall write again, and will endeavor to show more fully the necesdeavoring to do this by the instrumentalities which we propose, that we are neither "anti republicanist,"

would any one say that this proposition was with, we hope, renewed and vigorous zeal, which we unconstitutional? No; but they would say it would be glad to see grow into the right kind of fanat. was a very foolish one. Self-preservation over- icism, for if we be beside ourselves it is in a glorious rides all law, and a people would be justifiable cause, whose triumphs are for truth, justice and human-

Adulteration of Liquors. NO. III.

"A friend calling one day upon an inn-keeper in Croydon, England, was received by the host with his sleeves tucked up, and both of his arms of a sanguinous hue. Upon inquiring the cause of such appearance, he answered privately, that there was to be a great dinner of all the volunteer corps of the neighborhood the following day, and that he was then brewing the Port Wine."

There is no kind of Wine but what can be imitated by the Wine brewer.

"George IV. had a Wine he greatly prized. and so did his servants, and they drank it free ly. On a particular occasion he ordered this Wine to be supplied to his guests, but there was but one bottle left, one of his household understood the practices of the Wine fabricators, the remaining bottle was sent to the Wine brewer, and he the next day furnished his Majesty's table with a full stock of the same, as to flavor, &c., &c. The deception was not discovered by his Majesty."

To show the great strength of liquors sold as Wine in this country, over liquors sold as such on the Continent of Europee in a letter on the subject, J. Fennimore Cooper remarks, 'Five and twenty years since, when I first visited Europe, I was astonished to see Wine drank in tumblers. I did not at first understand that the half of what I had been drinking was Brandy under the name of Wine."

"A chemist of known character in New York, obtained four samples of Wine advertised by the importer, as pure unadulterated Wine; a kind of Wine which could not have contained over 15 to 20 per cent. of the strength of spirit if free from foreign ingredients. It was found to be over 37 per cent of proof spirit. Of course its strength was increased over 100 per cent. by the introduction of the offspring of the distillery."

"When Dr. Hewitt visited France, he was surprised to see so much drunkenness on what he supposed the pure fruit of the vine. Perhaps he was not aware of the extent of adulterations in Wine countries-and the adding of poisons even more destructive to health and life than Alcohol."

"The common people," he remarks, "in France are burnt up with Wine, and look exactly like the cider and brandy drinkers of Connecticut." Our stock of proofs on this subject is not yet exhausted, but in order to extend them we will leave for a while the subject of adulterations of articles which in their natural state might be harmless if used in moderation, and give our readers an idea of the filth which enters into the composition of some articles and which many drink down with so much gusto. From the Prohibitionist we copy the following:

The celebrated Beer trial between E. C. Delavan and John Taylor, Albany.

Mr. Delavan was prosecuted because he said "filthy water was used in malting," and held to bail for \$40,000. Damages were laid at \$300,000. The trial, in the only case tried, resulted in 6d. damage to E. C. Delavan. We give a brief sketch of a small part of the evidence elicited on the trial. The public is pretty well satisfied as to the adulteration of wine and distilled liquors, why should it not be enlightened, especially the rising generation, with regard to the history of beer making? In this trial the use of drugs was not brought up, but we have facts on that point which we may give in future numbers:

Hon. John Savage, late Chief Justice of the State, testified thus-"The water was always dirty; never saw it otherwise. My horse refused to drink it. I have seen dead animals there; and I believe I have seen dogs, cats and The filth from the slaughter house yard was then running and oozing into the creek : the snow was going off; at any rate the slaughter house was wet, and I could see filth and water mixed running into the stream."

Thomas Coulson, (class leader in the Methodist Church) testifies-"The water in the pond was always bad; in a putrid state, in the fall at the price of One Dollar per annum. of the year. What was in the water-any thing to make it bad? Different kinds of animals floating in the water. In the warmth of ance; and particularly the Legislative Prohibition of the weather the water was green. Dogs and the Traffic in Intoxicating Drinks; and to prepare the cats and hogs, I've seen. Did you ever try to make glue of that water? It would not do for Why not? It was what I call rotten water. Have you seen that water dipped up and carried any where? I have seen it taken in hogsheads into the malthouse--poured through at the end of the malthouse.

C. W. Harvey, who had dipped water from the pond for the malthouse, testifies-Were there any puddles in front of the grave yards, that you got water from? Yes. Any thing offensive that drained into the puddles near Judson's slaughter house? Part of the offul of the slaughter house dained into the pond from which water was taken, near the slaughter house. You drew water from the big pond? Yes. How long? Four or five seasons. The Agents. pond in the vicinity of the malthouse? Yes. What was the character of the water in that pond? Very bad, How so? Bad, from the fact that it was receiving almost all the offal from the hill; dead hogs and dogs and cats; horses all drawn very near the pond, and with sun on it, making them exceeding foul, so that in drawing it, frequently made me sick.

Israel Smith, (elder in Rev. Mr.' Kirk's church) testifies :- "Witness knew the pond called the big pond. Generally when witness quently seen dead animals in it, as he was riding by dogs, hogs and cats. Had frequently seen carcases of dead horses lying on the mar-

Garret Middleton, testifies:- "Saw the water go through the gutter to the steep tub. It was very dirty water-stagnant-all turned sity of ending this traffic, and also to show that in en green. Have seen dogs and cats in this pond. Amos Fassett (elder in Rev. Dr. J. N. Campbell's church), testifies:-Have seen the poor-"revolutionist," nor "fanatics." Our task is not an house creek frequently. Some seasons of the

the slaughter-house was employed. The offal and blood &c., were thrown out, and the creek being lower, it all descended of course into the creek. Have seen also dead animals on the creek. Should think that the wash of some of the grave yards drained into the creek. Have seen water drawn from the pend to the malthouse previous to '35-seen it deposited in the malt-house, at the north end. The water I

should call very impure. It has always been bad. I have known it for a great number of years. I was a place of general deposit for all kinds of dead animals, at all season of the year. Well may the brewer of Wine and Ale ex-

"I have drugg'd their possets, That death and nature do contend about them, Whether they live, or die,"-SHAKS. MACBETH.

Those who drink such stuffs are to be pitied, those who sell them are to be be blamed.

THE ANTI LIQUOR LAW SUSTAINED.—A Mr. J. J. Watts, not having the fear of God before his eyes, and being instigated by the devil, opened a grogshop in the town of Raymond on the 28th ult., against the peace and order of the town, and the dignity of the law. He was carried before a magistrate, who ordered him to give bond in the sum of one thousand dollars for his appearance before the Hinds Circuit Court for an infraction of the statute; but he refused to give bond, and was accordingly lodged in jail. On Monday he was brought to Jackson on a writ of Habes Corpus, and on the following day the case was heard before Chief Justice Smith, of the Court of Appeals, who held the act to be constitutional and refused to discharge the prisoner but upon bail. This decision having been made by a single member of the High Court, on a Habeas Corpus, does not finally settle the constitutionality of the law, but as it was make by the very able Chief Justice of the Court, it is "persuasive evidence" of its constitutionality.

Jackson (Miss.) Flag of the Union.

Baetry.

LINES ON A LADY'S HAT.

BY ELLEN EYRIE. O, it cost a hundred dollars, And was just the sweetest thing; Perched above a queen of collars, Tied with vast expanse of string.

And the fringe weighed twenty ounces Round her mantie short, and cool: And her silk brocade, with flounces. Filled the pew superbly full.

Dainty gloves, and kerchief broidered, In her psalin-book kept the stops; All the things she wore were ordered From the first Parisian shops.

But that hundred dollar bonnet-That's the gem I wished to paint: Such a shower of things were on it, Quite enough to craze a saint.

O, I could not hear a word of What the pious pastor said, For the shapes and shines unheard of That were floating round her head. Bands and plumes, and flowers and laces,

Fancies more than you could name; And they say Miss Dorsey's cases Boast a dozen just the same.

How I wonder who will wear them; If the pastor seeks to teach By his texts, he well may spare them-'Tis the milliners that preach.

All our eyes such sights are drinking, Counting o'er their cost anew; And we break the Sabbath, thinking, What if we could wear them too.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE. WATEREE DIVISION NO. 9.

HE regular meeting of this Division will be held on

Thursday evening, at 7 o'clock. By order of the W. P. J. T. BALLARD, R. S.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA TEMPERANCE STANDARD.

THE UNDERSIGNED would respectfully announce to the friends of Temperance generally that they intend to commence the publication of a Temperance Paper, about the 15th of June next, provided a sufficient number of Subscribers can be obtained to warrant the undertaking.

It will be printed upon substancial paper of Imperial size, and will contain 24 columns of matter. It will be denominated the "South Carolina Temperance Standard," and will be published every two weeks, fifteen hundred subscribers are obtained, we will publish weekly at the same price. Our sole object is to advocate the cause of Temper-

masses of the people of our State, for the enactment of such a Law, by convincing them of its expediency and necessity.

We will endavor to make it a welcome visitor in eve-

ry family. Nothing will be admitted into its columns of a worthless and immortal tendency.

A strict neutrality will be maintained on all subjects of a political and religious sectarian character. No

subscription will be received for less than one year, and in every case the order must be accompanied by the money.

A limited number of adverments will be inserted at

the usual rates. We would respectfully appeal to all friends of Temperance and Morality to sustain us in our efforts to ameliorate the condition of suffering humanity.

We hope all persons feeling an interest in the recess of this enterprise, will exert themselves in getting subscriptions, and as soon thereafter as convenient send us their lists. Postmasters are requested to act as

All communications intended for the paper must be post paid, and addressed to the "South Carolina Temperance Standard." Lexington C. H., S. C. S. E. CAUGHMAN,) EDITORS &

J. R. BREARE, S. CORLEY. May 1, 1854.

REGALIA.

THE undersigned having been appointed by the Grand Division to furnish Regalia for its Memhers, Deputies' Jewels, and Emblems of office for subordinate Divisions, takes pleasure in announcing that had seen it, the water looked filthy. (Had fre-he keeps a supply always on hand, and will also be sh any of the above articles to Divisions or Members. Z. J. DEHAY, Grand Scribe. Camden, Jan. 7.—1y.

ROSSER & WARREN,

Factors and Commission Merchants CHARLESTON, S. C.

AVE opened their Office on Central Wharf, and HAVE opened their outcome the favors of their will be pleased to receive the favors of their friends either in selling Cotton or purchasing Supplies. JOHN ROSSER.

THO. J. WARREN.

"BROWNING & LEMAN," IMPORTERS OF French, British and German

DRY GOODS 209 and 211 King-st. corner of Market-st

CHARLESTON, S. C. CARPETINGS.—Ingrain, 3 Plys, Brussels, Tapes

CURTAIN MATERIALS, in Silk, Satin and Wor-CURTAIN CAMBRICS and MUSLINS, in large Va-

riety.
EMBROIDERED LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS all styles.
GILT CORNICES, in all the new designs.
CURTAIN GIMPS, HOLDERS, LOOPS, TAS-

DRAPERY CORDS and BELL ROPES in all varie-BRITISH and AMERICAN FLOOR OIL CLOTHS

SILVER and GILT STAIR RODS and STAIR CAR-PETINGS, of all styles.
WILTON, VELVET, and AXMINSTER RUGS, large variety.

PLANTATION WOOLENS, BLANKETS, PLAINS KERSEYS, CAPS, &c.
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COTTON OSNABURGS, of all the best so English and American COTTON FLANNELS. French, English, and American PRINTS.

LINENS of RICHARDSON'S superior make, for Sheetings, Shirtings Pillow Cases, Table Damasks, Doylies, Napkins, Towelings, Huckabacks, Fruit Cloths, B. E. Diapers, Grass Cloths, &c.

CLOTHS, CA:SIMERES and VESTINGS, of best

SERVANTS' CLOTHS, in all the shades of English

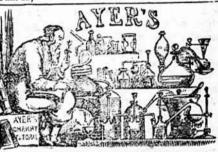
SATINETS, TWEEDS, JEANS, and LINDSEYS of all qualities and styles.

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COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION.

TO CURE A COLD, WITH HEADACHE AND SORENESS OF THE BODY,-take the CHERRY PEC-TORAL on going to bed, and wrap up warm, to sweat during the night.
FOR A COLD AND COUGH, take it morning,

noon, and evening, according to directions on the bot-tle, and the difficulty will soon be removed. None will suffer from this trouble when they find it can be so readily cured. Persons afflicted with a seated cough, which breaks them of their rest at night, will find by taking the CHERRY PECTORAL on going to bed, they may be sure of sound, unbroken sleep, and consequent refreshing rest. Great relief from suffering, an ultimate eu thus afflicted, by this invaluable remedy.

From its agreeable effect in these cases, many find themselves unwilling to forego its use when the ne-

cessity for it has ceased.

TO SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS this emedy is invaluable, as by its action on the throat and lungs, when tkken in small quantities, it removes all hoarseness in a few hours, and wonderfully increases the power and flexibility of the voice.

ASTHMA is generally much relieved, and often wholly cured by Cherry Pectoral. But there are

some cases so obtinate as to yield entirely to no medi-cine. CHERRY PECTORAL will cure them, if they can BRONCHITIS, or irritation of the throat and upper

portion of the lungs, may be cured by taking CHERRY PECTORAL in small and frequent doses. The uncomfortable oppression is soon relieved.

FOR CROUP. Give an emetic of antimony, to be ollowed by large and frequent doses of the Cherry

Pecroral, until it subdues the disease. If taken in eason it will not fail to cure. WHOOPING COUGH may be broken up and soon ured by the use of Cherry Pectoral.

THE INFLUENZA is speedily removed by this remedy. Numerous instances have been noticed where whole families were protected from any serious con-sequences, while their neighbors without the Cherry ectoral, were suffering from the disease.

Repeated instances are reported here of patients who have been cured from
LIVER COMPLAINTS by this remedy, so many that there can be no question of its healing power on these diseases. It should be perseveringly taken un-

til the pain in the side and other unpleasant symp-FOR CONSUMPTION in its earliest stages, it should be taken under the advice of a good Physician if possible, and in every case with a careful regard to the printed directions on the bottle. If judiciously used, and the patient is carefully nursed

meantime, it will seldom fail to subdue the disease. For settled CONSUMPTION in its worst form, the Cherry Pectoral should be given in doses adapted to what the patient requires and can bear. It always affords some relief, and not unfrequently cures those who are considered past all cure. There are many thousands scattered all over the country, who feel and say that they owe their lives and present health to

the Cherry Pectoral. This remedy is offered to the community with the confidence we feel in an article which seldom fails to realize the happiest effects that can be desired. So wide is the field of its usefulness and so numerous the cases of its cures, that almost every section of the country abounds in persons, publicly known, who

have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs, by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other medicine of its kind, its superiority over every other medicine of its kind, is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs, which are incident to our climate. And not only in formidable at-tacks upon the lungs, but for the milder varieties of Colds, Coughs, Hoarseness, etc., and for Children it is the pleasantest and safest medicine that can be ob-tained. No family should be without it, and those who have used it never will.

Prepared and sold by JAMES C. A. and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.
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