

Temperance Department.

"Look not upon the Wine."

For the Camden Journal.
Law and Temperance.
NO. 11.

In a previous article on this subject, we set out with a comparison between the Temperance reformation of the present day and that of the Religious reformation in the sixteenth century. But in doing so, we trust that none will understand us to mean that the men who are endeavoring to bring about a change in the customs of the present day will have to undergo any of the physical tortures or pecuniary forfeitures which the ancient Christian martyrs endured—by no means. But they will probably have to submit to be spoken evil of, to have their motives impugned; they will no doubt be termed fanatics. This is a natural consequence, as every one well knows who has ever attempted to reform any evil, social, moral or political—and such we pronounce the Liquor Traffic, though some, by sophistry, endeavor to disguise their real sentiments, and defend their animal propensities for strong drink, by admitting that the traffic is a "necessary evil." We admit no such disguise or defence. We say it is a great evil, an unnecessary and soul destroying evil, and as such, should be exterminated by the law. For if there is in the law power and the right to create an evil, we contend that the same power and the same right to abolish this evil also belongs to the law.—The constitutionality of such a law is not a matter of argument at all—in fact, we may well doubt the sanity of any one who would pretend to question it. This being an established fact, the only difficulty is to prove the expediency of such a law—the necessity, all must admit, has existed for ages. If we were indulging in a vague and prospective dream that there would be in a few years hence, drunkenness, riot and bloodshed—that men would, at a future day, spend their money for strong drink, and thereby deprive their families of the necessities of life, that crime would be more abundant, such as was never known, we would be right in listening to those who would say to us "sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof," wait till the evil appears before you enact laws to suppress and put it down. This is not our case—the evil is in our land, and the blood of thousands who now fill drunkard's graves is crying to heaven for a law to suppress this terrible evil, for they have brethren whom they would save from joining them in their place of torment. These facts assure us of the necessity, and the necessity establish the expediency. We admit that the appetites of men have much to do with the evils of the day, but there is another fact not to be lost sight of, which is, that as long as there are those who will sell, so long will there be found those who will drink ardent spirits. The traffic is the great primary cause. The effects would fill volumes; they are known to all. Remove the cause and the evil will no longer exist. But how is this to be accomplished? As we suggested before, fix the price of license so high, that few or none will be willing to pay for it (in advance,) and run the risk of making money by it; in each case require the explicit consent of every resident within half a mile around endorsed on the application, before the license can be granted, or the "bar" opened—the same, like every other place of business, to be entirely closed on Sunday, or subject the keeper to a fine of one hundred dollars and one month's imprisonment for the first offence, and double for the second, and compelling the purchaser to be a witness for the State. While the traffic is sanctioned, and protected by law, it will be carried on—while it is continued men will drink—while men can drink, crime will continue and increase, and so long will innocent men be taxed for the punishment of crime and the support of pauperism consequent upon drunkenness.—Make the laws effective, or repeal them entirely, and let those engaged in the traffic stand upon their own responsibility, and not screen themselves behind the law. More anon.

From the South-Carolinian.

The Prohibition Question.

Messrs. Editors: An article with the caption "Who will Volunteer," is in your paper of June 8, which ought to have some notice. The writer says that without making an elaborate inquiry as to the expediency of legally restraining the sale of ardent spirits, "I will simply state a fact arrived at by actual observation, that in those communities, within our own borders, where licenses have been refused by the authorities, (such as Greenville, Anderson, Due West and Newberry,) more liquor has been sold and drunk since than before prohibition!" The very language of the writer is quoted. As to the argument based upon this assumed state of things, and the inference drawn therefrom, I shall not now say anything; but inquire for the evidence of the fact in the quotation. Will the writer be so good as to furnish that? He says this fact is arrived at by actual observation. May one who desires to know the truth in relation to the quantity of ardent spirits drunk in Newberry (for with the other places mentioned I am not so well acquainted as with Newberry) inquire how this observation which furnished the fact alluded to, was made? How the means of information were arrived at? It is not denied that liquor is drunk in Newberry, but it is very seriously doubted whether more is drunk than when licenses were granted. The writer wishes the advocates of temperance to go back to moral suasion. I am the advocate of moral suasion, too; but when public opinion has been properly instructed, educated, I may say, in the principles of the temperance reform, I would say that very public sentiment must be sustained by legal enactment. A platform is then furnished on which the temperance advocate may stand on vantage ground in the contest with this foe to human peace and human happiness. A beautiful picture of the triumphs of the temperance reform in 1841-46 is drawn, and the writer desires that such a period may again be brought about by the powerful influence of moral suasion. I am of opinion that even if his desires could be gratified, so far as to have the attempt made, it would prove a failure, because of the backwardness of the friends of temperance which would follow any considerable excitement. The state of things would result from the fact that public sentiment is not sustained in the form of a law; but let that public sentiment be sustained by law, and strength would be given to the cause which would enable it eventually to triumph over all opposition.

It is contended that the refusal to grant licenses to liquor shops increases the desire of indulgence in intoxicating drinks. Is this true? Do the laws against gambling increase the desire to gamble? Do the laws against theft increase the desire to steal? Do the laws against anything which is prohibited increase the desire of indulgence in the thing prohibited? If so, reform! reform! should be proclaimed as the order of the day, with trumpet-tongues, from all the high and low places in the land. Yea, and I write it with reverence, the Almighty may as well abrogate the moral law, for the purpose of reforming the profane swearer, the idolater, the Sabbath breaker, the murderer, because then the desire to indulge in any of the sins forbidden would not be so great as that desire is while that law stands face to face with the transgressor.

The question is asked in the communication "Why, especially, are so many of our young men of Columbia, our future hope, worshipping nightly at the shrine of Bacchus? Why the midnight orgies issuing from the numerous little depots on the railroad to hell that disgrace our town?" Will "E." give the reason why these things are so in Columbia? If I am correctly informed licenses are granted there, at least so I read in the papers published there. Has prohibition, or refusal to grant licenses, scattered its scathing influence in the beautiful town of Columbia, and stricken down the young men who are her future hope? May it not be that the making "of the numerous little depots on the railroad to hell that disgrace our town" (Columbia) respectable by the authority of law, be the cause of the evils which the writer so feelingly deplores, and in which he has my deepest sympathy.

I have only leisure to intimate that the object of a prohibitory law is not to force men to be sober, any more than it is the object of law to force men to be honest. The law would prohibit the sale of ardent spirits as it would prohibit the introduction of goods infected with the small pox. As the introduction of the one can be and is prohibited by law, so can the sale of the other, and that is all that a prohibitory law would require. Such is the distinction which the advocates of such a law contend really is to be made, and that is it on which they rely to show that the destruction does exist on which they insist. NEWBERRY.

Wholesale Liquor Dealers.

The Boston Herald has the following article which has seldom been surpassed for bold and terrible imagery, withering reproof, cutting sarcasm, and fearless, outspoken truth. It is like a two edged sword—like a thousand daggers—like the bitter wail and the fierce invectives of those who have been enticed, corrupted and ruined by the maddening cup. If I was engaged in the liquor traffic, it would be like Banquo's Ghost, always before me. It would give a complexion "black as night" to my dreams, and disturb my waking hours. Read it, ye men who sneer at Prohibition as fanaticism, and stand unmoved at the sorrows, and sighs, and tears which your business brings upon ten thousand wretched families. Read it, and abandon at any cost, a traffic so pregnant with mischief and misery to your fellow-men.

"We have not a doubt, that in the opinion of many men, the wholesale dealer occupies a much higher position in the scale of morality—immeasurably higher—than the retailer.—But is he really entitled to such a position on any just principle? We do not hesitate to answer no. We care not for his fine apparel, his costly furniture, or his princely dwelling. They are stained all over with the blood of the victims of his unholy calling. It crims the rich mantels in which his gay wife and children flaunt by the wretched and thinly clad children of want and destitution, made by his trade. Every stone in his marble palace has dragged some soul down to a drunkard's hell upon earth. Every spring in his sofa has every wire spring in his piano has been torn from some panting bosom. All the gorgeous dyes in his soft carpets have been cunningly extracted from the bodies of his victims. There is the bright vermilion, drawn from the throbbing arteries of weak women—the ultra marine of children's blue eyes—and the lake white, ground from young men's bones, wrought into beautiful devices and brightly colored flowers, which he trends proudly under his feet. Yes, had he a conscience, he might fear to tread that 'crimson carpet,' lest his feet should slip in the gore, or the bones crackle under them, or the starchy flowers look up with tearful human eyes, reproachfully upon him from his delicate woof. He might start up shuddering, from the spring-seat of his luxurious sofa, as if he felt human muscles contracting under him. He would fly from the sound of his rosewood piano as though every key-touch sent forth a wail of human agony. He would shun his gilded mirror as though a ghost lurked behind its quicksilver amalgam, ready to stare upon his face and reproach him for his murder. He would not dare to seat himself behind his blood horses—purchased with the price of blood—lest the echoing sound of every proud hoof-fall might summon a spirit from the land of shadows, to charge him with the crimes which naturally and inevitably result from his unrighteous business! Shall he be deemed comparatively innocent because he pours out poison by the wholesale? As well might one who should poison the waters in the Croton Aqueduct plead innocence, because, forsooth, he drew it not forth from the leaden pipes and pressed it to the lips of the citizens. And is he not guilty of the meanness of adulterating that which is already poison? as if the hot draught were not potent enough for the destruction of body and soul, until they drugged it with the fiery essences of Delirium Tremens, so that the brain of him who drank the accursed draught shall teem with phantoms snakes and daggers, and bring prematurely upon him the horrors of the damned. Surely when men shall come to realize the true nature of this horrible curse which overshadows the whole land, they will assign to every one engaged in it, his proper place in the scale of morality. The rumrunner will then become isolated from the affections, from the respect of good men in every community, where he is a wholesale or retail dealer in the liquid poison."—Phil. Ledger.

TENNESSEE.—A State Temperance Convention is to be held at Murfreesboro' on the 4th of July next. This promises to be an important movement towards redeeming the State from the rum power.

The State Sentinel states that the Board of Mayor and Aldermen have enacted a portion of a prohibitory law in Nashville, forbidding the sale or gift of intoxicating liquors under severe penalties, to slaves or free negroes. We look upon this as the first step towards legal prohibition.

The use of Alcoholic Liquors Affords No Protection from disease.

We shall now proceed to inquire how far the experience both of individuals and of large bodies of men, supports the idea, that abstinence from alcoholic stimulants, or at most the very sparing use of them, is favorable to the endurance of extreme heat, especially when great bodily exertions are required. And we shall first cite the evidence of the late Mr. Gardiner, a well educated surgeon who spent several years of most active exertion in the exploration of the Botany of Brazil, into which country he penetrated further than any scientific European had previously done. During three years' travelling in that climate, he tells us under constant fatigued and exposure to vicissitudes of weather and irregularity of living his only beverage besides water was tea, of which he had laid in a large stock previously to his departure from Pernambuco. He was told when he arrived at Brazil, that he would find it necessary to mix either wine or brandy with the water which he drank; but a very short experience convinced him, not only that they are unnecessary, but that they are decidedly hurtful to those whose occupations lead them much into the sun. "Whoever drinks stimulating liquors," he says, "and travels day after day in the sun, will certainly suffer from headache; and in countries where miasma prevail, he will be far more likely to be attacked by the diseases which are there endemic."

Equally explicit testimony is borne by Sir James Brooke, the enterprising and skillful colonizer of Borneo; who speaks in his "Journal" of habitual abstinence from alcoholic liquors as decidedly conducive to the maintenance of health, and of the power of sustained exertion in the equatorial in which he had established himself. So again Mr. Woterton, the well-known traveller, speaks of himself as confident that the preservation of his vigor during many years of toil and exposure in tropical climates, is mainly due to his total abstinence from fermented liquors. And the writer has been assured by Dr. Daniel, who was for a long time stationed as medical officer in the equatorial portions of Western Africa, that he found the use of the ordinary alcoholic liquors decidedly inimical to the power of exertion; the strongest beverage which can be habitually made use of without injury, being the "palm-wine" of those countries, which is very little if at all, more alcoholic than our ginger-beer. The following testimony given, by Doctor Mosley in his work on Tropical Diseases may be added to the foregoing: "I have ever found," he says, "from my own knowledge and custom, as well as from the custom and observation of others, that those who drink nothing but water, or make it their principal drink, are but little affected by the climate, and can undergo the greatest fatigue without inconvenience." Many other individual testimonies might be cited to the same effect; but as these are open to the objection of peculiarities of individual constitution, it will be preferable to have recourse to cases in which large bodies of men are included.

The following statement which the writer has received from an officer in the regiment to which it refers, proves that our English soldiers in India not only do not suffer from, but are absolutely benefitted by, abstinence from Alcoholic liquors during a continuance of unusual severe exertion. "In the early part of the year 1847, the 84th Regiment marched by wings from Madras to Secunderabad, a distance of between four and five hundred miles. They were forty-seven days on the road, and during this period the men were, practically speaking, teetotalers. Previously to leaving Madras, subscriptions were made among the men, and a coffee establishment was organized. Every morning, when the tents were struck, a pint of hot coffee and a biscuit were ready for each man, instead of the daily morning dram which soldiers on the march in India almost invariably take. Half way on the day's march, the regiment halted, and another pint of coffee was ready for any man who wished it. The regimental canteen was opened only at ten and twelve o'clock for a short time, but the men did not frequent it; and the daily consumption of arack for our wing was only two gallons and a few drams per diem, instead of twenty-seven gallons, which was the daily Government allowance. The commanding officer employed the most judicious precautions to prevent the men from obtaining arack in the villages on the route; and his exertions were effectively seconded by the zealous co-operation of the other officers, and by the admirable conduct of the majority of the men, who were fully persuaded of the obnoxious influence of ardent spirits during exercise in the sun. The results of this water-system were shortly these: Although the road is proverbial for cholera and dysentery, and passes through several unhealthy and marshy districts, the men were free from sickness to an extent absolutely unprecedented in our marches in India; they had no cholera and no fever, and only two men were lost by dysentery, both of whom were old chronic cases taken out of the hospital at Madras. With these exceptions, there was scarcely a serious case of sickness during the whole march. The officers were surprised that the men marched infinitely better, with less fatigue and with fewer stragglers, than they had before known; and it was noticed by every one that the men were unusually cheerful and contented. During the whole march, the regiment had not a single prisoner for drunkenness." A considerable proportion of the men (the writer has learned from his informant) abstained entirely from arack; and the consumption of those who occasionally took it, was far below their usual allowance. Those who entirely abstained were certainly in no respect inferior, either in power of sustaining exertion, or in freedom from sickness, to those who occasionally took small quantities of spirits; on the contrary, they rather seemed to have the advantage. That this remarkable result was not due to any peculiar healthfulness of the season, or other modifying circumstances, is shown by the fact that the 63d Regiment, which performed the same march, at the very same time, though in the opposite direction, lost several men out of a strength of 400; and that it had so many sick, that when it met the 84th on its march, it was obliged to borrow the spare "dhoollies" (or the palanquins for the sick) belonging to the latter.

The foregoing account fully accords with that given by Sir James (then Mr.) McGrigor, of the march in Egypt of a division of the British army in opposing the French under Bonaparte. After the Great Desert had been crossed, in July, 1801, no spirits were issued to the troops in upper Egypt, owing to a difficulty in procuring carriage for them. At this time there was much fatigue-duty to be performed; which, for

want of followers, was done by the soldiers themselves; the other duties were severe upon them; they were frequently exercised, and were much in the sun; the heat was excessive, the thermometer standing at 113 deg. or 114 deg. Fahr. in the soldiers' tents in the middle of the day; but at no time was the Indian army more healthy.

The intimate acquaintance of Sir Charles Napier with the habits and wants of the Indian soldier can be doubted by no one; and the following is his testimony in favor of the abstinence system, (delivered in his own characteristic manner,) as contained in his address to the 96th Regiment, when he reviewed it at Calcutta on the 11th of May, 1849: "Let me give you a bit of advice—that is, don't drink. I know young men do not think much about advice from old men. They put their tongue in their cheek, and think they know a good deal better than the old coze that is giving them advice. But let me tell you that you are come to a country where, if you drink, you're dead men. If you be sober and steady, you'll get on well; but if you drink, you're done for.—You will be either invalid or die. I knew two regiments in this country, one drank, the other didn't drink. The one that didn't drink is one of the finest regiments, and has got on as well as any regiment in existence. The one that did drink has been all but destroyed. For any regiment for which I have respect (and there is not one of the British regiments that I don't respect), I should always try and persuade them to keep from drinking. I know there are some men who will drink in spite of the devil and their officers; but such men will soon be in hospital, and very few that go in, in this country, ever come out again."

Whatever temporary advantage, then, is derived or supposed to be derived from the stimulating powers of Alcoholic liquors, when they are used with a view of sustaining the power of exertion in tropical climates, is dearly purchased by the increased liability to disease, which not only theoretically, but according to all competent evidence, actually results from their habitual use. And thus Theory and Practice are again completely agreed in affording a decisive contradiction to the usually received idea, that Alcoholic liquors assist the body the endurance of Heat.—Dr. Carpenter.

PROHIBITORY LAW IN ENGLAND.—A letter received as we are going to press, from the Secretaries of the United Kingdom Alliance, says: "The Alliance is rapidly becoming a national power. Day by day it is convening large popular assemblies in the various towns and cities. In Bradford an Alliance has been inaugurated under the most imposing circumstances; numerous magistrates, ministers and merchants being present, and all exhibiting a sympathetic, earnest and unanimous spirit for a prohibitory law in England. We have now tested public opinion throughout the three kingdoms, and are satisfied that the people only require information, and they are with us. Your Appeal we have condensed and re-arranged under the title of 'Facts in the Case,' and sent it to every member of Parliament. We shall soon take measures to place it in the hands of every magistrate and clergyman in the land. We find it unanswerable. The Chancellor has just brought in a War budget, which adds 45 per cent. to the Malt tax, and augments the duty on spirits in Scotland 1s., and in Ireland 8 pence. These articles he says, have been selected, to make as little deduction from the comforts of the people as possible. Jour. of the A. T. Union.

A REMARKABLE MAN.—At a temperance meeting held in Alabama, about six years ago, Colonel Lemmonsky, who had been twenty-three years in the armies of Napoleon Bonaparte, addressed the meeting. He rose before the audience, tall and vigorous, with a glow of health upon his cheek and said: "You see before you a man of 70 years old. I have fought two hundred battles, have fourteen wounds on my body, have lived thirty days on horse flesh, with the bark of trees for my bread, snow and ice for my drink canopy of Heaven for my covering without stockings or shoes on my feet, and only a few rags of clothing. In the deserts of Egypt I have marched for days with a burning sun upon my naked head; feet blistered in the scorching sand, and with my eyes, nostrils and mouth filled with dust; so tormenting that I have opened the veins of my arms and sucked my own blood! Do you ask how I survived the horrors? I answer that under the providence of God, I owe my preservation, my health and vigor, to this fact, that I never drank a drop of spirituous liquor in my life, and continued he, 'Baron Larry, chief of the French army, has stated as a fact that the 6,000 survivors who safely returned from Egypt were all of those men who abstained from ardent spirits.'"

IOWA.—A State Convention met at Iowa City, May 3, J. Zephaniah Swift, esq., presiding. Delegates were present from most parts of the State. The securing a prohibitory law was the great object of the Convention. For this purpose a State Alliance was organized, with power to appoint auxiliary societies for the purpose of circulating petitions, raising funds, and doing all such other acts as they may think right and proper, to advance the cause of Temperance, humanity, and progress. The whole subject of political action by temperance men, says the State Journal, was debated with a logic and rhetoric that would grace any hall of legislation in the land. Jour. of the A. T. Union.

DO NOT SWEAR.—If to use an oath occasionally, is a sin against God, or to utter one in society an anomaly in etiquette, it is certain that a free vent of profanity detracts amazingly from the merits of scholarship, rendering one's person disgusting, his very beauty contaminating, and his address dissonant and grating as a sleigh driving through the streets on bare ground.

In a critical point of view, he is guilty of tautology, penology, grandiloquence, and a thousand other rhetorical crimes. How could one be entertained by a public debate or lecture, abounding in blasphemies! Why, the most illiterate of the rabble would justly plead to himself that he could swear as well as the speaker. How would you, who are a professor in this business, be edified by reading a paper blended with this trash.

In point of denunciation, or satire, let it be remembered that there are terms more pertinent and forcible than a thistle growth of profanity. And as for the eloquence of introducing it in circles, it would be interesting to hear or read an essay from one of its champions, marking its peculiar beauties, and the majestic euphony with which it abounds.

SONG OF THE COLD WATER ARMY.

A PARODY.—BY JAS. T. ELLS.

Awake, arise! with armor bright,
The hour of danger is nigh;
The tyrant reigns in all his might,
And man is doomed to die!

Not 'on the field, by foeman's blade,
Are the enemy's conquests won;
By poisonous draughts, in ambuscade,
The work of death is done.

Shall we resign this beautiful land
To alcoholic chains,
Nor even dare to raise a hand
To wipe away its stains?

Awake, awake! and look not back,
But forward as you go;
Press on—press on! there's work—there's work
For every man to do.

Arm, arm! your country bids you arm—
Fling out your banners free!
Let faithful WARREN sound alarm
O'er mountain, plain and sea.

Freedom, thy battle hour is nigh!
Pledges gleam and banners wave;
The army charges—shout on high,
"We come to seek and save!"

From the American Courier.

ALCOHOL.

There walketh a Fiend o'er the glad green earth,
By the side of the reaper, Death;
He dashes alike with the glow of mirth,
Or quenches the light of the household hearth,
With his foul withering breath.

He stalketh abroad with his hydra head,
And there gathereth in his train,
The tilling foot and the strong man's tread,
The restless living—the ghostly dead,
And Misery, Want, and Pain.

He nerves the arm of relentless Hate
With his goblet's beaded foam;
He lurks in the halls of the rich and great,
In the beggar's moan at the palace gate—
And curses the poor-man's home.

He barter the wealth of a spotless name,
For the wine cup's subtle glow,
And scathes the pinions of deathless Fame,
Till they droop with their burden of Guilt and Shame,
Mid its dregs of sin and woe.

And there seemeth ever a sorrowing wail,
In the path of his blighting tread;
And childhood's cheek grows wan and pale,
And its heart is faint, and its footsteps fail,
For he grudgeth the poor their bread.

Grudgeth the poor their daily bread,
And fillet the drunkard's bowl
With want and woe—remorse and dread,
With a nerveless hand and a falling head,
And a curse on his deathless soul.

And beauty and manhood—love with mirth,
Still turn to the languishing wine,
But the blighted house and the darkened hearth,
And the tears of the sorrowing ones of earth,
Lie deep in its gleam and shine.

And the Fiend still watcheth with tiresome will
For the swift and the weary tread,
For he knoweth the wine, with his subtle skill,
Shall gather alike the good and the ill.
'Neath the curse of his iron tread.

GROG MEN AND WATER MEN.
Friend Smith, the razor-strop man, thus hits off these characters respectively. We hope he has "a few more left of the same sort."

The man that drinks grog, wine, brandy or beer,
And loaf around the tap room from year to year,
Will find in the end that he's lived in vain,
With sore old bones and an addled brain;
He coughs and sneezes, and wheezes and spits,
And he'll die at last in spasms and fits.

But the man that drinks water, old Adam's own ale,
Will always be healthy, stout, rugged, and hale;
Of dimes, dollars, and eagles he'll ne'er be bereft,
But always can boast of a few more left;
And he'll live till his hair is as white as a sheep,
Then he'll die like a baby going to sleep.

IMPORTANT DECISION ON THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.—From the Philadelphia Argus we learn that on Friday last week an important decision was made by Judge Thompson of the Philadelphia Court of Quarter Sessions, adverse to the sale of liquor on Sunday. A man indicted for keeping a disorderly house, was charged in the second count of his indictment, with selling liquor without license. The disturbance which caused the indictment took place on Sunday, and there was evidence of the sale of liquor on that day. Mr. District Attorney Reed took the ground that, although the defendant was a licensed dealer, yet the license did not cover sales of liquor made on Sunday. Judge Thompson charged the jury that the defendant's license did not give him the privilege of selling liquor on Sunday; that the Supreme Court had so decided, and if they believed liquor had been sold by the defendant on Sunday, he could be convicted on that count. This decision of Judge Thompson is based on that of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, in the case of The Commonwealth vs. Omit. An application of the principle laid down by Judge Thompson will entirely suppress the traffic in liquor on the Sabbath, as the license for its sale does not cover the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, on which no worldly employment can be carried on.

FOR CROUP. Give an emetic of antimony, to be followed by large and frequent doses of the Cherry Pectoral, until it subdues the disease. If taken in season, it will not fail to cure.

WHOOPIING COUGH may be broken up and soon cured 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 all serious consequences, while their neighbors without the Cherry Pectoral, 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 until the pain in the side and other unpleasant symptoms cease.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE. WATERBEE DIVISION NO. 9. The 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.

REGALIA. THE undersigned having been appointed by the Grand Division to furnish Regalia for its Members, Deputies, Jewels, and Emblems of office for subordinate Divisions, takes pleasure in announcing that he keeps a supply always on hand, and will also be prepared at each session of the Grand Division to furnish any of the above articles to Divisions or Members. Address. Z. J. DEHAY, Grand Scribe. Camden, Jan. 7.—19.

ROSSER & WARREN, Factors and Commission Merchants CHARLESTON, S. C. HAVE opened their Office on Central Wharf and will be pleased to receive the favors of their friends either in selling Cotton or purchasing Supplies. JOHN ROSSER. TEO. J. WARREN. Sept. 13.

HIDES WANTED.—We will pay in Cash, the highest market price for green or dry Hides. April 26. WORKMAN & CO.

"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, Tapestry and Velvets. CURTAIN MATERIALS, in Silk, Satin and Worsted. CURTAIN CAMBRICS and MUSLINS, in large Variety.

EMBROIDERED LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS, all styles. GILT CORNICES, in all the new designs. CURTAIN GIMPS, HOLDERS, LOOPS, TASSELS, &c. DRAPERY CORDS and BELL ROPES in all varieties.

BRITISH and AMERICAN FLOOR OIL CLOTHS. SILVER and GILT STAIR RODS and STAIR CARPETINGS, of all styles. WILTON, VELVET, and AXMINSTER RUGS, a large variety.

PLANTATION WOOLENS, BLANKETS, PLAINS KERSEYS, CAFES, &c. Red and White FLANNELS, SHIRTINGS, &c. COTTON OSNABURGS, of all the best southern makes.

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 French Goods.

SERVANTS' CLOTHS, in all the shades of English Goods. SATINETTS, TWEEDS, JEANS, and LINDSEYS of all qualities and styles.

With a full assortment of RICH DRESS GOODS, in SILKS, TISSUES, BAREGES, GRENADINES, MULLINS, &c. BRAZILIANS, ALPACAS, and MOURNING GOODS, in great variety. EMBROIDERIES and LACE GOODS of every description.

EVENING DRESS GOODS, in great variety constantly received. All the above are of our own Direct Importation, and offered at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

TERMS.—CASH, or CITY ACCEPTANCE. The ONE PRICE system strictly adhered to all goods warranted. BROWNING & LEMAN. Jan. 12, 24

AYER'S

CHERRY PECTORAL

For the rapid Cure of COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION.

TO CURE A COLD, WITH HEADACHE AND SORENESS OF THE BODY,—take the CHERRY PECTORAL 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 bottle, 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 croupy 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, and an ultimate cure, is afforded to thousands who are thus afflicted, by this invaluable remedy.

From its agreeable effect in these cases, many find themselves unwilling to forego its use when the necessity for it has ceased.

TO SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS this remedy is invaluable, as by its action on the throat and lungs, when taken 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 obstinate as to yield entirely to no medicine. CHERRY PECTORAL will cure them, if they can be cured.

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 followed by large and frequent doses of the Cherry Pectoral, until it subdues the disease. If taken in season, it will not fail to cure.

WHOOPIING COUGH may be broken up and soon cured 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 all serious consequences, while their neighbors without the Cherry Pectoral, 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 until the pain in the side and other unpleasant symptoms cease.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE. WATERBEE DIVISION NO. 9. The 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.

REGALIA. THE undersigned having been appointed by the Grand Division to furnish Regalia for its Members, Deputies, Jewels, and Emblems of office for subordinate Divisions, takes pleasure in announcing that he keeps a supply always on hand, and will also be prepared at each session of the Grand Division to furnish any of the above articles to Divisions or Members. Address. Z. J. DEHAY, Grand Scribe. Camden, Jan. 7.—19.

ROSSER & WARREN, Factors and Commission Merchants CHARLESTON, S. C. HAVE opened their Office on Central Wharf and will be pleased to receive the favors of their friends either in selling Cotton or purchasing Supplies. JOHN ROSSER. TEO. J. WARREN. Sept. 13.

HIDES WANTED.—We will pay in Cash, the highest market price for green or dry Hides. April 26. WORKMAN & CO.

LEONARD CHAPIN, MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN CARRIAGES AND HARNESS, OF every description, No. 124 Meeting street, and 83 Wentworth-street, next to the old stand of Gilbert & Chapin, Charleston, S. C.

W. R. HUNTER may be found at the above Repository, and takes this method to assure his friends that all orders entrusted to him will be attended to with promptness and strict fidelity.