

Business Locals, &c.

State Hampton, Governor of South Carolina."

The subject of an exquisite nearly life-conveying just published (and now ready) our enterprising friends, Walker, Evans & well, Charleston, S. C. We congratulate these gentlemen on the great success have of so noble a subject, and of art it stands unrivaled, but still its merit lies in its being a *life-like* portrait. It is the first product, on so large a scale, of a new and secret process based on photography, having the advantage of great truthfulness. As a photograph, it is a true representation of the exact reproduction of the subject, so this process is found to take the place of steel engraving, or any method which depends upon artistic conception and execution for results—what the artist does in a portrait's truth—they do not wish the artist's conception of a man, but the face and features of the man as he is—and by means can this grand result be better attained than by the means of photography, and this process, used the way these great advantages are secured, it admits of the embellishments of art, and a portrait is produced possessing all the truthfulness of a photograph, with the artistic effect of the steel engraving. The publishers have been extremely fortunate in their selection of the most statesman the noble, generous, manly features, which speak so plainly the great mind, elevated feeling, and generous heart of Wade Hampton.

Those who sympathized with this gallant hero in the struggle against such tremendous odds, will be pleased to have this portrait in their homes—a glorious moment of a peaceful, noble effort of liberty-loving people to redeem themselves from oppression and misrule.

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STONEBRAKER'S INDIAN GUM SYRUP, will positively cure any and every case of Diarrhea, Dysentery and Summer Complaint no matter how severe they may be. It never fails in simple instance, and as a SOOTHING SYRUP, it acts with equal certainty, being far superior to any other in use. Mothers should bear this in mind. Sold by all merchants and druggists.

Nothing Can be Worse Than to be Coughing Night and Day.

Use the great Remedy, DR. J. J. MARTIN'S PULMONARY BALMAM.

Denner (Col.) Tribune Feb. 7.

Purman on Florida.

Since Francis P. Barlow, who went to Florida after election as the representative of the Republicans of New York, acknowledged that the State had gone for an honest count, there has not been such a sensation as that created by speech of Congressman Purman yesterday. He is native of Pennsylvania, after serving on special duty at the Department during the rebellion, went to Florida in 1865, and there took part in the organization of the State Government of 1868. He became successively State Senator, Secretary of State, Assessor of Internal Revenue, and finally member of Congress. In the campaign of 1872 he was Chairman of the Republican State Executive Committee, and no man probably knows more of the party secrets or would be more apt, from merely prudential considerations, to conceal them. To have such a person stand up in his place in the House of Representatives and after a fervid eulogy of his party and an earnest vindication of the Northern settlers in the South declare solemnly, of his own knowledge, that the Democrats carried Florida in the last election, is a triumph that is worth more to us than the decision of the committee to the Republicans. To be sure, the method by which the vote of the State has been captured for Hayes is a confession that he has no honest claim to it; for the Republicans would never have consented to rest their title on a mere technicality had they not been conscious that there was nothing sounder to base it on. They virtually confess fraud and claim that the forms of law have made it successful. But Purman confesses fraud specifically and refuses to accept responsibility for it by sharing its fruits. He acknowledges that the Republican party of Florida went into the election with everything in its favor; that peace was faithfully preserved, and that the party was fairly beaten. He cannot assume any part in the dishonest effort that has been made to overturn the true result of that election. This is his protest:

"I love the principles of the Republican party, and for their sake have been stung by the fires of martyrdom, and I believe in the ultimate triumph of the principles of freedom; but I have returned to the State and look with consternation in the face if, standing upon this floor, and in the presence of the American people anxious and entitled to know the whole truth concerning this dangerous Presidential issue, I should shrink from the responsibility of revealing the secret of the Republicans' defense of their honest political victory against the willful perversion of a bold, dishonest and unscrupulous State Canvassing Board. The Tilden electors were truly elected in Florida, and only by way of a technicality were they declared invalid. The electors of the people of the United States defrauded out of their fair and lawful victory."

It is worth every reader's while to study the history which he gives of the canvas and the definite charges which he makes against one of the members of the Returning Board, the action of which is pronounced so sacred by the Electoral Commission. Of course, after such a speech the member from Florida will be assailed by all the Republican newspapers from Maine to Texas, and all the foibles of his political career will be raked up and cast against his good name. Of him as of other Republican victims of Republican slander we shall say: It is not our business to make a defense. He has been a leading Republican, and if he can be accused of any of the practices which have brought disgrace upon the country, the same belongs to the Republican party. If he has not been better than his companions heretofore, it is to his credit that he has at last broken from the trammels of party and made a manly plea for justice and honesty. —*N. Y. World*, Feb. 14.

President are now becoming plenty. Whether attracted by the prospect of a disputed title or by the opportunity of learning how we manage these things here, two of the Presidents of the United States have sought our shores. The third is still roaming about at home, & he may turn up here at any time. Iglesias got off on the Pacific coast and brought up at San Francisco. Lerdo ran the other way and embarked in a small boat for Panama, whence he arrived on Saturday at New York. With a broad continent between them, is not likely that the presence of these two statesmen "in our midst," as it were, will be fraught with danger to the Republic, and we can let them look on while we settle our own dispute. Lerdo is, by law and probably by right, the President of Mexico, but since law and right have ceased to determine such matters, he cannot be allowed to put on airs

The Boston *Bulletin* divulgates some of the shoe trade. It says: "The ingenuity with which the manufacturers display and the success they meet in giving the best look to a shoe at the least possible cost, is remarkable. There is made for the Western trade a prodigious quantity of what are termed the 'woman's' serge polish shoe." A good article was made at \$1.10 per pair, yet orders are filled at \$1.10 and \$1.15, and sometimes as low as eighty-five cents. Yet these shoes look as well as the higher priced ones, and in order to do it, they are cheapened in every possible way—in lining, trimming, stitching in the bows and eyelets, and particularly in the sole, the cost of the sole in the inferior goods being reduced from twenty-three to eighteen cents. These soles are known as 'pancake,' and the article itself as 'shoddy shoe.' The workmanship is also inferior, being done hurriedly." The *Bulletin* admits that some of these shoes are worth the price paid for them if worn in the house or inside rubbers, but others are "really not worth the case they are packed in."

The Lake Shore and Michigan Railway Company has paid the widow of L. O. Crain, of New Haven, Conn., whose husband was one of the victims of the Ashtabula disaster, the sum of \$5,175.

—The receiver's of the Erie Railroad report for the month of December shows a balance on hand on the first day of that month of \$583,578.08; receipts, \$2,559,361.72; disbursements, \$2,279,358.85; balance at the end of the month, \$342,909.87.

—The present winter is remarkable in England for unusual symptoms of early vegetation, and this is still more the case in France, where, in some districts, the season appears by all reports to be several weeks in advance. One of the French papers has taken the trouble to refer to the records of past centuries for examples of like abnormal winters and gives the following instances of premature springs: In the winter of 1188 the fruit trees in France were in bloom in December, and the vine in February. In the winter of 1288 violets picked in the meadows on the bank of the Rhine were sold in the streets of Cologne. Corn-flowers were seen in February, and the vine was in blossom upon the hillsides of the Moselle in the month of April. In 1572 the trees were covered with leaves in January, and the young birds were hatched in February. In 1621 there was a general flowering of shrubs and plants in February. In 1658 there was neither snow nor frost. In 1782 the heat was extraordinary in December. There were thunder-storms as in August, and everything was in blossom in January. In 1821 the temperature was singularly mild; green peas were in flower in December, and the rye was gathered in before the 24th of June. The vine harvest was one of the most remarkable of the present century. The winter of 1857 is the last which can be placed on the list of "spring winters."

—A narrow gauge railroad is to be built between Philadelphia and Atlantic City. The work will be begun at the Atlantic end of the line, where, previous to the setting in of severe weather, a few miles of track had already been laid. The whole line of the road, from the Delaware to the ocean, has been laid out, and a wharf erected at the terminus, near Atlantic City. Contracts have been made with the Bethlehem Iron Works for 3,500 tons of steel rails, weighing forty pounds to the yard, with the Baldwin Locomotive Works for seven locomotives, with Baily & Co. for one locomotive, and with Bowers, Dure & Co., of Wilmington, Delaware, for about eighty passenger and freight cars. Three construction trains will be put on and a large force of men actively employed all along the line as soon as the frost is out of the ground and if present expectations are realized the road will be completed and in operation during the month of June. The length of the road is about fifty-five miles and its total cost, including stations and equipment, is not expected to exceed \$725,000, we are told by its officers. It will thus be in readiness for the season at the waterings-places.

—Mississippi, like the other reconstructed States that have escaped from the clutches of the carpet-baggers, is recovering from the effects of the spoliation to which it was subjected for a long time after the war. The annual report of the Hon. W. H. Gibbs, Auditor of Public Accounts, shows that under Democratic rule, though the taxes have been materially reduced, the disbursements for the expenses of the State Government, up to Jan. 1, were so much below those of the previous year that there was left an excess of receipts amounting to over \$460,000, which is nearly equal to the estimated sum required for the total expenditures for the year 1877. The receipts from all sources for the fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1876, were \$881,739, while the disbursements by warrants for the same period amounted to \$518,709,03, against \$1,430,192.82 for the previous year. From the excess of receipts over expenditures the Treasurer has retained outstanding certificates of indebtedness and paid bonds and interest amounting in the aggregate to \$301,728, leaving still a surplus of \$160,044, with about \$300,000 of the State tax of 1876 yet to be collected. The Auditor in concluding his report, congratulates the Legislature upon the fact that under the new order of things complete harmony of action and a desire to promote the public welfare have been the governing rule, and that Mississippi has entered upon a career of substantial prosperity. Facts like these explain the extraordinary political changes that have taken place among the more intelligent of the colored voters in the South—those who have sense enough to understand the extent of the robberies that have been perpetrated by the politicians who have represented Grant's Administration in that part of the country.

—The *Mark Lane Express*, in its weekly review of the British corn trade, says: The weather during the past week has been sufficiently dry to allow field labor. Autumn sown wheat is looking forward and healthy. Threshing has been more practicable, and increased offerings of have grown grain at country markets afford proof of renewed activity by farmers, and the condition of English wheat has been generally very unsatisfactory. A decline in prices, per quarter, on the week is quoted in Mark Lane and country markets. Regarding foreign wheat the leading feature continues to be the inactivity of buyers. The somewhat increased imports into London have not tended to relieve the dullness. Where there has been a pressure to sell a concession of 1s. per quarter was necessary to induce business, but as a rule millers only bought to satisfy immediate requirements. It is somewhat curious that values should have declined gradually as they have done when the fact is considered that the leading features of supply and demand are unchanged. It must be remembered that, according to able authorities, 13,000,000 or 14,000,000 quarters of foreign wheat will be required to supplement last year's deficient harvest, and with the rates of importation at present only equal to 8,000,000 or 9,000,000 quarters only heavy granary stocks which do not now possess can prevent prices from rising when the demand exceeds the supply. With a fair number of arrivals at ports of call cargoes on the coast have ruled very quiet, 50s. per quarter being accepted for large cargoes of California, showing a decline of 3s.4d. per quarter from the recent highest point. This price has attracted demand, and holders seem inclined to great firmness.

—The engineers who have been investigating the unfortunate Washington Monument have decided that the tall chimney will eventually tumble down, unless the catastrophe be avoided by pulling it down, and that any idea of building it higher is not to be entertained, the ground on which it is placed being unsuited to sustain so great a weight. Thus far the country will go with the engineers cheerfully, but when they proceed to recommend that the thing be built up again in a higher part of the city there will be objections of loud and deep. The suggestion that the material be used to form a base for a great granite shaft is no improvement. Tall shafts whether of granite or of brick are seldom beautiful, and if we mean to honor the memory of Washington we can surely invent some more fitting memorial than a factory chimney or a great heathen obelisk.

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