MISCELLANY.

From the XIX. Century.

Adventures of a Confederate Blockade Runner.

HOW A CONFEDERATE BLOCKADE RUNNER HOODWINKED A BRITISH NAVAL OFFICER.

The "Kate" was as clean as a new pin, officers and men dressed for Company, and Captain Tom, with the easy courtesy of a man of the world, quickly made every individual on board feel as if he, she and it were his own personal guests. No man knows how to plant and reap blessings better than Tom Oakey.—The fine band of the second West India Regiment—all blacks—was on board, and added to the zest of the occasion with music that would not be discreditable in the Tacon Theatre or Hyde Park. I ought to tell you, by the way, that this regiment is composed entirely of negroes, every one of whom is a picked man, six feet in height, and when they appear on parade, dressed in their Zouave uniform, and drilled so that they move like a vast machine, there is not a more striking military spectacle on a small scale to be seen on this mundane sphere. The officers are all white, and, as a general thing, educated.

After steaming around for three or four hours, we ran up to the eastward and came to anchor. The awnings were spread and the decks cleared for a dinner. Meanwhile, the steward and his assistants had prepared the handsomest banquet which the place and circumstances could afford; and if ever the royal road to people's hearts was found through the human stomach, it was certainly discovered on that occasion. The dignitaries of the island were all graciousness, and as the wine flowed and tongues loosened, I saw the target at which Captain Tom was driving his hospitable lance.

It's so easy to blind a man's eyes with a good dinner. In nine cases out of ten, a basket of champagne will warp a man's conscience to the most accommodating degree; and it has not unfrequently proved the fact that when a government official is concerned in contraband transactions, the cloak he wraps around him is like that of charity itself—"it covereth a multitude of sins."

An evidence of the intensity of feeling at this time among the islanders, was furnished on our trip back in the afternoon. The mate of a vessel lying at one of the wharves, seeing us approaching with the English colors at our masthead, ran up to his own fore peak the cross of St. George beneath the stars and stripes. This American vessel, tore down the American flag, and in a moment rent in a thousand tatters. On landing, the officers of the West India Regiment, who had been our guests, likewise excited at what they deemed an insult to the Queen, rushed into the crowd, gathered all the fragments they could obtain and carried them to their quarters. The upshot of the affair was, that in the course of an hour the captain of the vessel came on board of the "Kate" and apologized for what he called the unwarrantable act of his drunken mate. Tom, as a matter of course, took the apology with all the dignity of a bloody-minded and indignant Englishman, and was not appeased until the skipper balanced accounts with a case of the best brandy in port. Consul Sam. Whiting—a jolly good fellow, by the way—was not so easily satisfied, and making complaint the next day to the Governor of the island, every blessed West Indian who had a fragment of the unfortunate banner as big as a ten cent piece, was obliged to deliver the same to the irate representative of the United States of America, after which, suitable apology was made by the authorities of the island.

The way was now paved for the accomplishment of our object, which was to obtain a cargo of arms and ammunition of war, that had been ordered by the Confederate Government, and which it was vitally important should be placed in the hands of our Western army, then in the vicinity of Corinth, with the least possible delay.

This war material had been brought to Nassau by an English brig, and a part of her cargo was unloaded at the dock, but as suspicion had been aroused that things were not exactly what they seemed, she had dropped down some distance from the town and lay in the stream awaiting our arrival. As many vessels were constantly coming and going, these movements occasioned no especial comment. In two days after our excursion party we coaled, and steaming up to the dock took in a portion of cargo which had bren deposited as above described. We then dropped down alongside of the English brig.

The custom house officer detached to attend us was as black as your hat, but, nevertheless, a courteous and intelligent official. Oakey had industriously cultivated this fellow's acquaintance, and he was so completely magnetized by the peculiar manipulations of the old blockade runner, that he never saw anything which was not proper to be seen, except twenty dollar gold pieces or a bottle of wine, and, for all Confederate purposes, was as blind as an owl in the sunlight.

The arms and accoutrements were packed in boxes and marked "Hardware," and in all probability the custom-house official aforesaid, is to the present day prepared to swear the most horrible oath that they contained in truth only legitimate spades and shovels, manufactured in Springfield, Massachusetts.

We had been hurrying in the cargo for about three hours, when the captain of an English gunboat rowed alongside and came on board. He was a gruff, hearty old fellow, of the bull-dog stripe, chunky, broad-shouldered, yellow-haired, and red-faced, with those pretty blossoms on his rosy features, which are the unmistakable symptoms of a devotee at the shrine of John Barleycorn. Tom knew his man in a minute, and guessed his errand; and you never saw one of the feline species proceed to play with a captive mouse more adroitly than was done on this important occasion.

Vast interests were at stake. None knew better than Captain Oakey that perhaps the Confederate success in the daily expected battle of Shiloh depended on the safe transit and delivery of these arms, and no man could possibly feel the responsibility of the hour more gravely than himself, for before our departure, letter upon letter had been sent to Charleston from both officers of the army and of the government, begging us by every consideration to forward them with all possible dispatch. "Good moring, captian, I am glad to see you," was Oakey's off hand greeting. They had met before on previous visits of our blockade runners to Nassau.

"Morn'n, morn'n', morn'n', growled the old sea dog, extending a fat, freckled hand, that looked as if at some time it had been the flipper of a turtle.

"Just in time," said Tom. "I've just ordered a toddy; d'ye ever drink.

"Drink sir, drink sir, aye, by Jove try me; I'm like the Irishman, sir—the Irishman; if I don't drink, d——n it, make me drink, sir, make me drink." After these pyrotechnic ejaculations, the venerable mariner gave vent to a series of abdominal cackles, which shook his corporosity like the premonitory tremors of a young earthquake.

"Walk aft," said Tom.

"By the way," remarked the old salt, as they moved towards the cabin, "the guv'ner yonder has a fancy that you are shipping arms for the Confederates—ha! ha! good joke, sir, good joke; shipping arms under Her Magesty's nose. Wanted me to come off and see what you're doing—egad; sir, what you're doing. And I've come, I've come sir."

"That's right," said Tom, "I'm glad to welcome you. Look around for yourself; there's a pile of hoes, some shovels and spades, and when you go below we'll have the boxes opened, and I'll show you the prettiest lot of hardware ever shipped from Great Britain. But come along to the cabin and let's drink first."

With that Oakey ushered his visitor into the private cabin of the "Kate," and closed the door on that side of the ship from which she was every moment receiving her warlike cargo.

"What shall it be? I've a little of all sorts."

"Take some champagne," said Tom.

"A little brandy first, cap'n—brandy first.

"Brandy's a sheet anchor, cap'n, a sheet anchor—no water, thank'ee, no water; they don't agree, as the Irishman said, when he gave the Pope a recipe for making punch."

"How was that?" asked Tom.

"First pour in the brandy, then add the sugar, but, 'gad, sir, every drop of water you put in after that, spoils the punch, sir, spoils the punch."

Oakey plied his guest with questions, and kept him busy with answers, every three or four minutes putting in a liquid punctuation point in the shape now of brandy, and now of champagne, until the British captain was in an uproarious state of personal felicity.—At first he was strictly and impartially neutral—the very essence of a representative Briton, dutifully engaged; but the more he practiced multiplication with Johannes Barleycorn the kinder grew his sympathies, until finally kindled into enthusiasm, about fifteen glasses deep, he threw his arms affectionately around Tom, and exclaimed with intoxicated pathos, "Nev'r mind 'e 'ardware, cap'n—nev'r mind! Ye see, ye see, hic—it's all right—by Jove, all right, hic. I'm with ye, hic—with ye 'eart an' soul, by Jove—'eart and soul, hic." The last words were grandly emphatic, accompanied with a stroke on Tom's back, which the old salt doubtless intended to be particularly fraternal, but which Tom avers, to this day, was very much like the descending stroke of a spile driver, and always gives him a rheumatic twinge to think about

Three or four more drinks did the business by which time Tom was safe from all fears of inspection.

Between the Otard on the one hand, and the necessary official dignity to be preserved on the other, the old Briton, as he leaned lovingly on Tom's arm in the passage from the cabin to the ship's ladder, found it exceedingly difficult to maintain his specific gravity. As he rolled over the side, his parting words were, "Her Maj'sty's officer after 'ardware—hic, 'ardware. Ha! ha! good joke, sir, by Jove, hic; God bless yer, cap'n, hic—an' safe v'yage—safe v'yage back,"—When last seen the worthy captain was stretched out in the stern sheets of his cutter snoring an unconscious accompaiment to "When the swallows homeward fly."

We had now only to finish loading, get our clearance from the custom house, and turn our bow homeward. The "Kate," although a trim and beautiful boat, was not the fastest of our blockade runners; but fortunately we were not put to a trial of speed on the return trip. Our cargo being too important to warrant the ordinary risks incurred in running the blockade of Charleston or Wilmington, Captain Oakey determined to land at Smyrna, on the coast of Florida, which was safely done. The Confederate authorities, duly advised of our arrival, then took the cargo in hand, and in the course of ten or fifteen days the arms and ammunition were on their way, in hundreds of wagons, across the country to the nearest railroad that would convey the long expected aid to the army of the West. I need only add that they reached Corinth in full time, and the battle of Shiloh was fought in pa with the "Hardware" over which the sturdy John Bullian had been made so boisterously fuddled.

Tom left the ship at Smyrna in charge of the first officer, and came to Charleston; and so ended that trip.

What Does Freemasonry Teach?

Go ask that brother who has fallen in the path of life, whose plans have miscarried, and who finds himself held down by the burdens of care and distress. He will tell you that it teaches him that his brothers will lift him up, remove the obstructions from his path and assist in bearing the burdens under which he has succumbed. It teaches him that there is something in it beside forms and ceremonies, that there is an invisible tie which links us all together in one great family of friends and brothers, and that the heart of each beats responsive the wants and needs of his brother.

Ask the Mason's widow what it teaches. She will tell you that it teaches her of unobtrusive benevolence, of sympathy and kindness, brotherly affection and esteem. It teaches her life is not all sorrowful, that the clouds that lower about her will soon break away, dispelled by the light and love of the Mason's presence.

Ask the orphan what it teaches, and he will tell you that it teaches him that brotherly affection and regard which knit the father's heart into the fraternity, has descended to the son a priceless legacy, which will be to him better than silver or gold; for it will teach his feet in what paths to roam, will open to him the avenues which lead him to knowledge and usefulness, and lead him to learn that character which is alike the test of admission to the lodge, and which is more to be prized than wealth or honors.

Ask the wanderer in a strange land what it teaches, and he will tell you that it teaches the universality of that language which is intelligible in all climes, and which, when used, never fails of eliciting a response. It teaches him of brothers there ready to assist and serve him, of difficulties removed, of courteous treatment, and of the usefulness of that institution which has grown and spread where civilized man has gone.

Ask the brother who, perchance, in some unregarded moment, has erred and fallen, what it teaches. He will tell you that it teaches of that charity which deals gently with the erring, that keeps the silent tongue, that unbraideth not, that takes him gently by the hand and leads him back to rectitude, and helps him once more to stand erect like a man and a brother. It points out the follies of his ways, and urges him to avoid them in the future,

Ask the wealthy brother what it teaches, and he will tell you that it teaches him to remember the poor and fatherless, the widow and the orphan, to be benevolent with his riches, and by his example teach the world that Masonry has made him worthier and better.

Brother, what does it teach you and me? It teaches us to be temperate, to deal justly, be charitable to all men, and so walk and act that the world may never, through us, have an opportunity of casting reproach on our ancient institution.

MAGGIE'S ANSWER.—One day a lady was teaching a class of little girls in Sunday school.

"My dear children," she said, "how soon may we give our hearts to God, and become true Christians?"

They didn't answer at first. Then turning to the oldest scholar in the class, she asked: "What do you say, Mary?"

"When we are thirteen."

"What do you say, Jane?"

"When we are ten."

"What do you say, Susan?"

"When we are six."

At last she came to little Maggie, the youngest scholar in the class. "Well, Maggie," she said, "and how soon do you think we may give our hearts to God?"

"Just as soon as we feel that we are sinners, and know who God is," said Maggie.

How beautiful an answer that was! and how true! Yes; "as soon as you feel that you are a sinner, and know who God is," you may give him your heart, and become a Christian.—*Children's Pic Mag.*

WE are informed that the Board of Trustees of the University of South Carolina (by appointment) have appointed Major C. D. Melton Law Professor for the University; have relieved Mr. C. B. Walker from the duties of Secretary of the Board—Mr. W retaining his position as Librarian and Treasurer; and have dismissed Mr. Orchard from the post of Bursar—appointing James Davis a (negro) in his stead.—*Phœnix.*

The first practical effort at secession from the Protestant Episcopal Church has occurred at Put-In Bay, Ohio, where a parish has renounced the authority of the Bishop and set up for itself, with a revised Prayer Book and such other liturgical changes as may be considered necessary.

WASHINGTON'S DEATH.—It is a fact not generally known, perhaps, that Washington drew his last breath in the last hour of the last day of the last week in the last month of the last century. He died on Saturday night at twelve o'clock, December 31st, 1790.

A MAN'S wife is his best lawyer, his best counsel, his best Judge, his best advisor, and also the cheapest and most reasonable.

CHEERFULNESS.—Nothing so adorns the the face as cheerfulness. When the heart is in flower, its bloom and beauty pass to the features.

BUSINESS Directory for Pickens County.

Judge of Probate Court—I. H. Philpot.
Clerk of Probate Court—J. E. Hagood.
Clerk of Court—R. A. Bowen.
Sheriff—Joab Mauldin.
School Commissioner—D. F. Bradley.
County Commissioners—L. N. Robins, Chairman; R. E. Holcombe and John W. Singleton
J. E. Hagood, Clerk of Board of County Commissioners.
C. C. Folger, County Constable.
October, 28, 1868

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A. EVANS BROWNE.
March 9, 1869 22 *

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
Oconee County.

Alexander Allgood, Ex'or, vs. Banister Allgood. } Citatton for a Final Settlement and Decree.

IT appearing to my satisfaction that Banister Allgood, Alvin Allgood, Ellis Murphy and wife Jane, Jeremiah Ellis and wife Patsy, Francis Henderson, wife of William Henderson, formerly Francis Kennemore, and the heirs of Casander Major, deceased, names and number unknown, defendants in this case, reside without the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered that they do appear in person or by attorney at a Court of Probate to be holden at Pickens Court House, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on Monday the 6th day of September next, to show cause why a final settlement of the Estate of Barnett H. Allgood should not be had and a decree given thereon, or their consent in failing to attend will be entered of record.

Given under my hand and seal at Pickens Court House this 5th June, 1869.

I. H. PHILPOT,
Judge of Probate.
June 5, 1869 37 3m

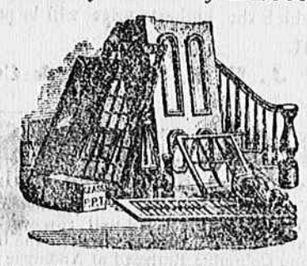
JOSEPH J. NORTON,

Attorney at Law
WALHALLA, S. C.

All business for Pickens County left with J. E. HAGOOD, ESQ.,
PICKENS C. H.,
WILL BE PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO
October 26, 1868 4 tf

P. P. TOALE,

CHARLESTON, S. C.,
MANUFACTURER OF
DOORS, SASH, BLINDS.



NOTE.—We would call the particular attention of our friends to the above card. P. P. Toale has a large Factory, and such facilities as enable him to supply the best work of his own make at low prices. A very large and complete assortment always on hand at his Factory, HORLBECK'S WHARF, NEAR NORTH EASTERN RAILROAD DEPOT, CHARLESTON, S. C.

N. B.—Orders from the country solicited, and strict attention paid to shipping in good order.

April 5, 1869 26 tf

Circular.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.
Columbia, June 15, 1869.

THE attention of the citizens of the State is respectfully invited to the annexed extracts from an Act passed at the recent session of the General Assembly, and ratified on the 19th day of March, 1869; and their cordial co-operation with the officers charged with the execution of the law is earnestly requested.

The enumeration of the inhabitants is to furnish a basis for the apportionment of representation in the next General Assembly, in accordance with Section 4 of Article II of the Constitution, and the necessity for its correctness will commend itself to citizens of all political views.

In connection with this work the statistics of the agricultural product[illegible] be taken [illegible] and it is eminently desirable that they should be returned as fully and intelligibly as circumstances will permit, as it is expected that they will furnish valuable data in the future agricultural history of the State.

HENRY SPARNICK,
Commissioner.

An Act to provide for the Enumeration of the Inhabitants of the State.

* * * * * * *

SECTION 3. That it shall be the duty of each and every person appointed to take the census by virtue of this Act to call personally on the head or some member of each family in the County, or portion of County, for which he or they shall have been appointed, and obtain from such head of a family or member thereof, as aforesaid, the number of persons contained in such family, and such other information as may be required and directed by the Commissioner of the Bureau of Agricultural Statistics.

SEC. 4. That each head or member of a family shall, when summoned thereto by the persons appointed under this Act to take the census at his, her or their residence, or place of business, make, on oath or affirmation, a correct return of all persons of whom his or her family is composed; and also report such other information to said census takers as may be required by law; and the persons so appointed to take the census are hereby authorized to administer such oathe; and upon the failure of any person to make such return or reports when required, he or she shall be subject to a penalty of twenty-five dollars, to be recovered in any Court of competent jurisdiction.

June 16, 1869 38 2

Change of Schedule on Greenville and Columbia Railroad.

ON and after Wednesday, the 12th inst., the Passenger trains will run daily, Sundays excepted, connecting with Night Train on South Carolina and Charlotte and South Carolina Railroads, as follows:

Leave Columbia,	7 00 a m
Leave Alston,	8 55 a m
Leave Newberry,	10 35 a m
Arrive at Abbeville,	3 30 p m
Arrive at Anderson,	5 15 p m
Arrive at Greenville,	6 00 p m
Leave Greenville	6 00 a m
Leave Anderson,	6 45 a m
Leave Abbeville,	8 45 a m
Leave Newberry,	1 25 p m
Leave Alston,	3 00 p m
Arrive at Columbia,	5 00 p m

JAMES O. MEREDITH,
General Superintendent.
Jan. 24, 1869 18 tf

Demorest's Young America,

ENLARGED.

THE BEST JUVENILE MAGAZINE. Every Boy and Girl that sees it says so; all the Press say so; and Parents and Teachers confirm it. Do not fail to secure a copy. A good Microscope, with a Glass Cylinder to confine living objects, or a good two bladed, pearl Pocket Knife, and a large number of other desirable articles, given as premiums to each subscriber. Yearly, $1.50.

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Try it, Boys and Girls. Specimen copies, ten cents, mailed free.

Dec. 10, 1868 12

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Special attention given to the binding of Music, Periodicals, Law Books, and all other work.

May 18, 1869 32 tf

SOUTH CAROLINA State Agriucltural and Mechanical Magazine.

(*Official Organ of the South Carolina State Agricultural and Mechanical Society.*)

AT an early date, the subscribers will publish the first number of a Monthly Magazine, devoted to the development of the material interests of the State, and the whole South; and will distribute five thousand copies gratuitously, so that every one may see what it is before subscribing. They intend to make it the best and handsomest industrial magazine ever published at the South, and they ask the cordial co-operation of every good citizen in this enterprise, which must redound to the public welfare.

Persons wishing copies of the first number will please send their address to

WALKER, EVANS & COGSWELL,
Charleston, S. C.
May 10, 1869 31 3m

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A. H. OSBORNE.
☞ Tannery near Walhalla Depot.
October 19, 1868 3

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Harness Leather,
Kip and Calf Skins,

Of the first quality and best tan.

For sale, CHEAP FOR CASH, at my Shop, above Waller, Watson & Co.

WALTER M. WOODIN, Agent.
Feb. 15, 1869 19 tf

Piedmont Life Insurance Company
OF
RICHMOND, VA.

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J. J. NORTON, Agent.

WM. WARNE, M. D., Medical Examiner.
M. L. SHARPE, Agent at Pendleton, S. C.
ISAAC BRANCH, M. D., Agent at Large.
Walhalla, March 9, 1869.

We refer to Gov. J. L. Orr, Judge Murray, Hon. J. P. Reed, Gen. McGowan, Hon. W. D. Simpson, Rev. D. M. Turner, Rev. R. L. Grier, and at least one hundred from Abbeville, all of whom are insured in this C[illegible] Company.

March 9, 1869 22 3m*

SORGO AND SOUTHERN CANE.

THE American Sorgo Manuel for 1869 contains full directions for cultivating Sorghum, Manufacturing Syrup and Sugar, the latest improvements in Machinery, and other infomation of great importance. Sent free.

Address GEO. L. SQUIER & BRO.,
Buffalo, New York.
May 10, 1869 31 tf

Demorest's Monthly Magazine,

UNIVERSALLY acknowledged the Parlor Magazine of America; devoted to Original Stories, Poems, Sketches, Architecture and Model Cottages, Household Matters, Gems of Thought, Personal and Literary Gossip (including special departments on Fashions,) Instructions on Health, Music, Amusements, etc., by the best authors, and profusely illustrated with costly Engravings (full size) useful and reliable Patterns. Embroideries, and a constant succession of artistic novelties, with other useful and entertaining literature.

No person of refinement, economical housewife, or lady of taste can afford to do without the Model Monthly. Specimen copies, 15 cents, mailed free. Yearly, $3, with a valuable premium; two copies, $5.50; three copies, $7.50; five copies, $12.00, and splendid premiums for clubs at $3 each, with the first premiums to each subscriber. A new Bartram & Fanton Sewing Machine for 20 subscribers at $3 each. Publication office,

838 BROADWAY, New York.

Demorest's Monthly and Young America together $4, with the premiums for each.

Dec. 20, 1868 21 1y.

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On the most Reasonable Terms.

THE Merchants' Protective Union

MERCANTILE REFERENCE REGISTER.

THE MERCHANT'S PROTECTIVE UNION, organized to promote and protect trade, by enabling its subscribers to attain facility and safety in the granting of credits, and the recovery of claims at all points, have to announce that they will, in september, 1868, publish in one large quarto volume:

THE MERCHANTS' PROTECTIVE UNION MERCANTILE REFERENCE REGISTER, containing among other things, the Names, Nature of Business, Amount of Capital, Financial Standing, and and Rating as to Credit, of over 400,000 of the principal merchants, traders, bankers, manufacturers, and public companies, in more than 30,000 of the cities, towns, villages, and settlements throughout the United tates, their territories, and the British Provinces of North America; and embracing the most important information attainable and necessary to enable the merchant to ascertain, at a glance the capital, character, and degree of credit of each of his customers as are deemed worthy of any gradation of credit, comprising, also, a Newspaper Directory, containing the title, character, price, and place of publicatton, with full particulars relative to each journal, being a complete guide to the press of every county in the United States.

The reports and information will be confined to those deemed worthy of some line of credit; and as the same will be based, so far as practicable, upon the written statements of the parties themselves, revised and corrected by well known and reliable legal correspondents, whose character will prove a guarantee of the correctness of the information furnished by them, it is believed that the reports will prove more truthful and complete, and, therefore, superior to, and of much greater value, than any previously issued.

By aid of the "Mercantile Reference Register," business men will be enabled to ascertain, at a glance, the capital and gradation of credit, as compared with financial worth, of nearly every merchant, manufacturer, trader, and banker, within the above named territorial limits.

On or about the first of each month, subscribers will also receive the "Monthly Chronicle," containing, among other things, a record of such important changes in the name and condition of firms, throughout the country, as may occur subsequent to the publication of each half-yearly volume of the "Mercantile Reference Register."

Price of "The Merchants' Union Mercantile Reference Register," fifty dollars, ($50,) for which it will be forwarded to any address in the United States, transportation paid.

Holders of five $10 shares of the Capital Stock, in addition to participating in the profits, will receive one copy of the "Mercantile Reference Register" free of charge; holders of ten shares will be entitled to two copies; and no more than ten shares of the Capital tock will be allotted to any one applicant.

All remittances, orders, or communications relative to the book should be addressed to the MERCHANT'S PROTECTIVE UNION, in the American Exchange Bank Building, No. 128 Broadway, (Box 2566,) New York.

August 28, 1868 48 1v

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37 Park Row, New York.
Dec. 2, 1868 9 2

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
Pickens—In Equity.

Samuel Knox vs. Heirs of A. P. Knox. } Bill for Construction of Will, Partition, &c.

IN obedience to the decree of the Court of Equity, made in this cause at June Term, 1868, notice is hereby given to the heirs-at-law of Andrew P. Knox, deceased, requiring and enjoining them and each and every of them, to be and appear in the Court of Equity, for the District and State aforesaid, within a "year and a day" from the date hereof, to identify themselves as heirs at law of the said Andrew P. Knox, deceased; and further, to claim the fund belonging to them, arising from the sale of Real Estate in this cause, on pain of being "barred and forever excluded of and from all benefit of any further decree to be made in this cause."

ROB'T. A. THOMPSON, C.E.P.D.
Com's Office, July 17, 1868.
Pickens C. H. 1vp.

Dr. Whittier.

A REGULAR GRADUATE OF MEDICINE, as diploma at office will show, has been longer engaged in the treatment of *Venereal, Sexual and Private Diseases,* than any other physician in St. Louis.

Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis Herniah, and Rupture; all Urinary Diseases and Syphilitic or Mercurial Afflictions of the Throat, Skin or Bones, are treated with unparalled success.

Spermatorrea, Sexual Debility and Impotency as the result of self abuse in youth, sexual excess in mature years, or other causes, and which produce some of the following effects, as *nocturnal emissions, blotches, debility, dizziness, dimness of sight, confusion of ideas, evil forbodings, aversion to society of females, loss of memory and sexual power, and rendering marriage improper,* are permanently cured.

Dr. Whittier publishes a MEDICAL PAMPHLET relating to venereal diseases and the disastrous and varied consequences of self-abuse, that will be sent to any address in a sealed envelope for two stamps Many physicians introduce patients to the doctor after reading his medical pamphlet. Communication confidential. A friendly talk will cost you nothing. Office central, yet retired—No. 617 Charles street, St. Louis, Mo, Hours, 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sundays 12 to 2 p. m.

April 5, 1869 26 1y

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