THE DAILY NEWS.

The Voice of Grief.

O rugged, toilsome path of thorns and briers,
Of weary, bleeding feet—
Peopled with shadows of unreaped desires,
And pleasures incomplete!
Land of unchanging sorrow for the dead,
And bitterness of life,
Where noble lives by cruel hands are shed,
To win the field of strife;
Where Pain eternal, like the Alpine snows,
Crowned above men and kings,
Broods dark as night, and from her bosom throws
Her arrows and her stings!

Shall the sweet breath of Summer sweep the earth,
And make it smile with flowers,
Yet leave to man the pestilential dearth
Of ever-withering powers?
Behold how Sorrow, wandering through the world,
Weeps passionate tears of blood,
And Charity upon the stones is hurled,
Crying aloud for good!
The voice of Grief pierces the Silent Land,
Where victory is won—
Is there no haven past Time's dangerous strand,
No joy beyond the sun?

AFFAIRS IN THE STATE.

Fairfield.

The Winnsboro' News announces the death of Colonel James N. Shedd, aged 43, and Mr. Wm. E. Murphy, aged 23, both well-known citizens of Fairfield County.

Marlboro'.

The Bennettsville Journal gives result of township officers as heard from to date: Hebron Township.—Selectmen—Frank Manning, T. Covington, William M. Bristow. Surveyors—John C. Woodley and W. B. Alford. Clerk—L. M. Hamer. Moderator—D. L. McLeod. Red Hill Township.—Selectmen—J. A. Peterkin, Z. A. Drake, Napoleon Bonaparte, colored. Surveyor—John W. McLeod. Clerk—Richard Johnson, colored. Constable—Dudley Johnson, colored. The officers for the Bennettsville Township are about equally divided—the three colored men being Radicals. The returns from the other townships have not been received, but we are informed that nearly all have elected the Democratic ticket.

York.

Mrs. E. E. Alexander has been re-appointed by the Postmaster-General as postmaster at Yorkville. This is gratifying, as there is no postoffice in the State where the business is more correctly done, or more accommodation extended to the public.

The following is the result of an election held on Friday last for officers of York Township: W. B. Metts, Samuel Smith, W. A. Moore, Selectmen; James H. Fayssoux, Clerk; Benj. P. Boyd, Joseph Herndon, E. N. Davidson, R. M. Kerr, Surveyors of Roads; W. A. Smith, Constable.

The Yorkville Enquirer says: "Farming operations are much more forward in this section than usual. Oats is the only crop, so far as we can learn, that is looking backward, and there is yet ample time for it to come out. Wheat has generally a fine and flourishing appearance. A large proportion of the corn crop has been planted, and the stand reported is very fair. Our farmers have also got in the most of their cotton, and it is beginning to come up very well, though it is too soon yet to speak confidently as to the stand obtained."

Sumter.

Mr. William Lewis died at his residence near Sumter, on Thursday last, in the seventy-second year of his age. At the period of his death Mr. Lewis was the incumbent of the office of Judge of Probate for Sumter County.

The Watchman gives us the following statistics of the assessed value of the real and personal property in Sumter County:

Of arable or plough lands, there are returned an aggregate of 86,594 acres, valued at $488,228; of meadow or pasture lands, 19,855 acres, valued at $69,016, and of wood, uncultivated and marsh lands, 358,080 acres, valued at $1,038,299—total of land, $1,545,543. Add to this buildings and real estate in town and village, and we have a total of taxable real estate in the county amounting to $2,395,225.

Of personal property the returns and value are as follows: Horses, 1195, value $106,591; cattle, 6371, value $58,763; mules, 1223, value $119,735; sheep and goats, 2800, value $3265; hogs, 10,352, value $38 307; gold and silver watches, 522, value $33 976; piano fortes, melodeons, &c., 150, value $16,320; pleasure carriages, 328, value $22 699; dogs, 1395, value $6500; merchants' stock, $123,924; manufacturers' stock, $39,963; moneys on hand, $26,089; credits $92,581. These, with stocks, bonds, leases and all other property, give a total of personal property, amounting to $837,846.

The addition of the two gives us a grand total value of all taxable property in Sumter County, amounting to $3 232 571.

THE RICE TIERCE QUESTION AGAIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEWS.

Charleston and Savannah have been commercial centres for the sale of the rice crops of South Carolina and Georgia for at least a century. Both these cities have drawn a handsome support from the rice growers of the two States, and many factors have grown rich upon incomes derived almost exclusively from this source. As business centres their established local usages have hitherto governed entirely in the sale of this particular grain. These local customs, with buyers and sellers, have had the influence of common law. They have been considered the *lex loci*, and, as such, have exercised the force and dignity of the *lex scripta;* and merchants and factors have conformed thereto without reference to the local customs of other cities or large commercial centres, just as they have conformed to other usuages differing in Charleston from those of New York, Boston or New Orleans.

It has but recently been discovered that a charge for the tierces in which rice is sold is prejudicial to the commerce of Charleston. Strange that a custom which has obtained for one hundred years should just at this particular time prove a clog to the City of Charleston. More strange that the rice buyers should now find it necessary to combine together and positively refuse to purchase if their demands are not complied with, viz: if the factors decline to give them the tierces in which the rice is sold. Each tierce costs the planter $1 50, which must be given away to secure a purchaser of his rice; for all the buyers are committed as a league to stand by this *strike* against the planter. The factor, as agent, has either to succumb or ship under instructions to another market. No matter at what cost to the poor struggling planter, the commerce of Charleston requires the fostering care of a newly fledged Board of Trade, which it would seem is ready to draw the very life-blood of the poor rice grower, but is blind to the discrepancy in the rates of commissions in Charleston as compared with those of Northern and Western cities. There was a time when this strike of the rice buyers would have been met summarily by the planters themselves, and their factors would scarcely have hesitated as to their duty, acting solely as agents in the premises.

Formerly, with a crop of thousands of tierces from one particular section or neighborhood in the hands of the growers, such a combination among the buyers could not possibly have been effected. They know full well that it would have driven nearly every tierce from Charleston to other markets, and that the interests of the city would have been compromised by such action. But now that the planter is not living, but barely breathing, lying prostrate and dependent for the small means necessary to carry on his planting operations, his factor too poor to back him against this innovation, the blow is struck, and he has to give up one hundred and fifty dollars on every hundred tierces of rice sent to the Charleston market, or lose the privilege of a sale. To talk about paying more for the rice if the tierce is thrown in for nothing, is idle, for no one believes it.

Doubtless the full effect of this change has been well considered by those who suggested it. At first it was a mere *suggestion* from the rice buyers to the rice factors. Nothing was positively determined upon, and by some it was hinted that the success of the movement was dependent chiefly upon the mill owners of Charleston. There was little fear that the planters could or would combine against it. Possibly the interests of the city had found antagonism in the pounding mills of the country, and that more rough rice was necessary for the city mills. The planter who objected to paying one dollar and fifty cents to the millers for tierces, had the option of selling in the rough, and the millers who do make a profit on their barrels could very well afford to lose something for a monopoly in pounding.

But, be this as it may, it is pretty well established that, with present indebtedness to factors in Charleston, the growing crop cannot very well be shipped elsewhere. This established, and the new system fairly inaugurated, no reaction is likely to benefit the planter. The Chamber of Commerce have taken the buyers upon their shoulders, and, thus mounted, their card is out positively declining, after the 1st of May next, to purchase any rice where a charge is made for the tierces. The action of the Chamber is a mere expression of opinion, and may be considered *advisory*—the action of the rice merchants is uncompromising and *compulsory*. Have the factors nothing to say in the matter? Do the planters acquiesce, or have they no right to a voice? These are questions propounded with great deference and respect for the intelligence and personal character of those thus prominent in looking after the interests of the commercial community of the City of Charleston. The first chief reason given for the proposed change (in a former card) was because "the rice sellers of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, St. Louis, Chicago and all other large business centres do not charge for tierces," &c.

Charleston is the chief centre for rice, and so far as this article is concerned, usages established for sales in her market are just as binding as the usages of other business centres with other marketable products. For a century the charges for the tierces have been sustained. If she is to be controlled by the usages of other cities in this particular, why not in all others? Let there be a general understanding and concurrence between all the Boards of Trade and Commerce. Let there be no *local*, but one *general* law of trade. Let the *tare* be uniform—either ten per cent. or the actual weight of each sample barrel; the commissions for buying and selling in Charleston is just what they are in New York and Boston, and see that New Orleans and Baltimore correspond. As I said before sweep clean. It is agreed by the buyers to abolish the draft of of four pounds to the tierce. This should have been done long ago. It is but right and just, but it is a small matter compared with the tierces. It is too small a bait to pacify now, when but a year ago that same Chamber of Commerce sustained the allowance against a planter who demurred, on the ground that it was an old and established custom, which they could see no good reason for abolishing. Gentlemen may undertake to direct trade so that no prejudice shall arise to the commercial interests of Charleston. In doing so I simply beg to remind them that if the *planting* interests fail, the commercial prosperity of Charleston perishes necessarily. Retaliatory measures are always to be avoided if possible; and with no threatening spirit do I make this demur on behalf of the planter. But if the Northern and Western markets will net more ready money to the planter for his crop, I speak advisedly when I say that there are some who will seek those markets without the aid or advice of a Charleston factor.

TIDE-WATER.

A FAMOUS PULL OF THE NOSE.

Death of a Remarkable Man—Fifty Years of Persecution—Life of One of the Virginia Randolphs—He Pulls General Jackson's Nose—Why the Nose was Pulled.

Two hundred and fifty-six years ago this month, Pocahontas, daughter of Powhatan, was married to John Rolfe, at Jamestown, Va. She died in England in March, four years after her marriage, leaving one son, who returned to Virginia to reside, and there left descendants, among whom was John Randolph, of Roanoke. Robert B. Randolph, cousin of John, died at his residence on the corner of Four-and-a-half and C streets, Washington, on the morning of the 20th inst., at the age of 78. He was the man who *tweaked the nose* of Andrew Jackson, Old Hickory being then President of the United States.

The pulling took place in the cabin of a steamer, which stopped at Alexandria on its passage down the river. Randolph went aboard, marched up to Jackson, who supposed he was confronted by a friend till the thing was done. Randolph got beyond the jurisdiction of the county police before a process could be issued, and escaped arrest. The scene when Jackson found himself with a pulled nose is described by those who saw it as one of stupendous rage. The cities of the District of Columbia were in a foam over the indignity, and the whole country, in fact, was for a time in a tempest, the triumphant Jackson party feeling that its own nose had been twisted by this audacious descendant of Pocahontas. General Van Ness, then Mayor of Washington, sent a solemn message to the Councils on the event, and the Boards responded in a solemn resolution of condolence and indignation.

No wonder that Randolph had to dodge from place to place for two years to avoid arrest. Finally, it is reported that an officer now living, was authorized to inform Randolph that if he would apologize for his insult to the President, he would be reinstated. This Randolph declined to do until the President had first apologized. It is hardly necessary to say that no apology came. After twenty-three years of service in the navy, and much gallant conduct, Randolph without much property, and without a profession, was turned adrift upon the world. During the administration of James Buchanan, John B. Floyd, then Secretary of War, gave Randolph the position of Superintendent of the Armory in Washington; but he only held the place a short time, as Buchanan hearing of the appointment, ordered it to be revoked for reasons best known to himself.

The origin of the trouble between Jackson and Randolph was this: Some few years ago, it will be remembered, a person named Bourganini eloped from New York with the property and niece of his wife, whom he had then recently married; the forsaken wife was once the wife of General Eaton, Secretary of War to General Jackson; and prior to that the wife of one Timberlake, who died a purser in the United States navy. On the death of Timberlake, Randolph, who was then a lieutenant in the navy, was appointed to act temporarily as purser in his place. He found his accounts in a mixed condition and a deficiency existing against him. Before he had a chance to settle his accounts, Mrs. T. became the wife of General Eaton, Secretary of War, who was also surety for her former husband. It became apparently of interest to both that the deficiency charged should be shifted to other shoulders than those of the dead purser. An attempt was made to carry out such a scheme, with Randolph as the victim. Randolph asked for a court of inquiry, which being granted, he was cleared of all suspicion by its report. But, nevertheless, President Jackson ordered his dismissal from the navy. Not long after this, while Old Hickory was passing down the Potomac on a steamer, in front of Alexandria, and during a pause of the boat at that place, Randolph came on board and deliberately and most effectually wrung the nose of his Excellency.

Randolph entered the navy at about the age of sixteen, and had command of a division on the quarter deck of the frigate Constitution under Decatur, in her action with and the capture of the British frigate Macedonian. He was also in the President when that ship was captured by the Endymion and other British vessels, and was carried a prisoner to London, where he cowhided a British officer for using contemptuous language concerning America. A brother of his went down with the sloop Wasp, which sunk at sea after her fight with a line-of-battle ship, the name of which escapes me. He was less than five feet ten in height, rather slim, had hair of light color, in youth, as shown by a miniature taken in New London soon after the capture of the Macedonian; his nose was slightly Roman and he had eyes like an eagle in clearness and power of expression. In his eyes and nose alone were perceptible traces of his Indian origin. He leaves a wife and four children, one a son.

THE RAILROAD WAR.—The Augusta Chronicle of yesterday says: "In former articles on this subject we expressed the belief that as soon as the City Council passed the ordinance allowing the Columbia and Augusta Railroad Company to construct a bridge across the Savannah and enter the city that the litigation between that corporation and the South Carolina Railroad would commence afresh, and the United States Court would be the scene of warfare. That this opinion was correct was demonstrated on Wednesday last by a notice being served on Mayor Russell, by Messrs. Gould and Hull, the plaintiff's attorneys, that on the third of next month an application would be made to Judge Erskine, in the United States Court at Savannah, for an injunction restraining the city from allowing the Columbia Road to enter the corporate limits of Augusta."

ANOTHER KEROSENE ACCIDENT.—The colored man named Adam Dollie, residing in Mill-street, who was dreadfully burned on Sunday night last by the explosion of a kerosene lamp, is dead. This is the second death which has occurred in this city within the last two months from the use of explosive oil, and we hope the grand jury will inquire into the matter, and present any person who has been knowingly selling this dangerous article.

[*Savannah Republican.*

—Mrs. Stover, the pretty widowed daughter of ex-President Johnson, was married last week to Mr. William Brown, of Greenville, Tennessee. Mrs. S. was at the White House during her father's administration, and assisted in doing the honors on State occasions.

Consignees per South Carolina Railroad April 30.

314 bales Cotton, 122 bales domestics, 149 bbls Naval Stores, 4 cars Lumber. To Railroad Agent, Mowry & Co, Kendall & Dockery, W C Dukes & Co, G H Hoppock, Caldwell & Son, Palmer, Rodgers & Co, Crane, Boylston & Co, George H Walter & Co, Frost & Adger, G W Williams & Co, Brodie & Co, Thurston & Holmes, Johnston, Crews & Co, Cohen, Hanckel & Co, W W Smith, Cleghorn, Herring & Co, A J Salinas, Watson & Hill, Goldsmith & Son.

Commercial.

Charleston Cotton and Rice Market.

OFFICE OF THE CHARLESTON DAILY NEWS, CHARLESTON, Friday Evening, April 30.

COTTON.—The fibre was in fair and somewhat steady inquiry, with rather an improved feeling, prices remaining without alteration; sales about 650 bales, viz: 143 at 26, 95 at 26¼, 45 at 26½, 80 at 26¾, 108 at 27, 77 at 27½, 11 at 27¼, 33 at 27¾, 14 at 28, and 3 at 28¼c. We quote:

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION.

Ordinary to good ordinary.....26 @26½
Low middling.....27 @—
Middling.....27¼@—

By New York classification we quote:

Middling.....27½@27¾

RICE.—The business was limited, sales about 50 tierces of clean Carolina, among which were 32 tierces, casks included, at 8⅛c ℔ lb., equal to 8c without tierce. We quote common to fair clean Carolina at 7½@7¾, good 8@8¼c ℔ lb.

Markets by Telegraph.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, April 30—Noon.—Consols 93¾. Bonds quiet at 80½.

LIVERPOOL, April 30—Noon.—Cotton firmer; sales 10,000 bales; uplands 11⅞; Orleans 12½d. Sales of the week 54,000 bales; for export 9000; to speculators 6000. Stock of cotton on hand of all classes 351,000 bales; stock of American 168,000; stock afloat 487,000, of which 182,000 are American. Yarns and fabrics dull. Breadstuffs quiet.

Evening.—Cotton quiet; uplands 11⅞d; Orleans 12½d; sales 10,000 bales.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

NEW YORK, April 30—Noon.—Money steady at 7. Sterling 9¼. Gold 34¼. Cotton 28½ to 28¾c. Turpentine weak at 47c. Rosin firm; strained $2 60.

Evening.—Cotton steady; sales 2000 bales at 28⅛a28¾. Flour—superfine $5 40a5 80; common to fair extra Southern $5 35a5 85. Wheat closed dull; the advance in the noon prices was lost. Corn ditto. Pork $31 12½. Lard 18; kettle 18½a18¾. Whiskey firm and held at 94. Sugar a shade better; other groceries quiet. Turpentine heavy at 57a58. Rosin steady. Freights declining.

BALTIMORE, April 30.—Market generally unchanged.

CINCINNATI, April 30.—Whiskey quiet at 90c. Mess pork $30 75. Bacon shoulders 13c; clear sides 16⅝c.

LOUISVILLE, April 30—Mess pork $31 25. Shoulders 12½c; clear sides 17¼a17½c.

ST. LOUIS, April 30.—Whiskey heavy at 87c. Pork very dull at $31a31 50. Shoulders 13¼c. Sides 17c. Lard heavy.

WILMINGTON, April 30.—Spirits turpentine firm at 41½. Rosin steady at $1 85a1 92½. Crude turpentine steady and prices unchanged. Tar $2 49. Cotton quiet at 26¼.

AUGUSTA, April 30.—Cotton market firm; sales 260 bales; receipts 170; middlings 26¼c.

SAVANNAH, April 30.—Cotton firm; middlings 27½ cts; sales 500 bales; receipts 64 6.

MOBILE, April 30.—Receipts for the week 2665; exports—to Great Britain none, to other foreign ports 253, coastwise 1273; stock 38,636; sales for the week 3250; sales to-day 800; low middlings 26¼a26½; receipts to-day 247, exports 253.

NEW ORLEANS, April 30.—Sales to-day 2400 bales; for the week 10,200. Demand better—middling 28a28½c. Receipts to-day 1432; for the week, gross 8296, net 6955. Exports to-day, none; for the week, to Great Britain, 6379; to the Continent 4306; coastwise 1351. Stock 89,677. Molasses nominal; fermenting 50a55c. Sugar dull—common 10 and 11; prime at 13½c.

Interior Cotton Markets.

CHESTER, April 27.—The market is without quotable change. Middlings dull at 25c.

YORKVILLE, April 28.—None offering. Prices nominal. Good middlings are quoted at 25c.

MONTGOMERY, April 28.—Cotton very dull; demand limited; low middlings nominally 25½c.

MACON, April 28—The demand to-day was good, at 25½c for middlings. Receipts to-day 25 bales; shipments 87; sales 256.

COLUMBUS, April 27.—Market still dull, with middlings at 25¾a26c. Warehouse sales 224 bales; receipts 46; shipments 462.

CHARLOTTE, April 26.—During the week the market was dull with a declining tendency, closing on Saturday at 25½to 25¾c for middling. Sales for the week 118 bales.

SUMTER, April 28.—Cotton has been dull and declining since our last report, caused from unfavorable reports from Liverpool and the Northern markets. There has been about 55 bales sold during the week ending the 28th inst. We quote: Ordinary 24¾; good ordinary 25; low middling 25½; middling 25¾; strict middling 26¼c.

Wilmington Market.

WILMINGTON, April 29.—SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Sales of 218 casks at 41½c; 100 casks at 42c; 100 casks at 41c, to be delivered by 12th of May, seller's option; 100 casks at 42c, to be delivered by 4th of May, seller's option.

ROSIN.—Sales 159 bbls at $1 87½a$1 90 for strained, 103 bbls $4 25, 100 bbls at $7 for pale, and 42 bbls at $10 75 for window glass.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Sales of 100 bbls at $4 25 for virgin, $2 75 for soft, and $1 65 for hard.

TAR.—Market steady, with sales of 100 bbls at $2 40.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, April 27.—COTTON.—Our market continues quiet and weak, there being very little animation for the past week. We quote: Ordinary 22a23; good ordinary 23¾a24; low middling 24½.

NASHVILLE COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand September 1, 1868		60
Received to-day	75	
Received previously	47,075	47,150
Total		47,210
Shipped to-day	108	
Shipped previously	42,548	42,654
Stock on hand		4,556

CORN.—The market is quiet, with demand and supply about equal, or, if anything, the demand is gaining on supply. Our farmers being engaged just now in planting, the article is not sent forward as rapidly as before, and hence the advance. We heard of the shipment to-day of 2500 bushels, including 300 fancy white, delivered in depot, at 80c, the remainder being shipped at 77a77½c.

Passengers.

Per steamer Emilie, from Edisto, &c.—Dr J J Townsend.

Per steamer Pilot Boy, from Savannah via Beaufort and Bilton Head—S S Taff, R S Hasen, C D Hurlbut, Jas McLain, J H Bollen, C Clements, A Gormon and wife, L W Gunther and son, J H Warden, M H Seymour and wife, C P Devlin, Miss Estill, Miss Morse, Miss S R Spaulding, Mrs Henry, daughter and son, R Smalls, J J Wright, A O Jones, J R Mathews, and 5 deck.

Marine News.

Port of Charleston, May 1.

PORT CALENDAR.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter, 3d, 3 hours, 28 minutes, evening.
New Moon, 11th, 8 hours, 27 minutes, evening.
First Quarter, 19th, 9 hours, 46 minutes, morning.
Full Moon, 27th, 1 hour, 1 minute, morning.

DAYS.	APR'L & MAY.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	HIGH WATER.
26	Monday	5..19	6..37	7..17	7..40
27	Tuesday	5..18	6..38	8..27	8..24
28	Wednesday	5..17	6..38	9..37	9..8
29	Thursday	5..16	6..39	10..27	9..57
30	Friday	5..15	6..39	11..19	10..43
1	Saturday	5..14	6..40	Morn.	11..35
2	Sunday	5..13	6..41	12..9	12..31

Arrived Yesterday.

Brig Birchard & Torrey, Brisbie, Portsmouth, N H, via Norfolk, Va, — days. Hay. To Bisley & Creighton.

Merchant's Line schr Argus Eye, Thompson, New York 4 days. Mdse. To W Roach & Co, J E Adger & Co, Adams, Damon & Co, G W Aimar, H Bischoff & Co, W M Bird & Co, Berbusse & Burkemyer, J U Boesch, A Bischoff, T M Bristoll, G H Brown, Bollmann Bros, Cameron & Barkley, H Cobia & Co, E R Cowperthwait, Crane, Boylston & Co, R & A P Caldwell, Cacius & Witte, W H Chafee & Co, T M Cater, McDuff Cohen, Dowie & Moise, Douglass & Miller, D F Fleming & Co, Goodrich, Wineman & Co, Hart & Co, C Graveley, Holmes & Calder, J Heins, Jennings, Thomlinson & Co, H Kistte & Co, Kinsman & Howell, Laurey & Alexander, H Landeman, C Lilienthal, A Langer, Lengnick & Sell, A McCobb, Jr, Mantoue & Co, J L Meyer, G M Martin, Nieman & Borger, D O'Neill, J C Ojemann, C F Poppenheim, D Paul & Co, Railroad Agent, H Wessel, Goldsmith & Kind, E J C Wood, C Ring, N E Railroad Agent. J H Renneker, Ravenel & Holmes, Stenhouse & Co, G W Steffens, W Shepherd, D H Silcox, E B Stoddard & Co, Street Bros & Co, W L Webb, W G Whilden & Co, Werner & Ducker, D A Walker & Co, R White, J N M Wohltmann, P Walsh, G W Williams & Co, E R White, J Campsen & Co, C W Stiles, W A Nicholson,

Steamer Emilie, Lewis, Edisto, &c. Mdse. To Shackelford & Kelly, L Howe, J C H Claussen, Holmes & Calder.

Steamer Pilot Boy, Peck, Savannah via Beaufort, Hilton Head, &c. Mdse, &c. To John Ferguson, M Goldsmith, Wardlaw & Carew, Mrs F Crymal, Jas Armstrong, Southern Express Co, Fraser & Dill.

Cleared for this Port.

Steamship Magnolia, Crowell, at New York, April 28.

Shipnews by Telegraph.

SAVANNAH, April 30—Cleared, bark Nellie May, for New York; schooners Minnie, for New York, and Emma F Hart, for Darien.

Memoranda.

The brig Abby Watson, Allen, for Georgetown, S C, cleared at Boston, April 27.

Drugs, Chemicals, Etc.

C. F. PANKNIN,

Apothecary and Chemist.

No. 123 Meeting-street,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE ADVERTISER BEGS TO CALL ATTENTION to his stock of the best Imported and Domestic

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A supply of which is always on hand.

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Which have established for themselves a reputation surpassed by none.

Through constant effort and attention he hopes to merit a continuance of the public patronage which has hitherto been extended to him.

February 16 tuthslyr

DR. O. S. PROPHITT'S

FAMILY MEDICINES,

CONSISTING OF HIS CELEBRATED

LIVER MEDICINE,

ANODYNE PAIN KILL IT,

ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS, AGUE PILLS,

Dysentery Cordial, Female Tonic

AND

PURIFYING PILLS.

THE EXCELLENT REMEDIES OF O. S. PROPHITT, M. D., need no recommendation—their well known power in removing the diseases peculiar to our Southern climate having already established for them an enviable reputation in Georgia and the adjoining States. As the majority of persons living in the South are predisposed to disease of the Liver, it is granted by all intelligent physicians that most of the pains and aches of our people are due to organic or functional derangement of that important organ. Prophitt's Liver Medicine and Anti-Bilious Pills strike directly at the root of the evil. They cure the Liver, which in nine cases out of ten, is at the bottom of the Coughs, Dyspepsia, Colic, Sick Headache, Rheumatism, Constipation, Menstrual Obstructions, &c., so common among our people. Earache, Toothache, Acute Rheumatism, Neuralgia and bodily pains of every kind flee before

PROPHITT'S PAIN KILL IT

like chaff before the wind.

PROPHITT'S LIVER MEDICINE.

Dr. Prophitt—Having used this medicine sufficiently long to test its virtue, and to satisfy my own mind that it is an invaluable remedy for Dyspepsia—a disease from which the writer has suffered much for six years—and being persuaded that hundreds who now suffer from this annoying complaint would be signally benefitted, as he has been, by its use, we deem it a duty we owe to this unfortunate class to recommend to them the use of this remedy, which has given not only himself but several members of his family the greatest relief.

M. W. ARNOLD, Of the Georgia Conference.

DOOLY COUNTY, GA, April, 1867.

This is to certify that I was confined to the house, and most of the time to my bed, and suffering the greatest agony imaginable with Rheumatism, for five months, and after trying every available remedy, with no relief, I was cured with two bottles of Dr. O. S. Prophitt's Anodyne Pain Kill It, each costing fifty cents only; it relieved me almost instantly. I therefore recommend it to the highest degree to others suffering from similar disease. I can say that it is one of the best family medicines now out, certain. Yours truly, W. A. FOREHAND.

COVINGTON, GA., July 9, 1867.

Dr. Prophitt—Having used your Liver Medicine for more than a year in my family, I cheerfully recommend it to all persons suffering from Liver affections, Dyspepsia or Indigestion in any form. I also recommend your Dysentery Cordial as the best remedy for that disease. O. T. ROGERS.

STANFORDVILLE, PUTNAM COUNTY, Oct. 1, 1867.

Dr. O. S. Prophitt—Dear Sir—This is to certify that I have used your Ague Pills for the last ten years, and I have never failed to cure the Ague in a single instance with them. They always break the chills the first day that they are given. I can recommend them as being the best ague medicine that I have ever found, and they leave no bad effects following them, as Quinine, &c.

Yours respectfully, A. WESTBROOK.

PUTNAM COUNTY, GA. September 22, 1868.

Dr. O. S. Prophitt—Sir—I have used for the last two years in my family your Liver Medicine, your Pain Kill It, and your Female Tonic, and I have no fears in saying that they are the best medicines I have ever used for the Liver and Stomach. Neuralgic and Rheumatic afflictions, Headache, Colic, and pains of every kind are subdued by them. After using the medicines so long, I cheerfully recommend them to any and every one, and to all that are afflicted, as the best and safest remedies for all the diseases for which they are recommended, &c.

Yours respectfully, JAMES WRIGHT.

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This Medicine, with its associates, is a safe and certain remedy for all curable diseases to which Females alone are liable. It is also an excellent preventative of Nervous Blindness, or Nervous Diseases in either male or female. It is a powerful Nervine Tonic, setting up a full and free circulation throughout the system.

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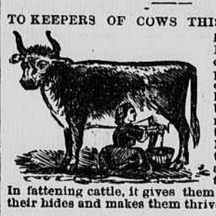
Its use improves the Wind, increases the Appetite—gives a Smooth and Glossy Skin—and transforms the miserable Skeletons into a fine looking and spirited Horse.

TO KEEPERS OF COWS THIS PREPARATION IS INVALUABLE It increases the quantity and improves the quality of the MILK. It has been proven by actual experiment to increase the quantity of Milk and Cream twenty per cent., and make the Butter firm and sweet.



In fattening cattle, it gives them an appetite, opens their hides and makes them thrive much faster.

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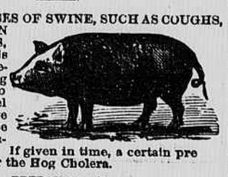

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