

THE WILMINGTON POST.

W. P. CANADAY, Ed'r & Prop'r.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 20 1879.

Gen. Ewing, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio, while he was a member of the last Congress, introduced the following bills:—viz:—First, to repeal the resumption law; second, to abolish the national banks and to substitute for their circulation legal tender currency; third, to lay a graduated tax on incomes. No one of these measures have passed Congress, but the fact that he introduced them fixes his record as a candidate before the people of Ohio.

THE UNION ARMY DURING THE WAR.

The War Department has issued a statement showing the number of men furnished by the different states, territories and the District of Columbia, during the war of the rebellion. It shows that the total number of volunteers was 2,678,967, divided as follows: Maine, 72,114; New Hampshire, 36,029; Vermont, 35,262; Massachusetts, 152,048; Rhode Island, 23,699; Connecticut, 57,379; New York, 467,947; New Jersey, 81,010; Pennsylvania, 866,107; Delaware, 13,670; Maryland, 50,315; West Virginia, 32,068; District of Columbia, 16,872; Ohio, 319,659; Indiana, 197,147; Illinois, 259,147; Michigan, 89,372; Wisconsin, 96,424; Minnesota, 25,052; Iowa, 76,909; Missouri, 109,111; Kentucky, 79,025; Kansas, 20,151; Tennessee, 31,092; Arkansas, 8,283; North Carolina, 3,156; California, 15,725; Nevada, 1,080; Oregon, 1,810; Washington Territory, 964; Nebraska Territory, 3,157; Colorado Territory, 4,903; Dakota Territory, 206; New Mexico Territory, 6,561; Alabama, 2,576; Florida, 1,290; Louisiana, 8,224; Mississippi, 545; Texas, 1,965; and the Indian nation, 35,030. The troops furnished by the southern states were, with the exception of Louisiana, nearly all white. Florida furnished two regiments of cavalry, Alabama one white regiment, Mississippi one battalion and North Carolina two regiments of cavalry.

THE FUTURE OF THE SOUTH.

That the people of the south have reached a point in their history when it is necessary that they shall make a decision between one of two roads, politically speaking, upon which they shall travel, is certainly evident to every student of political economy. Upon that decision and the subsequent adherence to it depends almost everything that is important to a people. We wish to present the question of the future of the south as briefly as may be, for the dispassionate consideration of our people. We do not address ourselves to the ruffian politicians, the professionals, who find their interests momentarily best served too often by the encouragement of strife and by the maintenance of un-patriotic prejudice and provincialism. The result of the war of the Rebellion has not yet crystallized, but the time has come when the influence of that terrible contest is to be irrevocably declared, defined and fixed. Men have hastily assumed before this that all this had been accomplished, but they have failed to take into proper consideration that the results of time are slow, that while war may legislate with rapidity, complete acquiescence on the part of mankind in that legislation, the actual and sincere acknowledgement of the justice of the basis of the law and the expediency of the adoption of the doctrines and principles upon which it rests, as wise and politic, do not usually follow at once, while the outward observance and enforcement of the statute may be had from the very moment of its enactment. By the stern legislation of war, the right of a state to secede from the Union was, if it ever existed or was contemplated by the wise founders of the Republic and the great men who framed our constitution, repealed, annulled, wiped out. There has been an outward acquiescence in this repeal, but, as we have pointed out, time has been required to bring the people of the south into that frame of mind that gives to acquiescence the warrant of sincere conviction and belief that it ought to be repealed, ought not to exist. And while the financial question remains, through the insanity of some, the demagoguery of others and the ignorance of a still more numerous class, more or less of an issue, the great question before the people of this section, the question of supreme importance has finally come up in the fullness of time for decision; "shall we give in a sincere adhesion to the doctrine of nationality, abandon heart and soul the old doctrine of state rights and teach our children that their country is and of right ought to be a Republic, a nation first, and a confederation of states afterwards?" The Democratic party is the blind instrumentality through which this question has been brought up just at this time—just at the proper time. We have that opinion of that party that we do not believe that it could have foreseen that it would bring about this result, it would have consented to do so, it being the invariable practice of that party when acting with freedom from the influence of an unseen power, to fail to do the right thing at the right time. But it has

been made that instrumentality and the foolishness of its animus has availed to serve a wise purpose, a force in the hands of the Almighty for the adjustment of a question of supreme importance not to the people of the Western Hemisphere alone, but to the liberty loving, freedom yearning inhabitants of all countries where the spark of civil and religious liberty has been kindled, whence anxious eyes watch the fate of the great experiment here.

We have presented the question—have called attention to its existence and pointed it out as in our pathway, not to be avoided nor overlooked, blocking further progress till it is properly disposed of. We may be permitted to give some reasons why our present acquiescence under the law should new give way to that proceeding from honest belief and sincere adoption. It is not unreasonable that men should cling to that which they were taught with their alphabet, especially strong is its hold upon them when they have spent life, blood and treasure to maintain it.

But we may never be a great people—we may never hope to maintain our present proud position as a great and strong nation, the peer of any people not only for wealth, intelligence and enterprise but for stability as well, as long as we cling in our hearts to the dangerous belief that we are bound with but a rope of sand, and that at any time we are liable to become once more a huddle of independent political organizations, powerless against the intrigues and consequently the arms of a foreign foe, and subject to constantly recurring temptations to fly at each others throats at home. We have a sample in South America of the enervating influence of scattered strength and divided powers, while we have in the great strides we have made as a nation, almost unimaginable, during our acquiescence under the law to the decision reached by the war in arts, sciences, commerce, and population, and last but not least in the building up of the best credit that any nation on the face of the globe can boast—in these we have but a faint idea of the greatness that awaits us if true to ourselves and our best interests we abandon our costly and dangerous errors and give up, as we properly should do under the best theory of free government, some small part of the individual privilege to further and assure the general good.

We may not hope to escape or postpone action in this regard. The people of the north expect us to make our impulse to correspond with our outward acknowledgement and performance, and they have the right to expect and demand it of us. We challenged them to wage a battle upon the issue, and we lost. No honorable people would expect to evade the fulfillment of an engagement made at their own solicitation and sealed by the blood of their best and bravest. The world expects it of us, and especially do the advanced believers and leaders in the great cause of human liberty and enlightenment have the right to demand that we shall fulfill our contract. We cannot block the way of a cause in which all of God's people are so infinitely concerned by placing in its way our own petty selfishness and willfulness.

And yet this is what the Democratic party insists that we shall do. The leaders of that party urge us to continue to fight the battles of state rights after we had solemnly pledged ourselves never again to take up arms in its behalf. They invite and urge us to take upon ourselves the stain of a violated oath! They insult the people of the south by the intimation that they are capable of such infamy!

And so it comes that no man in the south can to-day support the Democratic party without that guilt. That party has distinctly declared through its leaders in Congress, upon the rostrum and in the press, that after the settlement that has cost us so dear, the question is still an open one, that we pledged our faith and are prepared to violate it. It is a conclusion that cannot be avoided.

The limits of an already overgrown article will not suffice for anything more than a presentation of the issue and the demand that is made upon us. A more favorable opportunity may be availed of to enter more practically into the merits of the question whereby may be shown that it is not only right and just, but also expedient and advisable in the clear light of self interest that we should cast out from among us, eradicate from our very system, drive out of our theories and eliminate from our books that our children may not be contaminated, led astray by the false and mischievous doctrines of States Rights.

An Opinion from Secretary Schurz's Partner.

Dr. Prestorius declared frankly, freely, unhesitatingly and publicly that neither he nor Mr. Schurz will, under any circumstances, support General Grant for a third term. There are at least two hundred thousand independent Germans in the country who think precisely the same.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

It is not pleasant to be called a liar, a blackguard and a scoundrel, or to have any other offensive epithet applied; yet if a man is not a liar, a scoundrel and a blackguard, it cannot hurt him to be called one or all. It is the fact, not the mere charge that hurts.

AN OLD DEBATE IN CONGRESS.

While it is never best for us of the present day to become devotees of the past, it is always well to learn all we can from the experience of those who have lived before us. In the year 1820 in the 16th Congress, there began a debate in December which ran until the following March, upon the bill admitting Maine and Missouri as states of the Union. The two bills for admitting the District of Maine and the Territory of Missouri were on February 16th, 1820, incorporated into one bill on a report of the Senate judiciary committee, but were subsequently separated, and admitted to the Union in separate bills. The main part of the debate covered both of the proposed states.

The immediate question which caused debate at all was an amendment offered prohibiting slavery in Missouri. The discussion was so broad that it comprehended the examination of various collateral questions, such as, ceding of the north-western territory by Virginia to the United States, the ordinance of 1787, the treaty between the United States and France for the cession of all the French possessions west of the Mississippi, called Louisiana, the terms of the admission of the states of Vermont, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, and Louisiana to the Union, and the powers of Congress over these states, as modified by the terms of cession of their territory by the states of Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia and the French treaty. When the close came there seemed to have been no point of constitutional cause, no point of political ethics, no nicety of legal disquisition, no feature of the power of the United States over the states, which were untouched. When reading at this day these debates of more than half a century since it is impossible to decide whether the fullness of information, the magnanimous impartiality of deduction, the ornate scholarship, or the stately courtesy of manner, must commend our admiration.

The question of prohibiting slavery in the new incoming states of the Louisiana purchase was broached in the Senate on the 5th of January, 1820, by very emphatic resolutions of the Pennsylvania legislature requesting their Senators and members to vote against the introduction of involuntary servitude in the state formed from the new national domain. The Senate judiciary report classing Missouri with Maine in the same bill came up in the Senate on the 13th of January, by Mr. Roberts of Pennsylvania, moving that the part of the bill relating to Missouri be divested from it, Mr. Smith of South Carolina defended the committee's report in rather strong language. Mr. Mellen of Massachusetts followed in favor of the separation, and Mr. Lloyd of Maryland in favor of it. Mr. Macon of this state opposed the motion of Mr. Roberts. Mr. Barbour of Virginia made rather a fiery speech against it. Mr. Harrison Gray Otis of Massachusetts followed in his ornate style in favor of separation, and so Congress in both houses were fairly launched into one of the earliest discussions upon the question of slavery.

It was not until the 21 of March that Maine was finally admitted, and on the same day the Missouri bill passed both Houses without the prohibition of slavery, and with an amendment to the effect that in all the Louisiana purchases north of latitude 36° 30' slavery should be forever prohibited. Thus was fixed upon the statutes the famous Missouri compromise line.

This act of Congress satisfied nobody. The north did not like it because it permitted slavery to spread to the Pacific. The south did not like it because it deprived them of the privilege of emigrating with their slave property towards the forks of the Platte, the Yellowstone and the Des Moines. Both parties went home growling and sour to meet growing constituencies. The act, however, marked that new era when the slave interest began to assert equal privileges in the territories, and dominance in American affairs. While the measure went comparatively out of sight, and slept in a sort of a comatose condition, it sprung into life again thirty-four years after, and became the hinge on which a dispute arose which shook the nation to its centre.—The attempt "to repeal the Missouri Compromise" operated in the north like the first gun at Sumpter. It touched the vitals of the north. This act became the instrument which was to arouse the north after its long lethargy, and lash it into fury.

We will pursue this subject hereafter, giving such a history of the breaking of the faith pledged in 1820 and its results.

HON. A. W. TOURGEE.

The contemptible Democratic papers in this state, ever since the war, have been keeping up a perfect tirade of abuse against the leading Republicans, it mattered not how good their characters were, the most filthy language was used about them by these Democratic organs. It has been so that a great number of respectable gentlemen who were Republicans were afraid to allow their politics to be known, but Hon. A. W. Tourgee at last took steps to punish one of the vile slanderers, a paper known as the Raleigh News, and the card published below is a full vindication of Judge Tourgee's character.

We advise other Republicans to take the same course:

In the issue of the Daily News of July 14, 1876, and again in the issue of September 2, 1876, reference was made to Judge Tourgee, severely reflecting on his private character.

For the publications he immediately instituted an action for libel in the Superior Court of Wake county where the same has since been pending. The tenor of these publications was that, at some time previous to his removal to this state, the Judge had been a convict in the Ohio penitentiary. This charge had been made and reiterated more than once in the press of the state and an authorized contradiction had not been called to the attention of the then editor of the News, although it seems that in fact such denial had been made in the Goldsboro Messenger, Milton Chronicle, Raleigh Register, the New North State and probably other newspapers.

At the time the publication was made in the News the Judge was an active partisan and had in the Republican state convention as chairman of the committee on platform submitted a report especially obnoxious to the Democracy, and the News was not slow to hold him up as an unsafe leader for our people.

He was recognized as an able canvasser, and one who by boldness gave tone to his followers. He struck hard and the News returned his assaults upon its party in words that were not always measured.

Upon his instituting suit, we employed counsel and necessary steps for defence. In doing so, it became important for us to investigate thoroughly the sources from which this rumor came in order to make good the charge. The investigation has been thorough, and we are free to confess that we have been unable to discover that there are any grounds whatever for the charge, and we are satisfied that there are none.

Upon ascertaining this, we have directed our counsel to withdraw our plea of justification made in the answer filed in the cause, which has been done. We do this the more cheerfully as we find the following in regard to Judge Tourgee in that sterling Democratic paper, the Cleveland, Ohio, Plaindealer, which is published within fifty miles of the place where Judge Tourgee was born and resided until his removal to this state. That journal speaking of this very charge says: "We do not hesitate to say that no such charges can truthfully be made against Judge Tourgee. Instead of having been a felon, he was a reputable member of the Ashtabula county bar, and bore a name and carried with him when he went to North Carolina as fair a character as any young man could desire to have."

The Judge is now about to remove from this state to seek his fortunes elsewhere, and we desire as a matter of justice to ourselves, as well as to him, to say that his political animosity to one who in a time of intense party excitement proved so bold a leader caused the News to do him an injustice, not willingly, but inadvertently.

We recognize his ability as a lawyer, he having contributed by his labors several valuable works to his profession, and he has great ability as a fearless and uncompromising partisan. Still we are not disposed to renew the political controversies of the past, and withdraw the personal reflections on his character as set forth in the News as above.

It is to be regretted, not only that this rumor was repeated in the News, but that it ever obtained currency, since we believe that unfounded attacks upon political adversaries are injurious in the end to those who make them.

THE NEWS PUBLISHING CO.

(Former Publishers of the News.)

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. July 10, 1879.

Hon. W. P. Canaday,

DEAR SIR:—The Post being the recognized organ and true exponent of the sentiments of the Republicans of the Cape Fear section, I am glad to see that you have taken a decided stand in favor of the Hon. John Sherman, of Ohio, as the next candidate of the Republican party, for President of the United States. You have, so far as I have been able to ascertain the feeling and sentiments of the Republicans of this section, struck the key note of success. The shibboleth of our people is, Sherman and victory in 1880, I am for Sherman, first, last, and all the time.

While I admire the man, and appreciate the services of the gifted and brilliant Blaine; the profound and scholarly Conkling, the matter of fact Grant, yet, I think there is no one, who is at all posted in political matters will deny that the Hon. John Sherman is to-day, the strongest and most popular statesman in the country. He is, certainly, a tower of strength to our party. He is one of the original panel of true and tried Republican leaders, a "stalwart" of the first order, a statesman of advanced ideas and liberal views, a patriot and a scholar, an able exponent of the civil policy, and firm defender of the supremacy of the government. A friend to the poor, and an advocate of right; a believer in the civil and political equality of all men, he has never failed to uphold and defend the inherent right of all men, without regard to race, color, or previous condition of servitude, to all the rights of American citizenship and the protection of the government; a financier, without an equal since the days of Alexander Hamilton. His management of the financial affairs of the country has been as successful and brilliant despite the efforts and opposition of the destructionists, as it is gratifying to every true lover of justice, honest money, and fair dealing by the government. A believer in the strictest sense in the scriptural doctrines that "By their works ye shall know them," he could not or would not be influenced in the least by the empty gush and pretended loyalty, of that class of persons in the south who are abetted by

their conferees in the north, who are now seeking by legislation, to accomplish what they failed to do by war and muskets, namely: Destroy the government. In the Hon. John Sherman we would have a candidate, upon whom all the loyal people without regard to party affiliations, who desire the perpetuation of the government, could and would, in my opinion unite. The southern Republicans would enter into the canvass with vigor and determination that would not stop short of victory; knowing that when pleasant victory came they would not be forgotten, nor deserted in a time of need, but would be protected in their rights and liberties by the strong arm of the government. As to the colored, they should and would rally, as one man, to his standard. They would not forget the fact, that, in the days that tried mens souls, when the Democratic party was in power in every department of the government, its policy shaped and controlled by southern sentiments and southern men, whose every effort was put forward to perpetuate human slavery, not only in the south, but to extend it to the free north and northwest, the Hon. John Sherman stood with Giddings, Wade, and Chase, of Ohio, Sumner, of Massachusetts, Seward, of New York, Hamlin, of Maine, and others, like a true and brave man contending for the right—and the liberty of the oppressed. They would not forget that as a member of the Thirty-fourth Congress, during the Democratic administration of Franklin Pierce, when the border ruffians, of Missouri, under the lead of Atchison, a Democratic United States Senator from that state were seeking, by fraud, intimidation and every other iniquity and vice, known in the catalogue of crime, to force slavery upon the territory of what is now the free state of Kansas, Mr. Sherman was an advocate of liberty, law, and justice. That his report as one of the committee sent by the House of Representatives, to investigate Kansas affairs, had the effect in a great measure to open the eyes and arouse the spirit of the free north against the encroachments and dictatorial attitude of the slavery propagandists. They would not forget that from that time until the present, he has never failed to advocate the cause of the black man. That he was a strong supporter of the administration of the martyred Lincoln, and contributed largely by his advice and influence to its success. They would not forget, that when the rebellion had been crushed, by the surrender of Lee's shattered army to the serried legions of General Grant, and the best army of the so-called confederacy surrendered to his illustrious brother Gen. W. T. Sherman, and the lost cause became a thing for some people to worship. He did not conclude that the mission of the Republican party was ended, but on the other hand was among the first of our great men and leading statesmen to recognize the fact, that the mere emancipation of the colored people would do them no practical good, and to insist that they must have secured to them the power to protect their liberty and the elective franchise. I say he is entitled to the support of the colored, and if he is our candidate they will attest their appreciation of his services and labors, by giving him their united support.

I am glad to see that you are touching up some officials of our party. If the men you have been striking at, are Republicans, they have a strange way of showing it, it may be a wise policy to put Democrats in good paying positions, so that they may use the money they draw from a Republican administration to defeat us in the next election; but I do not think so—Democrats always show more political sagacity than that, they never fail to turn out Republicans whenever they get the chance. I will close by saying do not weary in well doing.

Yours,

OCCASIONAL.

Charlotte Bronte's School.

A correspondent writes this to the London Athenaeum of June 28th: "I have just become aware of an interesting fact in relation to Charlotte Bronte. There lies before me, through the kindness of a friend, a little document entitled 'South Report of the School for Clergymen's Daughters at Casterton. For the year 1837.' The origin of names assumed by writers who have afterward become distinguished would be a curious subject of inquiry, and could we trace these names, we should probably be astonished to find how few of them are the coinage of the imagination. The school at Casterton has been described by Charlotte Bronte, and not only does the report before me contain among the officers of the school, the gentleman who unwittingly sat for the portrait of Mr. Brocklehurst in 'Jane Eyre,' but also a lady who furnished the *nom de plume* for the great novel herself. This was a Miss Currer, the lady of literary tastes. She was patroness of the school, and appeared as a donor of £40, and an annual scriber of £5 to its funds. Here a curious extract from the report: 'The pupils all appear in the same dress. They wear plain straw cottage bonnets in summer, white frocks on Sundays, and nankeen on other days; in winter purple stuff frocks, and purple cloth cloaks. For the sake of uniformity, therefore, they are required to bring £3 in lieu of frocks, pelisse, bonnet, tippet and frills.' The school seems to have been most influentially supported, a large proportion of the bench of Bishops and many members of the aristocracy, subscribing to its fund. Among the donors may be mentioned the Hon. Mrs. Howard for £225, and W. E. Gladstone, Esq. M. P. for £10, while Mrs. Edward Cardwell appears among the annual subscribers."

FINLEY, HARVEY & CO., Atlanta, Ga.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LIFE IN A BOTTLE.

The Most Valuable Medical Discovery Known to the World—No More Use For Quinine, Calomel or Mineral Poisons—Life for the Blood, Strength For the Nerves, and Health for All.

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE PUBLIC. Believing that by cleaning the blood and building up the constitution was the only true way of banishing disease and being troubled with weakness of the lungs, consumption, etc., and after trying the best physicians and paying out my money for many kinds of medicines advertised without finding a permanent cure, I began doctoring myself, using medicine made from roots and herbs. I fortunately discovered a wonderful Bitters or Blood Cleanser, the first bottle of which gave me new life and vigor, and in time effected a permanent cure. I was free from cough, my lungs became strong and sound, being able to stand the most severe cold and exposure, and I have gained over thirty pounds in weight. Feeling confident that I had made a wonderful discovery in medicine, I prepared a quantity of the Root Bitters, and the medicine effected the most wonderful cures of all diseases caused from humors or serous fluids in the blood, impudence, Head Stomach, Weakness, Kidney Diseases, Torpid Liver, &c., &c. The news of my discovery in this way spread from one person to another until I found myself called upon to supply patients with medicine far and wide and I compounded and bottled the Root Bitters in large quantities, and I now devote all my time to this business. I was at first backward in presenting either myself or discovery in this way to the public, not being a patent medicine man and with small capital, but I am getting bravely over this. I have been crowded with orders from druggists and country dealers, and when I send them a bottle of the Root Bitters, I am convinced that they will soon take the place of all other medicines in use. Nearly one hundred retail druggists, right here at home in Cleveland, now sell all over the State of Ohio, and have already sold over one thousand bottles.

Root Bitters are strictly a medicinal preparation, such as was used in the good old days of our forefathers, when people were cured by some simple root or plant, and when calomel and other poisons of the mineral kingdom were unknown. They act strongly on the liver and kidneys, keep the bowels regular and build up the nervous system. They purify every part of the body, searching out every nerve and tissue from the head to the feet, cleansing and strengthening the fountain springs of life, hence they must reach all diseases by purification and nourishment. No matter what your feelings or symptoms are, what the disease or ailments is, use Root Bitters. Don't wait until you are sick, but if you only feel bad or miserable, use the Bitters at once. It may save your life.

Thousands of persons in all parts of the country are already using Root Bitters, they have saved many lives of consumptives who had been given up by friends and physicians, and cured many cases of Catarrh, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, and skin diseases, where all other treatments had failed. Are you troubled with sick headache, costiveness, dizziness, weakness, bad taste in the mouth, nervousness, and broken down in constitution? You will be cured if you take Root Bitters. Have you humors run pimples on your face or skin? Nothing will give you such good health, strength, and beauty as Root Bitters.

I know that jealous physicians will cry because my discovery has so much success among their patients, but I care not. It is now my desire and determination to place my Root Bitters as far as possible within the reach of all those suffering throughout the world. Sold by wholesale and retail, druggists and country merchants, or sent by express on receipt of price, \$1.00 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5.00. Beware of cheap imitations, see my large circular around each bottle of medicine. Read and judge for yourself.

W. F. KRAZIEB, Discoverer, 38 Superior St., Cleveland, O. For sale by T. S. Burbank, Wilmington, N. C.

WERNER & PREMPERT.

Personally in attendance at

HAIR DRESSING SALOON,

No. 11 North Front Street, South of Purcell House, and No. 7 South Front Street,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

None but the most experienced workmen employed in this establishment.

Manufacturers of Tonics, Hair Oil, Cologne, Renovators, Dyes, Beautifiers, &c., &c. April 12—14

SURE CURE FOR PILES.

A sure cure for the blind, bleeding, itching and ulcerated piles has been discovered by Dr. William's Indian Ointment. A single box has cured the worst old chronic cases of twenty-five and thirty years' standing. No one need suffer five minutes after applying this wonderful soothing medicine. Lotions, ointments and electuaries do more harm than good. William's Ointment absorbs the humor, always the intense itching (particularly at night after getting warm in bed), acts as a poultice, gives instant and permanent relief, and is prepared only for Piles, itching of the private parts and nothing else.

I consulted physicians in Philadelphia, Louisville, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and this city, and spent hundreds of dollars, and found no relief until I obtained a box of Dr. William's Indian Ointment some four months ago, and it has cured me completely.

JOSEPH M. RYDER, Cleveland, O. "Has done me more good than all the medicine I ever tried, and I have spent more than \$100 with doctors, besides medicine, and now cost me less than \$40."

DAVID SPARLING, Ingraham, Ill. "I have suffered twenty years with itching and ulcerated piles, having used every remedy that came to my notice without benefit, until I used Indian Ointment and received immediate relief."

JAMES CARROLL, (an old miner), Tecoma, Nevada. "No Pile Remedy ever gained such rapid favor and extensive sale. Sold by all wholesale and retail druggists. For sale by T. S. BURBANK. March 23—14.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WOLFE'S

Schiedam Aromatic

SCHNAPPS.

THE following are a few of the testimonials in favor of the Schnapps:

Mr. UDOLPHO WOLFE, 22 Beaver street, New York: Dear Sir—I feel bound to say that I regard your Schnapps as being in every respect pre-eminently pure, and deserving of medical patronage. At all events, it is the purest possible article of Holland Gin, heretofore unobtainable, and as such may be safely prescribed by physicians.

DAVID L. MOFF, M. D., Pharmaceutical Chemist, New York.

22 PINE STREET, NEW YORK, NOV. UDOLPHO WOLFE, Esq. Present: Dear Sir—I have made a chemical examination of a sample of your Schiedam Schnapps, with the intent of determining any foreign or injurious substance had been added to the simple distilled spirit.

The examination has resulted in the conclusion that the sample contained no poisonous or harmful admixture. I have been unable to discover any trace of the deleterious substances which are employed in the adulteration of liquors. I would not hesitate to use myself, or recommend to others, for medicinal purposes, the Schiedam Schnapps as an excellent and unobjectionable variety of Gin.

Very respectfully, yours,

Signed CHAS. A. SHERLY, Chemist

NEW YORK, CEDAR STREET, November 23rd, 1867.

UDOLPHO WOLFE, Esq. Present:

Dear Sir—I submitted to chemical analysis two bottles of Schiedam Schnapps, which I took from a fresh package in your bonded warehouse, and find as before, that the spirituous liquor is free from injurious ingredients or falsification; that it has the marks of being aged and not recently prepared by mechanical admixture of alcohol and aromatics. Respectfully,

FRED. F. MAYER, Chemist.

CHEMICAL AND TECHNICAL LABORATORY, 13 Exchange Place, New York, November 25, 1867.

UDOLPHO WOLFE, Esq.:

Dear Sir—The undersigned have carefully and thoroughly analyzed a sample of your Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps, selected ourselves, and have found the same free and all organic or inorganic substances, or less injurious to health. From the result of our examination we consider the beverage one of superior quality, healthful as to beverage, effectual in its medicinal qualities. Respectfully, yours,

ALEX. TRIPLE, Chemist.

FRANCIS E. ENGLISHARD, M. D.

For sale by all respectable Grocers and Druggists.

UDOLPHO WOLFE'S SONS & CO.,

18 Beaver street, New York.

may 4—15