The New Berne Republican.

PUBLISHED DAILY, BY GEO. W. MASON, JR.

UNION, LIBERTY, AND EQUALITY BEFORE THE LAW.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1868.

* * * * * Since ULYSSES' hand
Has slain the traitors, heaven shall bless the land.
None now the kindred of the unjust shall own,
Forget the slaughtered brother and the son.
Each future day increase of wealth shall bring,
And on the past oblivion stretch her wing.
Long shall ULYSSES in his honors rest,
His people blessing, by his people blessed.
LET ALL BE PEACE."

SLANDER AND SLANDERERS.

The word is spelled with just six letters, and means, literally defined according to Webster, "to injure by false reports; to defame; false report maliciously uttered," but we, to put it in plain English, say slander means lying and circulating lies purposely to injure a fellow man, and brother. Certainly no slanderer can claim that he has a good purpose to serve when he resorts to slander in any degree, and uses the same against his friend or enemy. Unfortunately for the peace of mankind there are in nearly all classes of society a certain few, whose love of the marvelous, or naturally evil or envious natures, prompt them to step aside from truth and righteousness, and, in various ways best known to such persons, stab at this, that or the other man's reputation, character, standing, or what not, as but suits their purpose, or desire.

How fast a little thing sometimes travels, and how far highly spoken words sometimes spoken in jest go: "He is no better than he ought to be." "Look out for him. Don't trust him. He's a skinner," and many such expressions, slanderous in the main, but perhaps spoken with no desire or thought to injure by too many people, who, could they see the use slanderous lying tongues will and do make of them, would cut off their own tongues sooner than utter them. All approach to anything like slander should be met by the hearer with an instant and pointed demand for proof by all good people, who hear it uttered. We would picture a slanderer, and paint him as we know him, thus: Personal appearance, good eyes and color but filled with a sort of light peculiar to the eyes of the snake tribe; manners obsequiously familiar; nose any shape, but generally inclined to be stuck-in-your-face when you least expect; voice soft and low, and tongue either very glib or slightly hesitating in speech; but one mark is entirely and peculiarly distinctive, and we give it as an invariably correct one; a genuine slanderer seldom has any business of his own in particular, but knows all about other people's, and will tell you the same confidentially, and invariably endeavors to impress upon your mind that you are the only person he would entrust with a secret. Reader, do you know such a wretch? If you do, kick him every time he approaches you, and kick him hard; society owes him more kicks than it will ever pay him, and it is your duty to help society. A genuine slanderer seldom writes anything down, or is entirely certain that he has been correctly informed, but has good reasons to believe, &c. Faugh! kick him, we say.

Another thing about these fellows, they never give you authority for their reports, and always ask you never to mention their names as telling you of anything derogatory to the person slandered. Cautiously, warily, devilishly, verily they stab in the dark, not at human life, but at that which is dearer than human life to all good people, viz: Character and fair fame. Not that they love or hate intrusely, but that they must gratify the devil in their natures, and a terribly absorbing passion to injure others, whom they either envy or dislike for some reason, which they never explain. Occasionally one of these chaps gets into a position of trust or confidence; woe be to those who trust or place confidence in them. Occasionally also they write for the press, and invariably, when they do, their articles can be picked out by an assumption of knowledge, and a tone peculiar to the animal, and a certain marked vein of sarcasm invaribly directed against persons, and but very seldom against evils. Such men seldom argue a point without introducing persons, and always use more billingsgate than any other language. Beware of them in all walks in life, but more especially in your house circle. Never admit one and if by chance one finds his way in, kick him out promptly and decidedly, and let people know why you did it immediately afterward.

LEGISLATURE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 9, 1868.

The Senate met according to adjournment.

The following bills were reported by the Judiciary committee with recommendation that they should pass.

Act to prohibit hunting on the Sabbath.

Substitute for bill extending the powers of County Commissioners for special purposes.

Report of committee on Internal Improvements, recommending the passage of bill incorporating the Silver Hill Railroad Company.

Mr. Long moved a suspension of the rules to allow the bills to pass its several readings. The motion prevailed.

The bill passed it final reading unanimously.

Mr. Etheridge gave notice of the introduction of a bill authorizing the collection of a State tax of five cents for each passenger on all railroads.

Mr. Moulton gave notice of the introduction of a bill to amend act to punish persons for stealing stock.

Mr. Jones moved a reconsideration of the vote whereby the bill disposing of the State's interest in railroad, navigation and turnpike companies was refused a passage on second reading. He considered it only fair to put this bill on the same footing as other bills which had been allowed to pass their second reading without opposition.

The motion prevailed. Question on bill passed second reading.

After some discussion the motion to refer to a committee prevailed.

A message was received from the House announcing the passage of the following bills.

An act to protect cattle from distemper and other infectious diseases. Referred to Judiciary committee.

Resolution introducing the representation in Congress to redeem it to have the clerkes tax reduced to 10 cents per pound.

Mr. Galloway, as this was a resolution that involved the interests of the working classes, moved a suspension of the rules to allow it to pass.

The motion prevailed and the resolution passed.

On motion of Mr. Moore, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 9, 1868.

The House met at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Mr. French presented the memorial of certain merchants of Wilmington, remonstrating against the passage of the bill in relation to the weighing of rosin.

Mr. Hodgin introduced a resolution asking our representatives in Congress to use their influence to revive and re-open all the mail routes heretofore existing in North Carolina; which was adopted under a suspension of the rules.

A message from the Code Commission transmitted a bill to regulate proceedings upon impeachments; a bill to regulate proceedings upon writs of *Habeas Corpus*; a bill to make certain amendments in the Code of Civil Procedure; and a bill to provide for civil procedure before justices of the peace; which were ordered to be printed and referred to the Judiciary committee.

On motion of Mr. Pou the rules were suspended and the bill to authorize the commissioners of Johnston county to levy a special tax to pay for the erection of a bridge across the Neuse river passed its several readings.

On motion of Mr. Stilley the rules were suspended and the bill to amend the charter of the town of Washington was put on its third reading.

An amendment was agreed to and the bill passed its third reading.

Message from the Senate transmitted for consideration Senate bill to incorporate the North Carolina Mutual Insurance company.

Mr. Gunter introduced a bill to prohibit the distillation of grain.

On motion of Mr. Bowman the bill was referred to the committee on Propositions and Grievances.

On motion of Mr. Sykes the bill to amend the charter of Elizabeth city and amend certain acts amendatory thereto was taken up.

The bill passed its several readings.

CALENDAR.

House bill No. 62, to amend section 137, chapter 8, code of civil procedure, was taken up.

Mr. Stilley said the law required the bondmen of clerks of Superior court to swear that they were worth $1,000 aside from all exemptions. This bill obviates this requirement, which is unnecessary and injurious.

The bill passed its third reading.

At 12 o'clock the special order being the bill to amend the charter of the Green Swamp company was taken up, and, on motion of Mr. French, was made the special order for Wednesday next at 12 o'clock.

The Speaker announced the appointment of the following committee under the joint resolution concerning bribery and corruption: Messrs. Estes, of New Hanover, Bowman, of Mitchell, Gatling, of Gates, Graham, of Montgomery, and Wiswall, of Lincoln.

The gentlemen advanced to the desk and the following oath was administered to them by the Speaker:

You and each of you solemnly swear that you will discharge your duties under the resolution constituting you members of a Joint committee of Investigation, without fear, favor, affection or the hope of reward, so help me God.

The Speaker said: I have had prepared for each of you a certified copy of the resolutions, raising the joint committee of which you are members. You will be governed by its provisions, the constitution and the parliamentary law applicable to committees of this character. And I will only say, further, that since this investigation on the part of the House is now entrusted to your care, it is done with the belief that you will conduct it faithfully, fairly and fearlessly.

House bill No. 79 to enable the county commissioners of New Hanover county the better to carry out the provisions of Section 13 article V of the constitution of the State was taken up.

Mr. French said the object was to empower the new commissioners to procure and examine the books of the old officers of the county. The old officers did not turn over five dollars, and the only book turned over was a little pass book. Claims have since been presented to the amount of several thousand dollars.

Bill passed its third reading.

House bill No. 30 to incorporate the North Carolina Land and Lumber company passed its second reading.

The House adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

NOON DISPATCHES.

From Washington, D. C.

Washington, Dec. 12.

SENATE.—The bill punishing holding office contrary to the 14th amendment was taken up. Every speaking in favor of the bill.

HOUSE.—Proceedings unimportant.

In the Supreme Court Chief Justice Chase is arguing in favor of the taxability of certificates of indebtedness held by banks.

Virginia News.

Richmond, Dec. 12.

In the case of Peter Phillips sentenced to be hung next Friday for the murder of his wife, a *habeas corpus*, returnable February 9th, was granted to-day by Judge Underwood on a row by the counsel that the Court of Appeals which decided against the appeal taken in the Phillips case was not a legal court—the Judges being disqualified under the 14th amendment.

Home Markets.

New York, Dec 12.

Stock Market steady but dull. Money steady at 7; Exchange 9; Gold 33½, 62 coupons 10½; N. C's 61, new 59½; Va's ex-coupons 55½, new 57½ asked; Tenn's ex coupons 66½, new 67½.

Flour dull and drooping; Corn dull and a shade lower; Mess Pork dull at $25.00@26.00 steam Lard quiet, in barrels 16@16½; Cotton quiet middling uplands 29½; Turpentine quiet at 44; Rosin unchanged; 2.20@2.25 for strained common, and 2.35@2.40 for good strained. Freights quiet.

Cable News.

Cadiz, Sunday, Dec. 13.

According to DeRoda's proclamation the insurgents surrendered their arms to the American Consul, who transferred them to the military. 8,000 troops and 9 vessels of war were ready to attack Cadiz. All quiet now. The insurgents flag tricolor. Over 20,000 persons had left the city. Great distress prevails among the poor who remained or fled to adjacent villages. All foreign Consuls with families, except Swedish and American, left the city. There are 320 barricades in Cadiz.

Lisbon, Dec. 13.

Lisbon, with his troops, entered at 2 o'clock. No arrests were made, nor any contemplated. The government promises to act magnanimously. 500 persons killed and wounded on both sides during the fighting last week.

London, Dec. 13.

Advices from the coast of Africa say the Spanish inhabitants in Fernando province are jubilant over the downfall of the Bourbons.

MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES.

From Washington, D. C.

Washington, Dec. 15.

The object of the bill increasing the number of Judges of the Supreme Court is to keep the circuits in perpetual session, with a view to maintaining better order in the South.

The reconstruction committee have concluded examination of the republican committee from Mississippi, who produced data and arguments to show frauds and irregularities at the recent constitutional election. They want 7 counties thrown out, which they assert would give a majority of 3,000 in favor of the constitution. No action by the committee.

Army expenditures for the last 3 years, commencing July 1865, is $195,000,000, whereof nearly $100,000,000 are accounts of liabilities incurred during the rebellion, leaving $175,000,000 as an outlay for current expenses during time named—an average of 65,000,000 per annum.

640,000 bonds have been issued to the Union Pacific Railroad.

Caleb Cushing has gone to Bogota in reference to Isthmus ship canal.

I. Stoddard Johnston has arrived with the electoral vote of Kentucky.

In urging action on tariff to-day Schenck stated that to-morrow would be the last day for business before recess.

It is understood the committee on foreign relations report unfavorably on Smyth's nomination to Russia.

Georgia is excluded from the bill repealing the act prohibiting military organizations because of irregularities in her reconstruction.

Sheridan is camped below Fort Dodge. The hostile Indians have taken refuge to the Camanche country. It is thought impossible to end the war this winter on account of the character and extent of the country where the savages have taken refuge.

Congressional.

Washington, Dec. 15.

HOUSE.—The Committee on Commerce directed to enquire as to what legislation was necessary to protect the lives of steamboat travellers, and report a bill forbidding passenger vessels carrying petroleum.

The Judiciary Committee were directed to report a bill enforcing the 3d section of the 14th amendment.

Mr. Whittemore introduced a resolution vacating all offices in the unreconstructed States. Objection.

The Speaker announced that the special committee would investigate the New York election frauds.

The House went into committee of the whole on tariffs. Mr. Brooks charges that a half million dollars was contributed by the Union Leagues of New York and Philadelphia to carry anti tariff States.

Without definite action the House adjourned.

SENATE.—A number of immaterial and unimportant bills were disposed of.

A bill forbidding the enrollment of militia in any of the unreconstructed States except Georgia, passed.

Mr. Stewart's bill making the holding of office a violation of the 14th amendment was referred to the Judiciary committee.

The Senate adjourned.

North Carolina News.

Raleigh, Dec. 15.

The House of Representatives, to-day, postponed the consideration of the various Railroad bills until the second Monday in January.

The Senate passed a resolution disapproving the action of the Legislative Committee in purchasing 8,000 acres of land for the Penitentiary, and directing the Public Treasurer not to issue the bonds agreed to be paid.

The c was a disastrous fire here this morning which destroyed the market house, the town hall, the restaurant of David Lewis and the jewelry store of T. Y. Sloan. The loss is heavy with but little or no insurance. The fire was accidental. There was great difficulty to prevent the spread of the flames.

From New York.

New York, Dec. 15.

The *Herald* has a Havana special via Key West stating that the recent encounters are in dispute. Troops suffered fearfully. Balmaceda demands reinforcements. The insurrectionary lines are within 150 miles of Havana. English subjects are notified to make immediate registration at Consulate.

Home Markets.

New York, Dec 15.

Cotton a shade lower, sales 2 800 at 25@25¼. Flour easier. Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn active and 2@3c lower. Mess Pork 26. Lard 16@17. Naval Stores quiet. Freights dropping, cotton by steam 7-16.

Money steady at 7. Sterling active at 9. Gold quiet at 33¼. Governments steady. Coupons of 62 10; Tenn's ex 65. N. C's 61. Va's 55¼, new 56.

Foreign News.

London, Dec 15.

The correspondent of the daily *News* says the termination of the Cuba insurrection is entirely owing to naval officers.

Madrid, Dec 15.

Political affairs still unsettled here, and every description of trade throughout the country is at a standstill. Many fearing a renewal of the difficulties.

Gen. Reynold's report gives rather cold comfort about Texas. He says that affairs there are in almost as unsettled a state as during the war; that murders of negroes are so common as to excite no attention; and he cannot see how tranquility can be secured for many years. Meantime troops are on duty in every county.

Society is bad when two cannot live cheaper than one, and young men are under bad influences when they are kept out of matrimony for years from prudential reason. It is said that when a man marries at forty he makes a prudent selection. His days of romance are past. Alas! for the wife who was not his sweetheart.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN of Wake, Governor, inaugurated July 4, 1868. Elected for four years, from the 1st of January, 1869.

ROBERT M. DOUGLAS of Rockingham, Private Secretary.

TOD R. CALDWELL of Burke, Lieutenant Governor, elected for 4 years from January 1st, 1869. Speaker of the Senate, *ex officio*.

HENRY J. MENNINGER of Craven, Secretary of State; elected for 4 years from January 1st, 1869.

DAVID A. JENKINS of Gaston, Treasurer; elected for 4 years from Jan. 1st, 1869.

BENJAMIN H. ADAMS of Davidson, Auditor; elected for 4 years from January 1st, 1869.

S. S. ASHELY of New Hanover, Superintendent of Public Schools; elected for 4 years from January 1st, 1869.

C. L. HARRIS of Rutherford, Superintendent of Public Works; elected for 4 years from January 1st, 1869.

ARIEL W. FISHER of Bladen, Adjutant General; appointed by the Governor.

W. KEER of Mecklenburg, State Geologist.

H. D. COLLY, State Librarian; appointed by the Governor and Supreme Court.

CHAS. M. FARRIS of Wake, Keeper of the Capitol; appointed by the Governor and Council.

GOVERNOR'S COUNCIL:

Henry J. Menninger, Secretary of State; Henderson H. Adams, Auditor; David A. Jenkins, Treasurer; S. S. Ashely and C. L. Harris, *ex officio*.

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION:

The Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor, Superintendent of Public Works, Superintendent of Public Instruction and Attorney General constitute the State Board of Education.

The Governor is President, and the Superintendent of Public Instruction Secretary of the Board.

The Board of Education elect the Trustees of the University; one Trustee for each County in the State; term of office of Trustees 8 years.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The General Assembly commences its annual session on the third Monday in November in each year, and is composed of fifty Senators and one hundred and twenty Representatives, biennially chosen by ballot on the first Thursday in August.

SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court consists of a Chief Justice and four Associate Justices. There are two terms of the Court held at Raleigh in each year, commencing on the first Monday in January and the first Monday in June, and continuing as long as the public interests may require.

OFFICERS:

R. M. Pearson of Yadkin, Chief Justice.

Ed. G. Reade of Person, Associate Justice.

Wm. B. Rodman of Beaufort, Associate Justice.

R. P. Dick of Guilford, Associate Justice.

Thomas Settle of Rockingham, Associate Justice.

William M. Coleman of Wake, Attorney General.

Samuel F. Phillips of Wake, Reporter.

C. B. Root of Wake, Clerk.

James Litchford of Wake, Marshall.

SUPERIOR COURTS.

There are twelve Judicial Districts and twelve Judges. Every Judge of a Superior Court must reside in the District. Judges may exchange districts with the consent of the Governor. At least two courts shall be held in each county annually, at the time hereto stated, and will continue for two weeks, unless the business is sooner disposed of.

JUDGES—Elected by the people. Term of office, eight years, salary $2,700:

1st	District—	Charles C. Pool.
2d	do	Edward W. Jones.
3d	do	Charles R. Thomas.
4th	do	Daniel G. Howell, Jr.
5th	do	Ralph Buxton.
6th	do	Samuel W. Watts.
7th	do	Alfred W. Tourgee.
8th	do	John W. Cloud.
9th	do	George W. Logan.
10th	do	Anderson Mitchell.
11th	do	James L. Henry.
12th	do	Robert P. Caldwell.

SOLICITORS—Elected by the people, term of office four years.

1st	District—	J. W. Albertson.
2d	do	Jos. J. Martin.
3d	do	John V. Barnard.
4th	do	John A. Richardson.
5th	do	Neill McKay.
6th	do	Wm. H. Cox.
7th	do	J. R. Bella.
8th	do	A. H. Jones.
9th	do	W. P. Bynum.
10th	do	W. P. Caldwell.
11th	do	Virgil S. Lusk.
12th	do	H. M. Berry.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

Commissioners—James M. Potter, Chairman, E. Hubbs, A. H. Shaw, J. L. Smith, Wm. C. Munds.

Sheriff—A. H. Dewey.

Coroner—Giles W. Young.

Superior Court Clerk—Edwin West.

Register of Deeds—James C. Harrison. *Ex Officio* Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners.

Surveyor—Wm. H. Marshall.

Treasurer—A. H. Foster.

Physician—P. B. Hee.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

CITY OFFICERS:

Mayor—Wm. M. Palmer.

City Clerk—John S. Munn.

City Treasurer—R. R. Stanly.

Chief of Police—Wm. Colligan.

City Physician—P. B. Hee.

Commissioners—Benjamin Jacobs, A. H. Foster, George B. Wise, C. B. Stanly, A. S. Seymour, E. Hubbs, George S. Pelletier.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

OFFICERS.

Chief Engineer—Samuel Bartliff.

First Assistant—Wm. G. Lawson.

Second Assistant—Wm. S. Phillips.

Secretary—John S. Munn.

Treasurer—James L. Nash.

HOLDEN HOOK AND LADDER COMPANY NO. 1.

Foreman—John S. Munn.

Asst. Foreman—John M. Huggett.

Secretary—Edmund L. Gulick.

Treasurer—A. Ney.

Representatives—J. Mc ody, P. H. O'Brien.

ATLANTIC FIRE COMPANY NO. 4.

Foreman—John L. Watkins.

Asst. Foreman—J. W. Jones.

Secretary and Treasurer—Julius Ash.

Representatives—J. L. Nash, Sydney Tuttle.

Captain of the Hose—Samuel H. Ball.

NEW BERNE STEAM FIRE ENGINE CO. NO. 1.

Foreman—Thomas Powers.

Asst. Foreman—W. G. White.

Secretary—James Dunget.

Treasurer—P. L. Cooper.

Representatives—E. H. West, J. L. Harrell.

Engineer—James Maxwell.

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Craven Street, NEWBERN, N. C.

Nov 24 tf

N. Y. Advertisement.

New York Nov. 9, 1868.

To the People of the Southern States.

When the pure medicinal properties, now so widely known as Wolfe's Schiedam Schnapps, were introduced into the world under the endorsement of four thousand leading members of the medical profession it was clearly understood, the proprietor was well aware that it would not wholly escape the penalty attached to all new and useful propositions. He, therefore, endeavored to invest it with strongest possible safeguard against counterfeiters and to render all attempts to prove it difficult and dangerous. It was submitted to distinguished chemists for analysis, and pronounced by them the purest spirit ever manufactured. Its purity and properties having been thus ascertained, samples of the article were forwarded to two thousand physicians, including all the leading practitioners in the United States, for purposes of experiment. A circular, requesting a trial of the preparation and a report of the result, accompanied each specimen. Four thousand of the most eminent medical men in the Union promptly responded. Their opinions of the article were unanimously favorable. Such a preparation, they said, had long been wanted by the profession, to be utilized, used in the ordinary business of compounding all of which have more or less adulterated, and therefore unfit for medical purposes. The peculiar excellence and strength of the oil of juniper, which formed one of the principle ingredients of the Schnapps, together with its unalloyed character of the alcoholic element, give it, in the estimation of the faculty, a marked superiority over every other diffusive stimulant as a diuretic, tonic and restorative.

These satisfactory credentials from professional men of the highest rank were published in a condensed form, and enclosed with each bottle of the Schnapps, as one of the guarantees of its genuineness. Other precautions against fraud were of a elaborate; a patent was obtained for the octet the label was copyrighted, a *fac simile* of the proprietor's autograph signature was affixed to each label and cover, his name and that of the corporation were embossed on the bottles, and the corks were sealed with his private seal. No article had ever been sold in this country under the name of Schnapps prior to the introduction of Wolfe's Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps, in 1851; and the label was copyrighted, as his trade mark, in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York during that year.

It might be supposed by persons unacquainted with the daring character of the pirates who prey upon the reputation of honorable merchants by vending deleterious trash under their name, that the protection so carefully thrown around these Schnapps would have precluded the introduction and sale of counterfeits. They soon, however, sadly to prove stimulated the rapacity of imposters. The trade mark of the proprietor has been stolen; the instrument which his Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps alone received from the medical profession has been claimed by manufacturing humbugs; his labels and bottles have been imitated, his advertisements paraphrased, his circulars copied, and worse than all, dishonorable retailers, after disposing of the genuine contents of his bottles, have filled them up with common gin, the most deleterious of all liquors, and thus made his name and brand a cover for poison.

The public, the medical profession and the sick, for whom the Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps is prescribed as a remedy, are equally interested with the proprietor in the detection and suppression of these nefarious practices. The genuine article, manufactured at the establishment of the undersigned, in Schiedam, Holland, is distilled from a barley of the finest quality, and flavored with an essential extract of the berry of the Italian juniper, of unequalled purity. By a process unknown in the preparation of any other liquor, it is freed from every acrimonious and corrosive element.

Complimentary have been received from the leading physicians and druggists in the *Southern States* of the sale of cheap imitations of the Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps in those markets, and travellers, who are in the habit of using it as an antidote to the baneful influence of unwholesome river water, testify that cheap gin, put up in Schiedam bottles, is frequently palmed off upon the unwary. The agents of the undersigned have been requested to institute inquiries on the subject, and to forward to him the names of such parties as they may ascertain to be engaged in the atrocious system of deception. In conclusion, the undersigned would say that he has produced, from under the hands of the most distinguished men of science in America, proofs unanswerable of the purity and medicinal excellence of the Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps; that he has expended many thousand dollars in surrounding it with guarantees and safeguards, which he designed should protect the public and himself against fraudulent imitations; that he has shown it to be the only liquor in the world that can be uniformly depended upon as undebauched; that he has challenged investigation, analysis, comparison, and experiment in all its forms; and from every ordeal the preparation which bears his name, seal and trade mark, has come off triumphant. He therefore feels it a duty he owes to his fellow citizens generally, to the medical profession and the sick, to denounce and expose the charlatans who counterfeit these evidences of identity, and he calls upon the press and the public to aid him in his efforts to remedy so great an evil.

The following letters and certificates from the leading physicians and chemists of this city will prove to the reader that all goods sold by the undersigned are all they are represented to be.

UDOLPHO WOLFE.

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. MOTT, M. D.,
Pharmaceutical Chemist, New York.

26 FIFTH STREET, NEW YORK,
Nov. 21, 1867.

UDOLPHO WOLFE, Esq., *Present:*

DEAR SIR: I have made a chemical examination of a sample of your Schiedam Schnapps, with the intent of determining if any foreign or injurious substance had been added to the simple distilled spirits.

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 to recommend to others, for medicinal purposes, the Schiedam Schnapps as an excellent and unobjectionable variety of gin.

Very respectfully, yours,
(Signed, CHAS. A. SEELY, Chemist.

NEW YORK, 53 CEDAR STREET,
November 27, 1867.

UDOLPHO WOLFE, Esq., *Present:*

DEAR SIR: I have 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 admixtures of alcohol and aromatics.

Respectfully,
FRED. F. MAYER, Chemist.

NEW YORK, Tuesday, May 1.

UDOLPHO WOLFE, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: The want of pure Wines and Liquors, for medicinal purposes has been long felt by the profession and thousands of lives have been sacrificed by the use of adulterated articles. Delirium tremens, and other diseases of the brain and nerves, so rife in this country, are very rare in Europe, owing, in a great degree to the difference in the purity of the spirits sold.

We have tested the several articles imported and sold by you, including your Gin, which you sell under the name of Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps, which we consider justly entitled to the high reputation it has acquired in this country; and from your long experience as a foreign importer, your Bottled Wines and Liquors should meet with the same demand.

We would recommend you to appoint some of the respectable apothecaries in different parts of the city as agents for the sale of your Brandies and Wines, where the profession can obtain the same when needed for medicinal purposes.

Wishing you success in your new enterprise,

We remain your obedient servants,

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