The New Berne Republican.

PUBLISHED DAILY BY GEO. W. MOSES, JR.

"UNION, LIBERTY, AND THE RIGHTS DEFINED BY THE LAW."

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1868.

* * * * * Since ULYSSES' hand
Has slain the traitors, heaven shall bless the land.
Now over the kindred of the august shall come,
Peace! the slaughtered brother and the son.
North! future day increased wealth shall bring,
And on the past oblivion stretch her wing.
Long shall ULYSSES his honors feel,
His people blessing, by his people blessed.
LET US BE PEACE.

MORE ABOUT CARPET-BAGGERS.

In the Democratic sense of the term, all emigrants from their native State or country are carpet baggers. The first record we have of carpet-bagging in this country is claimed by a North Carolina historian to have been performed by Sir Walter Raleigh, in 1584. "Two ships approached the coast of North Carolina, on the 4th day of July, and on the 13th they landed on Roanoke Island and took possession, in the name of Queen Elizabeth." They found the Island clad in grapes, the still far-famed Scuppernongs, and "a people most gentle, loving and faithful and such as live after the manner of the golden age." The settlement, however, proved a failure; leaving a small party, the ships returned to England for more carpet-baggers and supplies; but being detained in England for two years, on arriving at the Island again, no trace of the men they left, could be found; whether destroyed by the natives, or whether they mingled with them in despair of ever seeing their friends again, historians do not agree. But it is claimed by North Carolinians that here is the "birth place of this great Anglo-Saxon Empire." A more successful company of carpet-baggers made a settlement at James Town, Virginia, in 1608, and still another in 1620, at Plymouth, Massachusetts; and carpet-baggers have been coming to this country ever since, from every country of Europe and I might almost say from every part of the world.

It has long been the boast of our orators, and I think justly too, that this is the "land of the free and the asylum of the oppressed." It seems, however, that a different spirit has prevailed in the South. The first carpet baggers had great difficulties to surmount. The natives seemed determined to exterminate them. The fagot, tomahawk and scalping-knife, were brought into play, but God had better purposes concerning them, and they were preserved, to found and build up a great and free country. A great stream of carpet-baggers has for a long time flowed, and is still flowing from the Northern, Atlantic and Middle States westward, founding and building up States within the memory of the writer, far outstripping the elder and more Southern States, in every material element of greatness. How is this? Why is it that Ohio, Illinois, Indiana and perhaps some of the still younger States, certainly California, have outstripped North Carolina in everything, that makes a great State. I will not pretend to give a reason. I simply call attention to the fact, and leave it to others to judge. I hope it will not be said by any future historian, that the full development of the resources of North Carolina is, in any way, hindered by inhospitality to carpet-baggers, however humble their condition, when they arrive here. Benjamin Franklin was a Boston boy, and he started without a carpet-bag even, and worked his way in a small craft to Philadelphia; and when he arrived there, he had no more than a few coppers in his pocket, and one spare shirt, which was dirty. Being hungry he invested his entire funds in two small rolls and started through the streets, gnawing one, with the other in his pocket, seeking for work. Years rolled on and he was one of a committee with John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, who drafted the Declaration of Independence; and then a few years after, one of those who signed a treaty of peace with England, and after that Minister to the Court of France, and one of the greatest philosophers that ever lived.

George Peabody, also a Massachusetts boy, went out to England with his carpet-bag, simply as an agent, and such has been his success that his munificence for charitable purposes has amounted to the enormous sum of six millions of dollars, of which the South have been the recipients of two millions. Therefore do not despise carpet-baggers, nor forget to "entertain strangers, for thereby some have entertained angels unawares."

SOLILOQUIUM.

LEGISLATURE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

TUESDAY December 8, 1868.

SENATE.

Mr. Cook, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, presented sundry resolutions which were properly enrolled and the President signified his intention to ratify them.

Among the number was the resolution in relation to Delivery and Back Mail.

Mr. Hayes arose to a question of privilege and said: Mr. President! I arose to submit it to you whether you should sign the resolutions in relation to bribery and corruption, lest the question has already been raised, and there seems to be a doubt in the minds of some. The Constitution under which it your duty to sign all bills and resolutions of a legislative nature, passed in accordance with its provisions. As Senator there question you might, in signing a bill or resolution of a legislative nature, which has passed the two readings, in accordance with the Constitution, but the resolution in question passed this branch of the General Assembly with one reading only.—The question naturally arises whether, within the meaning of the Constitution, it is a resolution of a legislative nature. If it is, I submit that the action of the Senate has been informal, and that you knowing it to be so, ought not to sign the resolutions. I say this as one sworn to support that instrument. I could not say less, I would not say more. Sec. 25, art. 2, of the Constitution, reads as follows:

"All bills and resolutions of a legislative nature shall be read three times in each House, before they pass into laws."

The words "prepare bills to be passed into laws," in section 24, same article, are fully explained in section 25, upon this point, where the Constitution requires bills to be read three times in each House before they pass, and also resolutions of a legislative nature. Is this a resolution of a legislative nature? Certainly the legislature in passing this resolution, has exercised one of the highest powers entrusted to its care, a power possessed by no other department of government, and one fraught with good or evil. I refer to the power vested in the Legislature, under the Constitution, to define crimes and their degree of punishment. This stamps the resolution as being of a legislative nature, and brings us back to the argument whether, under the Constitution, you should sign the resolution. Besides, sir, it is contended that any person in North Carolina can be summoned before this Committee. I know of no other committee of this Legislature to which the same powers have been granted. A resolution so vitally affecting every man in North Carolina, dealing not alone with filthy lucre, but with the priceless gem of character, was certainly entitled to the maturest consideration of the grave Senators of North Carolina, before it was passed into a law. Ordinary decency would have dictated this course, but rashness and impetuosity are frequently blind to means, in their haste to secure the object; and, sir, it is well for us to pause now, ere we launch these resolutions upon the public seas, and inquire whether our action has been such as that contemplated by the Constitution, and whether you, knowing the omissions, are bound to sign these resolutions.

Sir, whether they are signed or not, I stand here, today, willing to abide by your decision, or that of the honorable Senate. Pending such decision, I will submit the further question to you, whether the resolutions, having passed the Senate, in violation of the express provisions of the Constitution, having been transmitted to the House, having passed that body in accordance with the Constitution, and signed by the Speaker thereof, they have passed beyond the control of the Senate; and if you decide that you cannot sign them because they are unconstitutional, *de facto*, they are dead. Sir, this is no factious opposition. I claim to be possessed of as high moral sentiments and character as any Senator on this floor. I know that what I say may renew and prolong a discussion already painful to the public mind, but the law-abiding people of North Carolina, when the moment of excitement is over, will not excuse me, or any of us, if, in this seeming attempt to vindicate their rights, we violate our own oaths. Let the paths of truth and justice—the broad ways of liberty and law laid down in the Constitution of this State and approved by 20,000 majority of her people—be ever preserved with unfaltering step and unflinching courage, and though, in so doing, we may meet with scoffers and revilers, or with Thersites clamoring in the camp, yet, in the end, the applause of a satisfied people will be our richest reward.

Mr. Sweet arose to reply.

Mr. A. H. Galloway, objected.

On motion of Mr. Shoffner, Mr. Sweet was allowed to proceed,—Mr. Galloway alone voting in the negative.

Mr. Hayes said he would like to ask the President before the Senator began his remarks, if he would sign the resolutions without submitting them again to the vote of the Senate.

The President declined to answer the question.

Mr. Sweet arose and said: Mr. President, although I have survived nearly one-half the allotted years of man, yet there never was a time in my life when the exercise of the Christian virtue of forbearance demanded so much effort from me as within the last few days.—The strange spectacle is presented to the Senate on this occasion, of one Senator, as youthful and inexperienced as myself, reading to our presiding officer a carefully prepared interpretation of his duties, and doing so, too, with all the gravity of a *Roman Senator!* I cannot withhold an expression of my admiration of my presiding officer for declining to reply to the Senator from Robeson, as to whether he intended to ratify these resolutions.

The President of this Body is sworn to discharge his duty as he understands it, and not as the Senator from Robeson understands it.

If ever, in a moment of forgetfulness or impudence, I should presume to trespass upon the right of the President to interpret for himself his duty, I trust he will administer to me such a rebuke as I would well deserve.

Now as to the merit of the objection made by the Senator to the ratification of these resolutions. There is only one way in which any expression of opinion by a Legislative body—whether it be by resolution or by a formal act—can be authenticated, and that is by the signatures of the presiding officers of the two Houses. The provision in our Constitution, requiring all bills and resolutions of a legislative nature to be read three times in each House, before they pass into laws, and that they shall be signed by the presiding officers of both Houses, is surplusage, so far as relates to the signatures of the presiding officers, for such signatures are required by the law of common sense. If these resolutions are of a legislative nature, it is because they seek to enlarge legal definition of perjury, and if such enlargement is defeated by the failure to read these resolutions three times in the Senate, any one can avail himself of this defect in a trial upon an indictment for perjury under these resolutions. The resolutions, so far as they all authorize an investigation, confer just as ample power upon the Committee, as if they had passed three readings.

I submit, Mr. President, my sincere belief that the purpose of this last demonstration of antagonism to these resolutions is the same as the preceding manifestations of hostility, to wit: *prevarication*. It may be possible to defeat me here, but, if you do so, there is another forum to which I shall go, and another jury to whom the evidence shall be submitted, and that jury is composed of all who live within the broad limits of North Carolina. Gentlemen oppose these resolutions on the ground of unconstitutionality; they say the Constitution requires that they should have been read three times in the Senate. I will make this proposition to them: If they will promise that if these resolutions are to be read the second and third times in the Senate, they will *vote for them* and offer no opposition to their passage, I will consent to their being read again; but it matters not whether they are read or not, the investigation will go on,—the probe shall go down into the depths of the wounds, and they shall be shown up to honest men everywhere, in all their deformity.

The President stated that he had listened with pleasure to Senators on both sides of the question. The resolutions had passed the House, and had been signed by the Speaker of that body, and he signified his intention to ratify them; which he did.

On motion the Senate adjourned until to morrow at 11 o'clock.

OUR POCKET BOOK.

The Emperor of Russia is one of the handsomest men in Europe.

Over 200 people are going from Boston to attend the dedication performance of Edwin Booth's new theatre in New York.

The *New York Sun* says Massachusetts Republicans anticipate Congressman Boutwell's appointment to the Secretaryship of the treasury.

We find it is stated that Gen. Grant weighs two hundred and fifty pounds, which is twenty-two pounds more than his "fighting-weight."

In a window of a shop in an obscure part of London is this announcement: "Goods removed, messages taken, carpets beaten, and poetry composed on any subject."

The Congregationalist tells of a thoughtful clergyman in the vicinity of Boston, who invited a number of young men without homes to dine with him on Thanksgiving day.

New York exquisites are begining to adopt the "beautiful blonde" hair dye.—They apply it only to the moustache, with black or brown hair it produces a curious effect.

Jeff Davis was once recognized by a drunken private, and compelled to acknowledge his name, "because," said the soldier, "you look so much like a confederate postage-stamp."

It took two frieght cars packek full to carry to Washington the records of the mustering office at Columbus, Ohio.—They are to be stowed away in the war department till they rot.

A carpenter at work on a church-spire in San Francisco during the earthquake, preferred a position on the earth rather than his fine situation to observe the effect of the quake, and came down in a hurry.

Miss. Charlotte Peck of Mobile, while going by steamboat from that city to New Orleans, was robbed of $9000 in greenbacks. This sum had just been received by her, being a legacy left to herself and another lady, who was her companion on the boat.

Blonde hair is all the rage in New York among the fashionables, many of whom invest in seventy-five dollar golden wigs, rather than risk experiments with the poisonous hair dyes, although these dyes are applied and the face enameled for the small sum of seven dollars.

A Scotch minister, it is reported, went into his pulpit once in the olden time slightly obfuscated, and leaned over the precentor's desk (below the pulpit) saying, "Give out the 256th Psalm."—"There he'ant so many," said the precentor, wizen-faced, and savage. "Then sing as many as there be!"

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

NOON DISPATCHES.

From Washington, D. C.

Washington, Dec. 11

In the Supreme Court the questions involving a legal transfer of indemnity bonds were up on cross motion, the object being to bring all questions to an early settlement.

The motion to advance Mr. Davis' matter on docket did not come up.

The reconstruction committee meets to morrow to arrange for investigations regarding Texas, Virginia, Mississippi and Georgia, investing great labor. The committee will probably make no report before recess.

Helen Western died this morning

House Markets.

New York, Dec 11.

Flour has advanced 10@15c. Wheat 2@3c better. Corn unchanged. Mess Pork dull at 23.50. Lard, prime steam 16@16½c. Cotton quiet at 23c. Turpentine dropping at 44@46c. Rosin steady, strained common 2.30, Good strained 2.35@2.45. Freights quiet.

Money 7. Sterling 9½. Gold 35½. N. C's 65, new 62. Va's 55, new 57½. Tenn. 69½, new 68.

Cable News.

Madrid, Dec 11.

An armistice for two days has been agreed on at Cadiz to bury the dead and remove the women and children.

Later advices state that the rebels have proposed terms of capitulation which the government is about to accept.

Still later advices from Cadiz represent the insurrection as assuming alarming proportions, and the dispatches announcing the surrender as erroneous.

The insurgents have some artillery and occupy important positions.

Gen. Caballero de Rodas, with a considerable force, marches to assault Cadiz.

The national guards are employed to keep order and protect property in Madrid.

Great excitement prevails in Malaga and other towns, but open revolt is only in Cadiz.

A rising is momentarily expected in Catalonia.

Arms and munitions have landed at Cadiz for the insurgents.

The rebels are acting with great determination and will fight until the last.

Both parties respect the American flag. Hundreds of citizens are seeking protection from the American Consul.

A United States man of war is lying in port.

Danish and Italian war vessels have been placed at the American Consul's disposal.

Owing to the threatening state of affairs many wealthy families are leaving Spain.

Gen. Prim has gone to Andalusia.

The Provisional government is much embarrassed at the disordered condition of the country and finances.

London, Dec 11.

Cretan advices *via* Athens state that the Turks have captured a strong position in the Hokia where the Cretans had erected block houses, also seized a quantity of provisions and munitions which were intended for the Cretans, and have seized two landings on the shore nearest to Greece.

It is reported that, in consequence of these advantages, the insurrections are dying.

MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES.

From Washington, D. C.

Washington, Dec. 11

The House election committee meets on Monday to consider a Missouri contest which will occupy the session.

The next in order is the Georgia contest between Christy and Willpey. The report on this case is impossible before recess.

The Louisiana case has not yet been reached.

Gen. Grant was at headquarters to-day.

Twenty-seven millions coin interest on the national debt will be paid on January 1st.

Gen. Meade has been ordered to Washington by Gen. Schofield some time during the present month which will not at least interfere with public interests.

Customs from the 1st to the 5th inclusive amounts to $2,037,000.

Gen. Stoneman was at army headquarters to-day.

Gen. Grant departs Westward to morrow.

There was a full Cabinet present to-day.

In the Supreme Court, Judge Black asked to be heard on the question whether the act of Congress repealing the act of February 5th, 1865, giving this Court jurisdiction on appeal from the judgement of the Circuit Court in *habeas corpus* cases, would have effect to deprive this Court of jurisdiction in the McArdle case, or whether the Court, under the jurisdiction which is already attached in the case, should not proceed to judgment. He was of the opinion that the repeal did not affect the McArdle case, and that judgment should be pronounced. After a consultation Chase announced that the Court would hear the argument on the subject, leaving the Counsel to fix the time. It was finally settled upon to argue the case on the first Friday in February.

The argument in the Louisiana confiscation cases is closed.

Pennsylvania News.

Philadelphia, Dec. 11.

Mr. and Mrs. Twichell plead no guilty to the murder of Mrs. Hill. The attorney for the prisoners offered to prove the Grand Jury tampered with in rendering the verdict, but the Court refused to hear the evidence.

Home Markets.

New York, Dec. 11.

Cotton unchanged, sales 2,500 bales at 23c; Flour active, common to fair extra Southern $7.20@$8.00; Mess Pork $25½@$26; Lard firmer, kettle 16½@16¾; Turpentine 45@46; Rosin $2.25@$7.50. Freights active.

Money firmer, call 7; demand quite active; discounts nominal at 7@9; sterling less active at 9½; Cotton bills scarce; Gold weaker at 35¼; Governments, fair business but market weak and lower, 62 coupons 10½; Tenn. 65¾, new 67½.

Foreign News.

London, Dec. 11.

In the comments on the message news the *Radical* says President Johnson's persistent opposition with the nation is the cause of the partial failure of the reconstruction measures. There is no hope for the restoration of unity and peace until Grant's accession.

The *Standard* (conservative) strongly deprecates the Senate's refusal to hear the message.

The *Herald* (conservative) says the message commends itself to everybody interested in American affairs as a warning protest and testament of a statesman politically dying.

Markets, &c.

New Berne Produce Market.

Apples, per bbl	$4.00@5.50
" " box	1.75@2.25
" peck	45@1.00
" lb dried	1@5c
Bacon, N. Carolina	17@22
Pork, per bbl	29.00@33.00
Beans, per bu	$2.00@$2.60
" per qt	15@20
Beef, wholesale	5@8.10
" retail, steak	12@15
" roasts	10@15
Butter	35@50
Cabbages, per hund	150@200
Chickens	40@75
Corn, per bushel	60@75
Ducks	50@75
Flour, per barrel	$8.00@10.00
Eggs per dozen	20@25
Fresh Fish, per bunch	10@25
Geese	$1.00@1.50
Hams	20@25
Sweet Potatoes, (retail)	50@85
Hay per ton	25.00@30.00
Lard	20@25
Meal per bushel	90@$1.20
" " peck	25@30
Oats	75@1.00
Peaches, per lb dried	10@15
Oysters, per bu	350@400
" " qt	20@25
Onions, per bushel	$2.00@2.50
" " peck	60@75
Peas per bushel	65@$1.25
" peck	25@35
" qt	5
Potatoes, Irish, per bbl	$4.50@5.50
" " peck	50@60
Turnips, per bushel	90@$1.00
" " peck	25@35
Turkeys	$2.00@2.50
Wood, pine per cord	$1.75@2.50
Oak and ash per cord	$2.50@3.00

NOTICE.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF NEW BERNE

NEW BERNE, Dec. 5th, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MELTING of the Stockholders of this BANK for the election of DIRECTORS and the transaction of such other business as may come before the Meeting, will be held at its Banking House on

TUESDAY, January 5, 1869.

The POLLS will be closed at 1 P. M.

H. H. Thompson, Cashier

dec 5-1m

dec 6-tf

SAMUEL T. JONES. BENJ. T. PARROTT

S. T. JONES & CO.,

Bankers,

Corner South Front and Middle Streets,

NEW BERNE, N. C.,

BUY AND SELL

Foreign and Domestic Exchange,
Bonds and Stocks,
Gold and Silver Coin,
Southern Bank Notes,
And other uncurrent Money.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

Collections

Made on all accessible points in the United States and Foreign countries.

CONSIGNMENTS

OF

Cotton, Naval Stores,

Lumber, Shingles, Staves, or any Staple Merchandise received, and sales made, for the usual commissions, either in New Berne, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, the West India Islands, or Europe.

Cash Advances

Made on such consignments, or on any approved collateral, at a moderate rate of interest.

BAGGING, ROPE, AND IRON TIES

Furnished to Consigners at Cost.

oct 24-tf

James Conner's Sons,

United States

Type and Electrotype Foundry

AND

Printers' Warehouse,

Nos. 28, 30, and 32 Centre Street,

Corner Reade and Duane Streets.

NEW YORK.

A LARGE STOCK of English and German Faces, both Plain and Ornamental, kept on hand. All Type cast at this establishment is manufactured from the Metal known as CONNER'S UNEQUALLED

Hard Type Metal.

Every article necessary for a Perfect PRINTING OFFICE furnished. The Type on which this Paper is printed, is from the above FOUNDRY. dec 6-tf

GET THE BEST—Home Manufacture Ready-Made Clothing at

BAER & EPPLER'S

Pollok street.

N. Y. Advertisement.

New York Nov. 3, 1868.

To the People of the Southern States.

When the pure Schiedam substantive, now so widely known as Wolfe's Schiedam Schnapps, was introduced into the world under the endorsement of four thousand leading members of the medical profession some twenty years ago, its proprietor was well aware that it could not wholly escape the penalty attached to all new and useful preparations. He, therefore, endeavored to invest it with stringent possible safeguards against counterfeiters and to render all attempts to pirate 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 thus been established, scripts of the results were forwarded to ten 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, and a prescription, they said, had long been wanted by the profession, as no reliance could be placed on the ordinary liquors of commerce, all of which were 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 absolutely pure, gave it, in the estimation of the faculty, a market 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 at a adopted; a patent was obtained for the actual label, was copyrighted, a *fac simile* of the proprietor's autograph signature was attached to each label and cover, his name and that of the preparation 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 deposited, 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 precautions so carefully thrown around these Schnapps would have precluded the introduction and sale of counterfeits. They seem, however, only to have stimulated the rapacity of impostors. The trade mark of the proprietor has been stolen; the indorsement which his Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps alone received from the medical profession has been claimed by manufacturers hemlock; 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 established 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.

Complaints have been received from the leading physicians and families 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 deleterious effects 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 unscrupulous 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 unadulterated; 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 Baltimore 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 PINE 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 impurious 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, 55 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,

VALENTINE MOTT, M. D. Professor of Surgery, University Medical College, New York.
J. M. CARNOCHAN, M. D. Professor of Clinical Surgery, Surgeon-in-Chief to the State Hospital, etc., No. 414 East Sixteenth street.
LEWIS A. SAYRE, M. D. No. 766 Broadway.
H. P. DEWEES, M. D. No. 791 Broadway.
JOSEPH WORSTER, M. D. No. 120 Ninth street.
NELSON STEELE, M. D. No. 87 Bleecker street.
JOHN O'REILLY, M. D. No. 230 Fourth street.
B. I. RAPHAEL, M. D. Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery, New York Medical College, etc., No. 91 Ninth street, and others.

The proprietor also offers for sale

Bottled WINES and LIQURS,

imported and bottled by himself, expressly for medicinal use. Each bottle has his certificate of its purity.

UDOLPHO WOLFE.

nov 28 3m d