The New Berne Republican.

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

UNION, LIBERTY, AND EQUALITY BEFORE THE LAW.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1868.

EDITORIAL BRIEFS.

General Grant and party arrived in Washington from Chicago on the 20th. From Chicago to Baltimore the trip was without incident, but while crossing the latter city in a hack, the driver carelessly run into a pile of bricks and a smash up ensued. At this stage of proceedings the General, not wishing to miss the train, started with the rest of his company, "carpet-bag" in hand, and footed it across the city, thus giving the people an excellent opportunity of seeing the President elect.

It is pleasing to see with what energy, and apparent delight the Senate at Washington receive the report of their committee, in regard to the abuse of the Franking Priviliges. When they get through with this matter it will do well to take a look at the Stationary account. The list of goods that are distributed under that name, is truly amusing and as disgraceful as the abuse of other priviliges. They certainly need an extensive overhauling, and now the ball is rolling keep it going till the whole thing is ventillated.

The question as to who Grant will have in his Cabinet, is one that troubles politicians not a little; but one thing is sure, whoever are to be the fortunate persons he does not make their names public. The General is sly, and office seekers must bide their time; and the probability is, the more quiet they keep the better are their chances, if it can be called a chance, when there is hardly a doubt but that he has them already decided upon. We have seen mentioned as Southern men who may be selected, Gov. Holden of this State, as Secretary of the Interior, and Hon. Horace Maynard of Tennessee, as Postmaster General. Both are good men and would fill any place acceptably and well, but it is not best for them to begin to break up housekeeping till the matter is better understood by outsiders than at present.

The late terrible disaster on the Ohio river is certainly a very serious and none the less salutary lesson, to the traveling public. If people will consent to become passengers on a craft that carries the most inflamable matter then it is their own job, if they sometimes have to bear the fearful consequences. But if on the other hand the people with one accord refuse to be put in a position where the accidental dropping of a lighted match is almost sure death to them, then a law can be enforced prohibiting carrying in flamable and combustable matter on passenger boats.

In these times of life insurance, the companies ought to make a proviso that they will not be responsible for life lost in this way, and this would put people in mind of the danger and lead them to avoid it. By all means let no nothing be done to put a stop to this wholesale destruction.

Christmas is near at hand, and this national holiday that has always been one of the institutions in the South is getting every year to be more observed all over the United States. It is a time when care is put aside and everybody devotes themselves to enjoyment. This is right, and who ever is in trouble, or have more on their minds than they can well attend to, should try to put it aside for a few short days, and be merry with the rest. This will help to make their burdens more easy to bear, and by mutual congratulations, and exchange of pleasant words, all will be benefitted, and made better, and none will lose by it.

But we should all bear in mind at such times, that there are those among us who are in want for the necessaries of life, and who cannot enjoy Christmas unless we lend them a helping hand. Let us do it, that while we enjoy ourselves, we may have the satisfaction of knowing that we have assisted others who will thank us from the bottom of their hearts.

The Attorney-General of Virgina has decided that the salaries of the State officers, whom Judge Underwood has declared ineligible under the Fourteenth Amendment, must be paid.

A young lady, a member of one of the first families of Virginia, has brought a suit for slander against a fashionable milliner in Richmond.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

NOON DISPATCHES.

California.

San Francisco, Dec. 23.

The Republic brings 350 passengers, 1,300 tons freight, including 1,200 packages of silk and 500 [illegible] for New York.

Kentucky News.

Louisville, Dec. 23.

Tucker & Co., tax here, have failed.

Tennessee News.

Memphis, Dec. 23.

Gens. Babcock and Porter of Grant's staff have gone to Arkansas to investigate the militia troubles.

Virginia News.

Lynchburg, Dec. 23.

A portion of the workshops of the Virginia and Tennessee railroad has been burned.

Home Markets.

New York, Dec. 23.

Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat a shade firmer and quiet. Corn a better. Pork 27.50 28.25. Lard 17a17½. Cotton quiet. Uplands 24½. Turpentine drooping at 45. Rosin easier, strained 2.60-2.70. Freights quiet.

Money very firm at 7. Sterling 9½. Gold 34¾. Coupons of 62 10. N. C.'s 65½; new 64½. Va. ex coupons 55; new 5[illegible]. Tenn. ex coupons 69¼; new 69¼.

Cable News.

Madrid, Dec. 23.

Six thousand troops have been sent to Cuba, and more are to follow. The Government announces a determination never to abandon the colony of Spain.

Havana, Dec. 23.

The *Pais*, a newspaper in the Cuban interest, has suspended voluntarily on account of censorship.

Eight hundred fresh troops arrived here to day.

Liverpool, Dec. 23.

Noon—Cotton quiet, sales 10 000 bales.

Evening—Cotton quiet, sales 12,000 bales.

Havre, Dec. 23.

Cotton quiet.

MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES.

From Washington, D. C.

Washington, Dec. 23.

The Collector at Brunswick, Texas, telegraphs to the Treasury Department that two Revenue Inspectors were murdered and one injured in that District by a band of robbers.

Secretary Seward with several foreign ministers, has gone to Auburn, N. Y.

Chief Justice Chase goes to Rhode Island.

The Indian Commission will report in favor of making the Indian Bureau a separate Department.

The State Senate Indian Committee are unanimously opposed to the House bill transferring the Indian Bureau to the War Department.

Gen. Grant has ordered Col. [illegible] of his staff West, to investigate the Indian affairs.

It is stated that unless advanced, the Davis case will not be reached in the Supreme Court under two years.

The *Tribune* has the following Washington special:

Lieut. Governor Dunn, of Louisiana, telegraphs to the Louisiana Senators in this city that he apprehends difficulty on the reassembling of the State Legislature next month—The New Orleans Thugs and Ku-Klux having threaten to harass the Republican members of that body, if they attempt to meet and transact business. The Louisiana Senators will communicate with Gen. Grant and Secretary Schofield regarding this report to morrow.

In response to question, how cigars seized for non-payment of tax may be put upon the market, no stamps being affixed for which seizure was made, Rollins decides that stamps shall be affixed necessary to cover tax due, and the Collector shall account to his stamp account from the proceeds of their sales so much money as shall equal the value of the stamps affixed, and pay the balance if any into the Treasury. If amount of sales does not pay expenses and tax due thereon, then law authorizes Collector to bid them in for Government for amount not exceeding tax, and thought Congress will provide for furnishing stamps to goods sold under forfeitures.

From Delaware.

Wilmington, Dec. 23.

Abe Hickens of Philadelphia, and Pete Maguire of Peekskill, N. Y., fought 5 rounds—Hickens winning and breaking Maguire's jaw.

Georgia News.

Savannah, Dec. 23.

An accident occurred to the passenger train on the Gulf railroad, in which the baggage car was burnt up. No body hurt.

The C. R. R. down passenger train collided and was detained six hours. No lives were lost.

Further trouble on the Ogechee river. Two white men were shot last night by an armed body of negroes who then took possession of their crop and carried off produce amounting to about 2 500 dollars worth.

Planters declare that they will be compelled to leave the country and come to the city unless protected.

From New York.

New York, Dec. 23.

The steamer Merrimac arrived here from Rio Janerio with James Watson Webb and family and ex-Minister Washburne.

Home Markets.

New York, Dec. 23.

Cotton a shade lower, sales 2,100 bales at 25. Flour, State and Western dull and a shade lower; Superfine 5 90a6 25; Southern dull and unchanged. Wheat a shade firmer and very quiet. Corn closed quiet at yesterday's prices. Oats heavy and lower. Pork firm. Lard 17¼a17¾. Whiskey lower, Western 1 00. Groceries firm and quiet. Turpentine 45¼a46½. Rosin 2 35a7 50.

Money stringent at 7a8. Gold 34¾a34¾. Sterling 9¼a9¾. Governments lower but closed steady. Coupons of 62 10¾. State bonds quiet.

Foreign News.

London, Dec. 23.

The *Morning Telegraph* prints a telegram from Berlin, announcing that Prussia called a conference of the great powers to settle peaceably the Turco-Greek question.

100 members of Parliament signed a memorial to Reverdy Johnson to urge his Government to adopt the penny postage between England and the United States.

The Lost Pocket-Book.

Several years ago a gentleman, residing in Cortlandt street, went out early one morning for a walk, and to get the breeze from the river.

When near Greenwich street he saw a pocket-book on the sidewalk, and of course picked it up.

No one was near of whom he could make inquiry, so he put it in his pocket, and on reaching home showed it to his wife, who, on examining the outside, said,

"This belongs to some poor woman. It is a nice lady, I know, by the way she tied it up, so neat and so careful.—What is in it?" "I don't know," said he. "Well, then, let us see," said she, "whether it be a prize or not."

On opening it they found forty-five dollars in bills, and two quarters, neatly rolled up and tied with a thread; also a thimble, a bodkin and a pair of scissors.

"There, did I not tell you it was a woman's pocket-book?" said she, "now this must be advertised; the owner can call and describe everything in it, and she must and shall get it."

So an advertisement was put in the evening paper. The next morning a lady called in commendable distress, having lost her pocket-book. When asked to describe it she gave a description of one so different that she was promptly told that this pocket-book was not hers.—The next one could not describe hers, but she would know it if she saw it, and didn't want any unless it was her own. She was shown an old one lying loose in the drawer, which, after looking at it all around, she returned with a smile, saying, "that is not mine." Soon after another "lady" called and described this last pocket book to a dot; she could not say how much money was in it. When told she had not lost the pocket-book found and advertised she left. In the afternoon she called again with a gentleman and another lady, and made formal demand for the wall, and was again refused. The gentleman then spoke up, announcing himself as a lawyer and counsellor for the lady, and demanded the pocket-book with much fervor, and promising the full extent of legal punishment if denied.

The finder rang the bell, and his man Sam came bowing into the room to see what was wanted.

Instead of directing him to hand round the wine (which was the fashion in those days,) he was ordered to "show that lawyer, who is not a gentleman, to the front door, and off the front steps, and if he don't go quickly, Sam, kick him out." The party left, swearing vengeance. Thus it went for two whole days; it got to be a neighborhood talk, and many called in to see the fun.

Early the third morning a mild-faced woman was seen in front of the house, examining it, and also a slip of paper which she held in her hand. "Ah! here is your woman," says the lady. "Sam, open the door."

She came in, presented the advertisement, and said: "I lost my pocket-book, the other morning, containing the quarter's rent, $45.50, that I was going to pay to my landlord in Greenwich street. I had been to the market, and when I got to the place where I had to pay, I found I had lost it, and I don't know what I shall do if this that you have found is not mine." "But it is yours," says the lady, "and you are the only one that has described it out of the dozens that have called, and you are welcome to it." The woman was much rejoiced, and wanted to pay the expenses of advertising. "No," said the lady, "we have had more than that worth of fun, besides finding out a little more of human nature than we knew before."

ALL SORTS OF GOSSIP.

Five years ago Helmbold was poor.—He advertises.

Thomas K. Bryan has become assistant editor of the *Carolina Farmer.*

Clearness point, and precision are the rare, desirable qualities of all editorial writing.

An English fashion paper contains an advertisement of "elegant bridal presents to let."

Indians in Omaha wear paper collers fastened with a shoe string, because they have no garments on which to button them.

An article announcing the decease of a person, says: "His remains were committed to that bourne whence no traveller returns accompanied by his friends."

A considerable quantity of red snow fell a few days ago, along the Missouri River, about twenty-five milles below Leavenworth, Kansas.

There are twenty-nine petitions for divorce to come before the term of the Connecticut Superior Court to be held shortly in Hartfod.

One new firm in Providence, R. I., turns out 500,000 eyelets per day, and have exported $3,000,000 worth within the past year.

A young man who uses the ardent, says in regard to a sea voyage: "There's one good thing about it, though; you can get as tight you please every day, and everybody thinks you are only sea-sick."

In nearly every instance where a man has had anything worth having, and has advertised it freely, he has grown to wealth and influence in the world.

A young man about jumping from a train while in motion, was deterred by a reporter, who asked for his name, age, business and residence, for an obituary item.

Several colored girls who were employed in families in Lewiston, Me., but grew homesick and returned to their old homes at Petersburg, Va., on Tuesday reached Lewiston again, having finally concluded that, after all, Maine is better than Petersburg.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

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

ROBERT W. DOUGLAS of Rockingham, Private Secretary.

T. DR. 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.

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

S. S. ASHLEY of New Hanover, Superintendent of Public Instruction; 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.

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

W. KERR of Mecklenburg, State Geologist.

H. D. COLEY, 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. Ashley 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.
Edwin 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 P. 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 terms shall be held in each county in each year, at the time fixed by law, and shall continue for two weeks, unless the business is sooner disposed of.

JUDGES—Elected by the people. Term of office, eight years; salary $2,500.

1st District	—Charles C. Pool.	
2d	do	Edmund W. Jones.
3d	do	Clinton B. Thomas.
4th	do	Daniel G. Fowle, Jr.
5th	do	Ralph Buxton.
6th	do	Samuel W. Watts.
7th	do	Albion W. Tourgee.
8th	do	John W. Cloud.
9th	do	George W. Logan.
10th	do	Anderson Mitchell.
11th	do	James L. Henry.
12th	do	Riley H. Cannon.

SOLICITORS—Elected by the people; term of office four years:

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

COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

Commissioners—James W. Potter, Chairman; E Hubbs, E R Stanly, J L Smith, Wm U Moss.
Sheriff—A R Dennison.
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 Rice.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

CITY OFFICERS:

Mayor—Wm M Palmer.
City Clerk—John S Manix.
City Treasurer—E R Stanly.
Chief of Police—Wm Colligan.
City Physician—P B Rice.
Councilmen—Benjamin Jacobs, A H Foster, George B Willis, E R Stanly, A S Seymour, E Hubbs, George S. Fisher.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

OFFICERS:

Chief Engineer—Samuel Radcliff.
First Assistant—Wm G Brinson.
Second Assistant—Wm S Phillips.
Secretary—John S Manix.
Treasurer—James E Nash.

HOLDEN HOOK AND LADDER COMPANY NO. 1

Foreman—John S. Manix.
Asst. Foreman—John M Harget.
Secretary—Edmund I Guthrie.
Treasurer—A Zong.
Representatives—J McSorly, P H O'Brien.

ATLANTIC FIRE COMPANY NO. 1.

Foreman—John L Watkins.
Asst. Foreman—J W Jones.
Secretary and Treasurer—Julius Ash.
Representatives—J E Nash, Sydney Tuttle.
Captain of the Hose—Samuel R Ball.

NEW BERNE STEAM FIRE ENGINE CO. NO. 1

Foreman—Thomas Powers.
Asst. Foreman—W G White.
Secretary—James Rouget.
Treasurer—P L Cooper.
Representatives—J E West, J L Hassell.
Engineer—James Manwell.

E. M. PAVIE,

Carpenter AND *Builder.*

Middle St., next door to Holden Hook & Ladder Co.

New Berne, N. C.

Particular attention paid to orders.

dec9—tf

AGENTS WANTED.

$75 to $100 per Month!!

[illegible]

FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.

Price $18.

For Circulars and Terms address

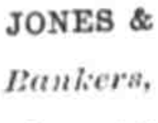
[illegible] & CO.,

[illegible], Pennsylvania.

dec 17-3m

AUCTION SALE OF SPEED!!!

WILL be sold at public auction, at the residence of J. B. Fenner, in New Berne, N. C., on Monday, January 4th, 1869, the elegant Young Grey Eagle Horse,

Bonnie  Harry!

BONNIE HARRY is a beautiful Chestnut Bay, is 6 years old and is [illegible] high, free of any [illegible], is [illegible] to all Harness, and will stand [illegible] New York, from [illegible] [illegible] will [illegible] a [illegible] gait [illegible].

ONE FINE TOP BUGGY,

In complete order, with one set of [illegible] single harness.

Household and Kitchen Furniture,

comprising 2 Sofas, 1 Whatnot, 3 Setts Chairs, 1 Extension Table, 1 Lounge, 1 Dressing Bureau, 1 Book Case, 1 Cabinet Press, 3 Bedsteads, 1 Crib, 40 yards Carpet, 1 Cook, 1 Parlor and 2 Box Stoves, Kitchen Furniture, and other articles unnecessary to mention.

dec 22-td

A. O. EUBANK, Auct'r.

SAMUEL T. JONES. HENRY T. BENNETT.

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 collaterals, at a moderate rate of interest.

BAGGING, ROPE, AND IRON TIES

Furnished to Consignors at Cost.

oct 21—tf

dec 6—dtf

Advances on Cotton!

WE WILL ADVANCE

$50 to $75 per bale

ON COTTON

AND HOLD THE SAME

ANY LENGTH OF TIME DESIRED,

AT A

Moderate Rate of Interest.

S. T. Jones & Co.

nov 5—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

N. Y. Advertisement.

New York, Nov. 13, 1868.

To the People of the Southern States.

[illegible] 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. [illegible] all [illegible] It was submitted to distinguished chemists for analysis, and pronounced by them the purest [illegible]. Its purity and properties having been thus established, samples of the article were forwarded to the medical 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, 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 action of the oil of juniper, which formed one of the principle ingredients of the Schnapps, together with an 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 also adopted; a patent was obtained for the article the 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 protections so carefully thrown around these Schnapps would have precluded the introduction and sale of counterfeits. They have, however, only to drive unmatched 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 unscrupulous hucksters. 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 to any other manufacturer 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 harmful influence of unwholesome water, testify that cheap gin, put up in Schiedam bottles, is frequently palmed off upon the ministry. The agents of the undersigned are therefore 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 thousands of 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, competition, and experiment in all its forms; and from every ordeal the preparation which bears his name, 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 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 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, 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.
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