

# THE JOURNAL.

Camden, February 18, 1869.

## IMPORTANT TO FARMER.

The February number of the *Caro King Farmer* is the best yet issued.—This is an enterprise that should be generously sustained by the farmers and planters of the South. Though now in its fourth issue, the *Farmer* has already taken a high stand in the agricultural literature of the day, and bids fair to reach the highest standard of excellence. Send two dollars, for a year's subscription, to Wm. H. Bernard, Wilmington, N. C. And, if possible, secure the back numbers.

## CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

As will be seen by advertisement in another column, the Camden Branch of the South Carolina Railroad has been changed. On Mondays Wednesdays, and Saturdays, the passenger train will leave Camden at 6.35 A. M., and will arrive at 7 P. M.

## THE DEKALB HOUSE.

We learn that this fine Hotel, (formerly the property of David Jacobs), which was sold in Charleston last week, has been purchased by Mr. E. R. Morris, who has been a boarder of Mr. Rodgers, the superintendent, for some time past. This gentleman, no doubt, seeing the rapid progress of recuperation from the effects of devastating war, in our loved State, and the likelihood, that in a few years, real estate will double its value, has invested some of his superfluous gold in our town. With the prospect before us, of the Chatham Rail Road, now beyond a doubt, the salubrity of the climate, and the richness of the soil, we cannot too early appreciate the certainty of the immigration of sturdy, hardworking foreigners, which will necessitate a rise in value of real estate, and the consequent wealth of those who now invest their money here. If a stranger can see these results, why cannot our own citizens? We hope that this is only the beginning of a series of speculations, which, if judiciously managed, cannot but result in advantage to the whole community and restore ten-fold to the capitalist, the money laid out.

## CONFERENCE.

The A. M. E. Church for this Diocese, is holding its conference at this place. From the large attendance, the services must be both interesting and beneficial.

## FOUL (?) PLAY.

We learn that several of our citizens have left their fowls within the last week or ten days. Chickens should roost higher, until the mania is over. This play is too foul for the chicken-hearted.

## HOMICIDE.

Mr. S. F. SOWELL of this County was found dead in the road between Camden and Buffalo, with a charge of buckshot in his body. This was on Tuesday the 9th inst. Messrs. WESLEY and LOUIS PHILLIPS were arrested upon warrant of J. T. TRUESDELL, Mr. J. H. SOWELL being prosecutor. The prisoners were brought to jail, but their counsel, Messrs. KERSHAW & KERSHAW and SHANNON have applied for their discharge under a writ of *Habeas Corpus*, before Judge THOMAS at Lancaster.

## OUR RAILROAD.

We mentioned last week the prevalence of a rumor, or that our mail facilities were soon to be increased. The reverse is the fact, as appears from the schedule published in another column. Instead of a daily, we are to have but a tri-weekly mail.

## ANOTHER HOMICIDE.

On the 12th inst, an inquest was held at Maj. JOHN CANTEY'S plantation, in the lower part of this District, by J. A. SCHROCK, Magistrate, acting Coroner, over the body of ESSEX BROWN, colored. The finding of the jury was, that the deceased, came to his death from two blows on the head with a stick, inflicted by FRIENDLY GOUDIN, which fractured his skull and caused almost instant death. The cause of the act was well grounded jealousy on the part of the latter, who has been lodged in jail to await his trial at the Spring term of the Court of General Sessions.

NEW POST OFFICE.—A post office has been established at Kingville, and Col. Wm. Shiver appointed postmaster.

## PERSONAL.

Mr. O. M. SADDLER, Route Agent for the Southern Express Company, is in our town and stopping at the DeKalb House.

## SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY.

J. W. RODGERS, agent Southern Express Company, informs us that his Company is prepared to receive and forward to any point reached by "The Southern Express Company," parcels of money not exceeding Twenty-five Dollars, for the small sum of *Twenty-five cents*.

By this arrangement business generally will be greatly facilitated at the other modes of shipment for money, are by no means safe.

THE COLORED RACE.—The following suggestive article is copied from the *New Orleans Times*. It is worthy of consideration:

"Hewers of wood and drawers of water, it would appear, they must ever be." Whether the negro as a race is to have his condition improved by public education and the exercise of the franchise, is yet a problem for the reformers of the United States to work out for themselves. The disciples of Wilberforce, in England, one year ago, abandoned the attempt as hopeless, after over thirty years' trial in Jamaica and other West India Islands. Whether a different and more fortunate result is to be attained in this country, remains to be seen, and we of the South are disposed to lend our earnest and sincere aid in affording opportunity for a fair trial. Before the war as a general thing, all negroes appeared comfortably clad and industrious. We rarely found them begging or engaged in menial pursuits. But few of poverty's resources to keep life in the body were visible in New Orleans, thus giving to stranger an idea of wealth, exceptional in our favor over every other community. All this is changed now. The dilapidated negro boot black meets us everywhere. Gaunt, hungry saw-backs wander through every street. Famished beggars, with scarcely sufficient clothing to ward a gun, haunt the alleys, and emboldened of grimy filth, in the shape of black chiffoniers, rake the offal and sweepings of the stores and dwellings. That there is a companion and brighter picture, we admit; but of the two opposing tendencies, which will win, is the problem now before us. England has already tacitly acknowledged her failure to elevate the negro race to the Caucasian standard. Liberia has admitted the same. The history of Hayti is one of pitiful retrogression, and even the Africa of to-day, when compared with the time when Carthage, Alexandria and Numantia flourished, forces upon us the same dispiriting conclusion. If 3,000 years of equal opportunity with the Caucasian race has failed to develop the negro into a higher type of humanity, we must not expect much from one paltry generation. Far be it from us to deny them another opportunity; the whole tendency of public opinion in the South is to the contrary; but it is only fair and right that they should carve their way upward by their own merits, and win position by their own deserts. Legal enactments cannot change nature; laws, while peace, quiet and harmony may level many a rough hill, now reared in the path of their progress.

GEN. GRANT AND THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.—The *New York Times* thinks that "mere party considerations of any kind will enter much less into General Grant's administration than many suppose," and while giving several reasons to show that he will not, as predicted by many Democrats, turn his back upon the Republican party, it adds the following for the consideration of Republicans:

There are some leading facts which it may be well for those who are so anxious concerning General Grant's party relations and probable action to bear in mind. The Republicans, for example, who insist that he ought to be, in the strict sense of the word a party President—taking the advice of the leaders of the Republican party as his sufficient guide and rule of action, because he was nominated and elected by that party, will do well to remember:

1. That General Grant never was a member of the Republican party until after the war.
2. That he was nominated at Chicago, not mainly because he was a Republican but because he had more of the confidence of the people than any other man in the country.
3. That the canvass proved that he was stronger with the country than the party, and received a great many votes and a great moral support from outside the party limits.
4. That his hold on the confidence of the country is quite as strong to-day as it ever was, and is not likely to be forfeited or lessened by any rash or reckless action on his part.

These considerations combine to give General Grant a degree of independence, in his official action, which few of his predecessors have ever had. The people do not expect or desire him to be a mere party President. His assent to the leading principles and measures of the Republican party has been given in the clearest and most explicit manner, and no one doubts that they will form the basis of his Administration. But this fact gives no warrant for the expectation that he will, in all things, con-

sult primarily the wishes or supposed interests of the party as the guide of his action.

LIGHT BALES OF COTTON.—THE CROP SHORTER THAN IT SEEMS.—A writer in the *Macon Journal* says: "It is a little remarkable that 'cotton men' have made no allusion through the press to the undeniable fact that the bales of cotton of the crop of 1868-9 are on an average considerably lighter than those were of 1867-8. This is verified by the observation and the reports that come from the large and small markets of this country. It is estimated the difference will average thirty pounds per bale, which on an estimated crop of 2,500,000 bales, make a difference of 750,000 pounds, or 150,000 bales of 500 pounds each—thereby reducing the crop to 2,350,000 bales—an item well worthy of note by manufacturers and dealers in the staple generally. The main reason with the planters for packing light bales this season is quite obvious. At the high ruling price of cotton, the bagging and roping, pay about \$2 per bale profit, that being the estimated average difference between the cost and the price obtained for the articles, when sold on or as a part of the cotton, by the planter.

A WORD FOR THE SOUTH IN CONGRESS.—We see that even a "carpet-bagger," representing a Southern State, may say something for the South that would not be said if there were no representative from the South in Congress. On Thursday, in the Senate,

Mr. Warner, of Alabama, wished to know whether the Committee on Commerce recognized the fact of the reconstruction of any of the southern States. He asked the question because he had looked carefully over this long bill without finding a single appropriation for that large portion of the United States between the Potomac and the Gulf.—He found many items ranging from \$5,000 and upwards for the improvement of various little creeks in Connecticut and Wisconsin, and elsewhere but nothing for important harbors on the southern coast, like that of Mobile.

WHAT IS EXPECTED.—The *Philosopher of the Tribune* is pointing out to the President elect the kind of company he is expected to keep. He says:

"We venture to say that while Gen. Grant probably selects the company that best suits his taste, but among white men and black, he will not decline to mingle in a public entertainment with men whose votes assisted in his election. If a black man was good enough to vote for the Republican party in North Carolina, he is good enough to attend an inauguration ball in Washington."

And if he is good enough for all that, why not good enough to frequent Greeley's mansion, and conduct the ladies thereof to public entertainments?

RADICALISM LOSING GROUND.—From some sort of influence not clearly understood at the South—perhaps the scenting of danger from afar to their own liberties, perhaps from some quiet intimation from General Grant, who is about to take control of the Executive power and patronage—there has, of late been a very perceptible abatement of the radical sentiment of that portion of the press at the North. A number of journals, hitherto ready at all times to advocate any amount of outrage upon the Southern States and people, have made a tack toward conservatism, and protest against many of the radical measures now pending in Congress.

A Washington dispatch of Friday to the *Baltimore Sun* says: "Gen. Grant's purpose with regard to his Cabinet has at last been divulged. It is reported to day, and upon the very best authority, that the first intimation any one will receive with regard to his appointments will be in the official communication to the Senate on March 5th. If his appointees are confirmed their names will be announced; if they are rejected, he will request that no announcement be made. The scores of members who are anxious for Cabinet appointments are not at all pleased with the well-understood purpose of the President in this respect."

A Washington telegram of Friday says: "The committee on invitations and sales of tickets for the inauguration ball, it is said, have not taken into consideration the question whether colored people shall be permitted to participate in the entertainment. They have intentionally avoided all discussion upon that perplexing point, and mean to sell tickets to everybody who will buy, and let the matter in dispute take care of itself. There are those here, however, who are planning to make the committee take ground on either side of the question before the ball takes place. In that event it is thought that a vote of the committee will decide against the admission of colored people."

A PROSPEROUS CHURCH.—The Methodist appear to be successful at raising large sums of money at short notice. On the 28th January, at an informal meeting of about thirty laymen and clergy in New York, convened for the purpose of consulting as to the most efficient means of placing the gospel in the reach of the city population, it was unanimously agreed to raise half a million for purchasing sites and building chapels in destitute parts of the city and \$100,000 were subscribed on the

spot. This was doing pretty well in an informal meeting of only thirty. As an instance of the energy with which this denomination carries on its labors, the Missionary Society under whose auspices this half million is to be expended has been in operation less than three years, and has already fourteen flourishing mission schools in New York city with 3,000 registered pupils and a membership of 1,200 converts, and has raised by voluntarily subscription \$175,000. The object of this Society, which has met with such unparalleled success, is to carry a free gospel to every soul in the great city of New York.

The Free Methodist Church, which has been in existence only eight years, is an offshoot from the Methodist Episcopal Church, on the ground that that church has diverged too widely from its original purity and simplicity. They forbid instrumental music, maintaining that it is necessary part of the worship for the congregation to do the singing. They have lay representation, and encourage rather than repress demonstrations of religious feeling, maintaining that the Spirit's influence on a mixed multitude must produce a "great visible commotion." They are strongly opposed to all pic-nics, Christmas trees, festivals, lotteries, fairs, and donation parties, and especially to the rental or sale of pews in the house of God. They advocate earnestly the necessity of having absolutely free churches. They own now, in different parts of the country, forty-nine churches, and numbers 6,000 members. They seem to occupy the same position toward the Methodist Episcopal Church that that Church did toward the Episcopal Church on leaving it.—*Hartford Times*.

LOSS BY THE FRESHET.—We regret to learn that Gen. E. B. C. Cash, met with a serious loss by the late freshet, in the drowning of eight fine blooded colts.

The General has a great fancy for fine horses and other stock, and owned some of the best in the country. They were pasturing in the low grounds and became hemmed in by high water.

When they were found, they were standing in water up to their necks.—Gen. Cash had gone out with others in two boats to find them, and undertook to lead a mare behind the boat thinking the others would follow. The mare finally sank the boat the General was in, and all hands were compelled to swim for the nearest trees, where wet, cold and exhausted, they were found by the occupants of the other boat, just in time to save their lives. It was really a narrow escape from death.

A negro came very near dying in the course of the adventure and it is believed that nothing but the General's self sacrificing efforts in his behalf preserved his life. While in a tree, scarcely able to hold on, this negro was to be cared for, and there was nothing for him to stand upon except to put his foot upon Gen. Cash's and remain there until help came.—*Chesterfield Democrat*.

The mammoth ox Gen. Grant, which was presented to the President elect in New York, has arrived safely in Washington. This animal is a noble specimen, perfectly white, and weighs over three thousand pounds. The ox is consigned to a committee of Mayor Bowen, Henry D. Cooke and Mr. DeHans, and will be exhibited at some suitable place till about the 25th inst, when he will be slaughtered for use on inauguration day. He is eleven years old, and was once presented to President Lincoln, and by him given to the sanitary commission, whose funds by its exhibition during the war were increased about \$12,000. His skin will be stuffed for the Central Park Museum, New York, and his skeleton, at the request of Prof. Agassiz, deposited in the Museum of Comparative Zoology, at Cambridge Massachusetts.

ARRIVAL OF A DISTINGUISHED VISITOR.—The *Richmond Examiner*, of Wednesday, says:

Our readers will remember that after the naval engagement between the *Kersage* and *Alabama* off the coast of France, in which the latter vessel was sunk, Capt. Bingham, an English gentleman, who was cruising in the vicinity of his private yacht, the *Deerhound*, rescued Admiral Semmes and several of the crew of the *Alabama* from drowning. This act of kindness on his part created quite a sensation, and at one time there was a probability that a serious inter-national question would grow out of it. Capt. Bingham arrived in this city yesterday, and is the guest of Mr. M. T. Woolley.

Gov. Scott has issued an order to Adjutant and Inspector-General Moses to organize his department and proceed to enlist the force referred to in the joint resolution authorizing the Governor to employ an armed force for the preservation of the peace.

A FATAL LEAP.—On Saturday, a young man by the name of Thomas McGuire, who had not long been discharged from the 8th U. S. Infantry, jumped through the sash of the fourth story window of his boarding house, East Bay, and was instantly killed.

The velocipede will eclipse the trotting stallions at the State fairs this year. Michigan is already in the field with \$1,000 premiums for the best and fastest velocipede.

## Office of Udolpho Wolfe,

Sole Importer of Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps.

No. 22, Beaver-street,

New York, November 3, 1868.

To the People of the South.

WHEN THE PURE MEDICINAL RESTORATIVE, now so widely known as WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM SCHINAPPS, 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 strongest 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 been thus ascertained, samples of the article were forwarded to ten thousand physicians, including all the leading practitioners in the United States, for the 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 medicinal purposes. The peculiar excellence and strength of the oil of juniper, which formed one of the principal ingredients of the Schnapps, together with an unalloyed character of the alcohol element, gave it, in the estimation of every other diffusive stimulant as 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 "Schnapps," as one of its genuinities.—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 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 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 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 mendacious humbugs; his labels and bottles have been imitated, his advertisements paraphrased, his circulars copied, and worse than all, dishonest 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 liquor, it is freed from every acriminous and corrigative element.

Complaints have been received from the leading physicians and faculties in Southern States of the sale of cheap imitations of the Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps in those markets; and traveler 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 Schnapp 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 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 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 obtainable, and as such may be safely prescribed by physicians.

DAVID L. MOTT, M. D.  
Pharmaceutical Chemist, N. Y.

26 PINE-STREET, N. Y.  
November 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, No. 53 Ch.  
November 26, 1867.

UDOLPHO WOLFE, Esq., *Present*:  
Dear Sir—I have submitted a chemical analysis of two bottles of "Schnapps," which I took from a package in your bonded warehouse, and, as before, that the spirituous liquor is free from injurious ingredients or falsification; that it has the marks of being used and not recently prepared by mechanical admixture of alcohol and aromatics." Respectfully,  
FREL. 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 unadulterated 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, &c., No. 14 East Sixteenth street.

LEWIS A. SAYRE, M. D., No. 795 Broadway.

H. P. DEWEES, M. D., No. 791 Broadway.

JOS. WORSTER, M. D., No 120 Ninth street.

NELSON STEELE, M. D., No. 37 Bleeker street.

JOHN O'RILLY, M. D., No. 230 Fourth street.

B. I. RAPHAEL, M. D., Professor of the Principles and Surgery, New York Medical College, &c., No. 91 Ninth street, and others.

The Proprietor also offers for sale, BOTTLED WINES & LIQUORS, Imported and bottled by himself, expressly for medicinal use. Each bottle has his certificate of its purity.

UDOLPHO WOLFE.  
Dec. 31. 3m

## DENTISTRY.

I. H. ALEXANDER,  
DENTIST.

TEETH Cleaned, Filled, Extracted, and Artificial Teeth, inserted in the LATEST IMPROVED STYLE, for the LOWEST CASH PRICES. Patients waited upon at their residence if requested.

Office, on Broad Street, above J. M. Legrand's Jewelry shop.

## NOTICE.

HAVING rented the plantation of John A. Peay, I strictly forbid all persons from hunting or fishing on any portion of said plantation from this date, without my permission.

JOHN JACKSON.