

# THE JOURNAL.

Camden, March 4, 1869.

## SALESDAY.

Our town presented quite a lively appearance on Monday last. The large sale of the lands of the estate of the late Capt. JOHN CHESNUT, attracted a large concourse, among whom the freedmen predominated, many of them supposing that the time had arrived for their obtaining the long expected "forty acres." The tract of six thousand acres being divided into small parcels, and the terms liberal, the bidding was spirited. The prices obtained were fully equal to what the lands would have brought before the war. A few freedmen were fortunate enough to gratify their desire to buy a home.

## SNOW.

On Friday morning last, the ground was covered with snow, but it disappeared before night. Since then, the weather has been very cold, with heavy frosts and freezes. Many fruit trees had put forth their blossoms, and we fear the fruit has been killed.

## "TOWNSHIPS."

We understand the Commissioners have divided our District into four townships, but have been unable to learn their boundaries. Why the Commissioners omitted to publish their doings, for the public benefit, as has been done in the other Districts, we are unable to state, but they doubtless have good reasons for it.

It is said elections have been ordered in the several townships for three "Selectmen," two Surveyors and one Constable, to take place on the 14th inst.

## EQUAL TAXATION.

In an article last week under the head of "Equal Taxation," we alluded to the difference in the estimates of tax payers in returning the value of their lands, and stated the fact that one tax payer returned his pine land at one dollar per acre, while another in the same vicinity returned his at twenty five cents. We have been requested by the Assessor to state that he did not receive the latter return as a correct one, but put upon it what he believed a proper assessment, to wit: seventy-five cents per acre. He has in no case received a return where he believed land or other property has been undervalued.

## THANKS.

Friend RODGERS of the DeKalb House, who is always on the look out for something good for his table, has placed us under obligations to him by presenting us a day or two ago with a quarter of delicious venison, an article rather rare in our market of late years.

## HABEAS CORPUS.

We learn from the Columbia Phoenix, that a number of prisoners (among them ISAAC OWENS, of this District) sent from Ft. Macon to Columbia, were taken before Judge Boezer on Monday last on a writ of habeas corpus, sued out by John T. Sloane, jr. and H. W. Rice, attorneys for the prisoners, claiming their release on the ground, that the prisoners were entitled to their discharge on constitutional grounds as well as by the statute laws of this State and the common law of the land. After hearing the argument on both sides, Judge Boezer ruled that the prisoners were property in custody, and issued an order to that effect.

## CHARLESTON MERCURY.

Mr. RHETT, editor and proprietor, has issued a farewell address to the subscribers of the Mercury in which he announces that all efforts to revive the paper have failed.

We would gladly re-publish the address if our limits permitted, but have only room for the closing paragraph:

"In the portentous changes and events looming up before us, the Charleston Mercury will no more be heard. Its voice, which for fifty years has mingled in the councils of the imperilled South, is hushed. But will it be dead? Has it advocated no high principles of liberty which, in some warm living heart, shall not be forgotten? Has it counselled no policy of stern resistance to wrong—of a brave defiance of tyranny—of a deathless effort for independence, with a spirit undaunted and an honor untarnished for the South—a policy which shall yet revive and triumph? For years amidst trying circumstances, and weighty responsibilities, I have struggled (I trust faithfully) for my endangered country. Apparently I have failed—my country has failed! But in the wise Providence of God, failure often proves the greatest blessing; and seeming success eventuates in failure. The Saviour of men was crucified, and his enemies in the exultation of their success cried out, 'his

blood be on us and our children.' Amidst the afflictions and desolations in our land, I have faith to believe in the future independence and prosperity of the South. I take my place among her ruined children—better so than to be the proudest and most honored of her successful enemies—and wait, hoping, praying, expecting the bright coming of her final deliverance."

**BARNWELL JOURNAL.**—Several numbers of this new and handsome paper have been received. It is published at Barnwell C. H., by John S. Shuck. The editor has our best wishes for success in his enterprise.

## THE SOUTHERN ALMANAC.

We have received from the publishers, Messrs. WALKER, EVANS & COGSWELL, of Charleston, a beautiful copy of the above Almanac. Being interleaved, it serves the double purpose of almanac and memorandum book, and contains a large amount of valuable statistical and other information. The astronomical calculations are made by Professor J. H. CARLISLE, formerly of our town.

## A NEGRO IN CONGRESS.

On Saturday last, MENARD, the colored claimant of a seat in Congress was permitted to make a speech in the House of Representatives and was allowed fifteen minutes to urge his claims. The following were the proceedings on the occasion:

Mr. Blackburn moved, in the Louisiana case, that Simon Jones be entitled to the seat; which motion was lost. The report of the committee, that Jones is not entitled to the seat, was then adopted.

A resolution then came up declaring the seat vacant, and the contest between Menard (colored) and Hunt came up. The contestants were allowed fifteen minutes each.

A suggestion that Menard speak from the clerk's desk was objected to.

Menard then made his speech. He said he appeared more to acknowledge this privilege than to make an argument, but would be recreant to nine thousand men of his race whose votes sent him here if he did not vindicate their rights. He claimed no special privilege on account of his color.

Mr. Maynard, of Tennessee, moved that Menard be sworn in pending the contest.

A squabble ensued, in which Speaker Colfax had occasion to say to Mr. Chandler, of New York, "The remarks of the gentleman from New York are not respectful to the Chair, nor are they true."

Mr. Chandler, of New York, said, "I will leave that to be decided by the record."

Mr. Upson, from the Election Committee, proceeded to argue in favor of the majority resolution, that neither Hunt nor Menard are entitled to the seat.

Mr. Kerr argued in favor of the minority report that Hunt was entitled to it.

The first vote was on the minority report and defeated it—136 to 41.

The next was taken on Mr. Paine's amendment seating Menard, and defeated it—130 to 57.

The whole subject, on motion of Mr. Dawes, was laid on the table without a division.

Mr. Dawes moved that Jones and Menard be allowed \$2,500 each to pay the expenses of the contest, and accepted an amendment including Mr. Hunt, and the Resolution, as amended, was passed.

Mr. Boutwell reported a bill technically amending the bill removing the disabilities of July 7th, 1868; which was passed.

Pending a resolution of inquiry as to whether certain relics of George Washington were about being delivered to General R. E. Lee, the House took a recess.

**CHATHAM RAILROAD CASE.**—"It will be remembered that Mr. Galloway, of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, as one of the tax-payers of the State, filed a bill and obtained an injunction against the Chatham Railroad Company. This injunction has been sustained and made perpetual by the Supreme Court.

To get this bill through the Legislature, the absent Editor of the Standard is said to have received a fee of \$100,000.

The bill appropriated 200,000 dollars for the road; this decision will cripple or stop many other wild schemes which the Governor and his Legislature are now struggling to impose upon the people of this State. This Legislature paying little or no tax themselves, seems blind, reckless, and indifferent as to the tax they impose upon the people."

The above from the Raleigh Sentinel is the first information we have of the result of the case referred to. This judgment will of course retard the work, but it does not necessarily defeat it. If the Company can get on without the appropriation from the N. C. Legislature it will go on—for it is only the right to make the appropriation that was disputed, and is decided against the Company. Funds can be obtained elsewhere to complete an enterprise which commends itself so greatly to capitalists, and we are under the impression that the Company has assurances of abundant assistance. At all events the work is going on.

The two parties of engineers are just about meeting at this point, on their second survey—the one coming from Columbia, and the other from Raleigh. We hope the scheme will succeed, and at once.—*Charleston Democrat.*

**THE TEST OATH.**—The "iron-clad oath" which Congress long ago enacted, seems destined to cause quite as much inconvenience to the public interests as to those who are deprived by it from taking office. The Post-office Department continues to be in a quandary about it, there being many postoffice towns in the Southern States in which nobody can be found who is able to take it. So unanimously do the Southern people seem to be averse to perjury that the Post-office Department is compelled to apply to Congress for relief, and a bill introduced by Mr. Norris, is now before the House committee on reconstruction, providing for the appointment of postmasters in places where nobody will swear the "iron-clad oath."

According to this bill, the fact must be established, in the first place, to the satisfaction of the Postmaster General, that "no person can be procured to set as postmaster for such office" who will take the oath in question. And the bill expressly provides how he shall be satisfied of this. It is to be done by more swearing; "by affidavits to be filed and preserved." First, all the inhabitants of such village are to be asked to swear the "iron-clad oath" and take the postoffice. Upon the refusal of every one to do so, all of the inhabitants are to swear that none of them can or will swear the said oath, and all the oaths that no such oath can be taken are to be "filed and preserved" by the United States. Then, and then only, the Postmaster General may look out for some "loyal," well-disposed," and in other respects "not disqualified" person for postmaster.

Here is circumlocution with a vengeance, and the more there is of it the greater are the embarrassments which are disclosed. The New York Evening Post, a leading Republican journal, suggests that a simple repeal of the iron-clad oath would solve all these difficulties, and speaks of the oath itself as "a mere device to catch men with a conscience, and to let men through without it. It ought to be called a law to prevent men of truth and good repute from 'holding any office in the States lately in rebellion.'"—*Charleston News.*

**DARLINGTON COURT.**—The Darlington Democrat, in its last issue, has the following with reference to the session of the Court at that place:

Two cases of murder have been tried since our last—that of Alexander Burroughs for killing Peter Smith, and Edward Jackson and Cyrus Coachman, (colored) for the murder of Robert Suggs, in January, 1868. It was proved in Burroughs' case, that the killing was done in a fit of passion and intoxication and the verdict was manslaughter.

In the other case, Edward Jackson (who was defended by J. J. Fleming Esq.) proved an alibi, and was acquitted, but the evidence being conclusive against Cyrus Coachman, he was found guilty of murder. The murder of Suggs, was a most atrocious act, without palliation, and his murderer should hang "high as Haman." Messrs. Spain and Warley distinguished themselves in the Burroughs trial, as did also J. J. Fleming and E. K. Pargan, Esqrs., in the Suggs case.

We are pleased to note a quiet week—the utmost good order prevailing, and the only drawback is that trade, &c., is somewhat dull.

Judge Rutland is doing his duty justly and fairly—all seeming well satisfied with his course.

Solicitor Shaw has won the good opinions of all by the able and impartial manner in which his arduous duties have been discharged.

**FINE STOCK.**—We intended long since to notice the laudable efforts of Mr. Robert E. Evans of this District, to introduce the best stock of hogs and cattle in this section. He has brought out some fine Chester hogs and already disposed of a number of pigs. They are said to be very fine specimens of that breed, and will amply repay the farmer for raising them in the increased quantity of bacon he will get.

We believe Mr. Evans has determined to go pretty thoroughly into the business of raising stock for the market.

Efforts in this direction ought to be encouraged. An Agricultural Society would advance such enterprises wonderfully, but—*Charleston Democrat.*

**JURISDICTION OF MAGISTRATES.**—In the Court of General Sessions, the question as to the jurisdiction of Magistrates in criminal cases came up before Judge Carpenter, on the return, yesterday, to a rule to show cause why certain persons were detained in custody. The Judge decided that no power vested in Magistrates to hear and determine charges against persons accused and to commit to jail upon such trial. That the authority vested in them under the recent Acts of the Legislature, was confined to the hearing of the cause and the commitment of the accused to jail upon sufficient evidence, to stand at the approaching term of the Court of General Sessions. Several prisoners, therefore, sent to jail by Magistrates, were ordered to be released.

*Charleston Courier.*

**COTTON BY STEAM.**—Messrs. R. Murr, & Co., cleared yesterday, for Liverpool, the fine steamship Golden Horn, with three hundred and forty-five bags of sea island cotton, two thousand four hundred and sixty-three bales upland cotton, one thousand sacks cotton seed and fourteen barrels rosin.

*Charleston News.*

**SAD DEATH OF A FORMER UNITED STATES SENATOR.**—The Hon. Walter Brooke, of Mississippi, who occupied a seat in the United States Senate in 1852-'53, made vacant by the resignation of Hon. H. S. Foote, died on Saturday, caused by the induction of an oyster into his wind-pipe. Mr. Brooke was an able lawyer and was highly esteemed by his friends and associates, on account of his noble nature and rare social equalities.

**AFFAIRS IN CUBA.**—The gravity of affairs in Cuba, so far as the insurgents and the Spanish authorities are concerned, is daily becoming more interesting. A few days ago, we noticed the arrival in our city of a leader of the Cuban forces. Men are daily being recruited here for the Liberal side, but the work is being so quietly conducted, that we hazard nothing in saying that detection of the agents or prevention of their ends is almost impossible. A week ago, the steamer Berden stole out of the harbor of Jacksonville with about thirty adventurers and a large supply of ammunition for the Cubans, successfully escaping the guns of a United States revenue cutter.

*Savannah Republican.*

**BUTLER RECEIVES A BLOW.**—In the House of Representatives on Thursday, Beas Butler received a severe blow from Mr. Chanler, of New York, who coolly remarked that he wished to say to Mr. Butler that he admired his zeal in economy, and deemed him one of the greatest reformers of this country, and one of the most thorough men in the world, particularly as illustrated in his war record; for, according to common rumor, he not only took the city of New Orleans, but everything in it. Butler made no reply.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

## BALTIMORE ROMANCE.

More than a dozen years ago a noble Baron, residing in the northern part of Germany, smitten with the charms of the daughter of a well known doctor in the town where he lived, wooed and won her, and made her Baroness. Years sped happily along, the birth of two daughters gave additional life to the little household, and the Baron rejoiced in his little garden, which he too confidently imagined was free from the trail of the serpent. Coming home, however, one night very unexpectedly, he found a young student in his room, and in an excess of wild jealousy and rage seized upon a sword which was hanging against the wall of the chamber and ran him through.

The Baron fled to the Crimea, where he served through out the Crimean war, and after it was ended made his way, after various vicissitudes of fortune, to Baltimore, where, under an assumed name, he commenced to give instruction in languages. After he had resided some time in this city, happening one day to go into a music shop for the purpose of making a trifling purchase, to his great astonishment he met face to face with his wife, who was standing behind the counter. After the first surprise was over, they each had the prudence to remain silent. A meeting was arranged, when the ex-Baroness informed her former husband that feeling that their intercourse was forever at an end, she had accepted the proposal of her present husband to marry him and come to America, which she accordingly did, without troubling herself about a divorce. She had brought with her her two daughters, who bore the name of her present husband, and imagined themselves his children.

It was then agreed between the two that their secret should be preserved, and that the Baron, under his assumed name, should be received as teacher of languages into the house, where he should have the care of the education of his children, which accordingly happened. Years passed by, the girls grew up, and old age laying its hand upon their dear father, brought him finally to his death-bed, which he exchanged a short time ago for a grave. While in the jaws of death he sent for a friend, and confided to him a parcel of papers, giving instructions, among other things as to the disposition of some property which he inherited abroad, and requested him to hand them over to his wife, and the one little girl who was for a long time known as a bare-footed little saucy-box, who trotted about the streets earning pennies by her musical performances and her elder sister, who has not always been so refined in her tastes, are suddenly become what the Germans call *Hof fähig*, and are enabled, in some parts of Germany, of being admitted into society which many leading merchants and rich bankers are not permitted to enter.—*Baltimore Gazette.*

**THE RIGHT SPIRIT.**—A visitor having said to General Grant that "the party would not be satisfied with the selection of Mr. Stewart," of Pennsylvania, General Grant responded, in substance, that though nominated and mainly elected by a political party, he did not expect to be the president merely of a party, but would make his selections for the public good, regardless of party dictation.—*National Intelligencer.*

## 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 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 strongest possible safeguard 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 the faculty, a marked superiority over 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 the Schnapps; as one of its genuineness—Ocher 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 introductions 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 imposture 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, dishonorable retailers, after disposing of the genuine contents of his bottles, have filled them up with common gin, the most deleterious of all liquors, and thus made his name and brand a cover for poison.

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

Complaints have been received from the leading physicians and families in Southern States of the sale of cheap imitations of the Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps in those markets; and travelers 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 unobtainable, 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 simple 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-Cedar-st.  
November 26, 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 admixture of acohol and aromatics.

Respectfully,  
FRED. F. MAYER,  
Chemist.

New York, Tuesday, May 1,  
UDOLPHO WOLFE, Esq., Present.

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 Brandy 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 MOETT, 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. M., 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 Bleecker street.

JOHN O'REILLY, 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.