

THE JOURNAL.

Camden, April 8, 1869

FIRE.

A few minutes after four o'clock on the afternoon of last Tuesday, the 6th inst., the citizens of our town were rudely startled from their after dinner ruminations by the alarm of fire. The flames were discovered in full headway among some old, dry wooden buildings in rear of the principal business part of the town. The fire companies and the citizens generally turned out in full force and put forth the most strenuous and well directed efforts to arrest the progress of the destructive element. This is always done, but more especially did all feel called on to act on this occasion, perceiving as they did, the imminent danger of destruction, which threatened the whole of the chief block on Broad street. For some time the issue of the contest was doubtful, the fire burning fiercely, close in the rear of several stores. But at the most critical moment, the wind sprung up from a favorable quarter, blowing the flames from the buildings most in danger, enabled the firemen to get them under their control. The fire is thought to have originated in a stable in the rear of the building owned by Mr. Wm. JOHNSON. Whether it was accident or not, we cannot say, but are inclined to believe that it was. The place and the time preclude the idea that any one wishing to destroy the town, or get an opportunity for plunder, should have chosen such an unseasonable hour. The back yards of all the stores are, more or less, filled with rubbish, and crowded with old, rotten sheds, so that a spark falling in some places would be sufficient to cause an alarming conflagration. It is fortunate that the fire occurred when it did and burnt up what has long been a source of apprehension to many. If it had broken out at night, when the wind was high, the consequences might have been ruinous. As it was, no property of any great value was destroyed. The thanks of those, whose property was most imperilled, are due to the firemen white and colored, for their heroic efforts.

The industry of the colored citizens was most commendable and is fully appreciated by all who have the interest of our town at heart.

SOUTHERN MANUFACTURES.

Every day we discover new evidences of the rapid increase of the manufacturing interest of the South. To-day the JOURNAL contains the card of Mr. P. P. TOALE of Charleston, an extensive manufacturer of sashes, blinds, doors and house trimmings of every description.

From Messrs. WALKER, EVANS, & COGSWELL, the enterprising printers and publishers of Charleston, we have received specimens of their ruled Letter Head Paper, with a list of their wholesale prices of a variety of other stationery, which we find, upon comparison with northern prices, in favor of these gentlemen. Let us encourage home manufactures. Call at our office and examine specimens and prices.

FOR THE JOURNAL THOUGHTS ON SPRING.

When Spring comes laughing in with flowers, And fragrance floats from every tree, And birds in their sequestered bowers, Chant forth their dulcet melody, Who would not raise a cheerful voice To Him who brings the seasons round, While nature smiles and all rejoices, Can there a heart that's sad be found. Spring cometh gently, softly, rovingly—her fairy breezes whisper through the budding leaves—sweetly they breathe an under tone of melody, and join the myriad songsters of the wood in fresh glad notes of joy and praise; while every zephyr, as it dies away, leaves its rich load of perfume on the genial air. Slowly the mists of morning rise above the earth, and float away in vaporing masses towards the horizon of the glowing sky. The bursting buds and flowers sparkle with the myriad gems the angel hath shaken from his roscate wings, and light, and life, and hope seen springing upon earth, yet is the spring time sad—sadder far than the chilly autumn days or the cold bleak winds of winter. Change cometh to all things—and most of all to the hearts' idol, and oh! when all else of earth rejoiceth in the light of the Spring-time, then most of all do we "turn from all it brought, to all it cannot bring." It may be we have laid the dust upon the sunny brow, or folded baby hands in breathless, dreamless slumber. It may be, we have seen the coffin and the pall shroud from our gaze forms we have

remembered since childhood's hours, or yielded to the graves' embrace the strong, the wise, the noble and the good, those, who in life's early morning left all, to cleave to us forevermore—who have gone hand in hand with us over the rough places, and the thorny ways of life; who have shared our joys, and mourned in bitter anguish for our sorrows. What's it be, there is a grave in every heart, but love is strong, stronger than death, and memory liveth forevermore; whenever the dirge's wail sounds in our ears, it's all the same, we bury deep our treasure, we cover its tomb with the altar where no flame burns, and wreath it with immortelles from memory's garden—we suffer no stranger hands to deck its mound, no stranger form to linger beside our dead, but we gaze in silent anguish on its ruin, and robe our hearts in sackcloth for its fall. Oh! it is in the spring time that these thoughts come; we can bear sorrows alone—we can crush the yearning for sympathy where our hearts are heavy with their weight of woe, and the world is dark and dreary around us. Few live on earth who know not what it is to suffer and be silent, but it is hard to feel we may not share our joys, that months and years must run their appointed course and each bright spring time bring its buds of beauty and its gentle breezes wooing us to joy, and yet its light shall never come again for those whom we have loved; yet the Spring doeth its work, and we too have ours—let us make it spring time in our souls, and bid love and charity bring forth their choicest buds for the garlands of those around us. Let us cull bright flowers of hope for the sinking spirit, and whisper faith to the aching heart, and then shall the angel of peace spread his wings above us also, and the gentle, budding, tuneful spring-time, be no longer sad, and when the day light fadeth, and long shadows tell that the evening cometh, when the night falleth upon the valley of death, and we stay our weary footsteps, and fold our busy hands for their last long rest, then, beyond the great waters, in the land that is very far off, where the storm never cometh, and hope never fadeth, there where our lost ones dwell, we too shall rest forevermore.

It is but a little while, and the Spring flowers shall bloom upon our graves, and the sunshine of summer shall melt their leaves, and the hoar frost of autumn shall scatter them afar, and we shall heed them not, if so, we can leave a completed life, for then shall we too go "where the beautiful melts not away." M.

THE GEORGIA WHEAT CROP.—The Rome (Ga.) *Comme cial*, of Sunday, says that the wheat crop in that section is looking fine. No accident occurring between this and harvest, a full crop is expected. Up to the present date, the fruit crop has not been injured. Farmers are planting corn and with unusual care. Cotton planting has not commenced with us. About the same area of land will be planted this as last year.

SENATOR SPRAGUE ON THE WAR PATH.

When, some months ago, Senator Sprague, of Rhode Island, came down to South Carolina, bought the Columbia canal and declared that he was willing to lead the revolution which must take place in cotton spinning in America, it was not dreamed that he would be the first Republican senator to point out the brazen armor of his party, or that the subversion of this government was in more danger from a body constituted as the Senate than from any other source. And yet this, and more, Senator Sprague has done. With a boldness which we cannot but admire he has defied without betraying his party, and is known to-day as a Republican whose devotion to the Union is unquestioned, but who has been able at last to see the corruption, the blunders and the crimes of Radicalism, and, seeing, has the courage to denounce.

At the first swing of the tomahawk, he made a sensation by declaring that there were too many lawyers in the government for the public good. Of the sixty-six members of the Senate, forty-five were lawyers and five others received a legal education. There was a surfeit of legal lore, and the Rhode Island senator seemed to wish that he were a Czar Peter so that he might put a speedy end to the quibbling and special pleading which now take the place of statecraft. And this was but the beginning; for in regard to slavery he made this remarkable admission: "The mainspring of our prosperity had been slavery and foreign immigration. The former had stimulated the growth of cotton and made it an American monopoly, and so had built up the manufacturing and commercial and railroad interest of the North, and these had, in turn, invited and grown upon foreign immigration." It was, however, in reviewing the

consequences of the war that Senator Sprague spoke most emphatically and pointedly. He said: "I for one, in looking back upon the past history of this country—and the people, whatever philosophers may say, will come to the same conclusion that come to believe that your war has not been won for the liberties of any class of people; your war that you have just partially concluded has had no high, virtuous principle at the bottom of it. It has not had simple contentions for power, for place, and for occupation, commencing here in this body and penetrating throughout the country." And again: "You have, by the contentions beginning here, through the ambition of the class of men, built up two powerful bodies of people; and you have built them up for a purpose, that they might unite with your own ambitious ends for office, and place, and power; and you have gone from here to your respective people, both North and South, in order to create great opportunities, that you might go on in that way prospering in employment and in office. You fight against titles and aristocracies. There never were titles and aristocracies that exercised the complete power and jurisdiction over everything that concerned a people that is not concentrated in this body to-day. Sir, all have studied the results of the Inquisition, commencing with the fourth century and ending in this. Obnoxious and cruel as the result of that action suggests itself to every man's mind, I do not believe that its action caused more anxiety more trouble, more terror, than the acts of Congress applied to the people during the war, both North and South, and since the war ended."

To these words we could add but little; for they repeat what has been said in the South a thousand times, in regard to the war itself and the political party which has ruled the country during the last nine years. And if any party were needed of the excesses of party dominion, it is found in the fact that a Republican senator repudiates and condemns them from Alpha to Omega, from first to last.

The sound sense of which Senator Sprague gave evidence in his visit to the South, is now guiding his action as a legislator. As a man of large means, as a manufacturer interested in the prosperity of the whole country, he has desired to see the expenses of the government reduced, its revenues honestly collected, and its disbursements so arranged as to give ease to the money market,—not for speculative purposes, but for business and investment. There is but one barrier in the way, and that is that intolerant, selfish, malignant Radicalism, against which he has raised his voice. While the senatorial and representative wings control legislation, the masses must and will suffer. We have no faith in half-cures; but Senator Sprague may, if he persevere, shame his party into some show of justice and generosity.

Whatever the result, we believe that the condemnation of Radicalism which Senator Sprague has pronounced, will be concurred in and sustained by the people in general; and we of the South may, in any event, find some consolation in the fact that our day of absolutism must have come when a New England Republican declares that slavery was the mainspring of America; that in the North there was no virtuous principle at the bottom of the war; the acts of Congress applied to the people both North and South, and since the war has ended, caused as much anxiety, trouble and terror as the famous Inquisition; and that the war was not won for the liberties of any people. *Charleston News.*

FOUND DEAD.—The body of William Bowers, whom we noticed as having mysteriously disappeared seven weeks ago, was found on last Saturday in Bear Creek, about a half mile below the bridge on the Camden road, and in a few hundred yards of "McKenna's" neg. o' quarter. The Coroner, W. M. Adams, Esq. empaneled a jury and proceeded to the spot late in the evening, but at the suggestion of the physicians, a guard was placed over the body and the jury dismissed until the following morning (Sunday.) Drs. Wylie, White, Beckham and Witherspoon made a post mortem examination of the body. The testimony before the jury occupied the greater part of Sunday, and on account of the absence of material witnesses the Court adjourned over until Wednesday at 12 m.

The evidence of the physicians goes to establish, almost beyond doubt, that the deceased was murdered. Considerable interest is manifested in the proceedings. We may publish the most important points in the evidence in our next issue, if thought proper to give publicity.—*Lancaster Ledger.*

MRS. J. W. RODGERS

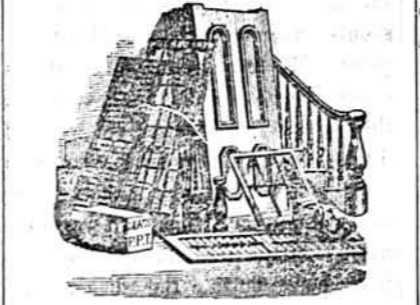
WILL open her Spring importation of French PATTERNS, HATS, BONNETS, LACES, FLOWERS and TRIMMINGS of the Latest Style, on Tuesday the 13th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. April 8. 1t

MASONIC.

THE Regular Communication of Kershaw Lodge No. 29, A. F. M., will be held at their Lodge Room on Tuesday the 13th April, inst at 12 o'clock M. J. A. SCHROCK, Secy.

A CARD.
We the undersigned citizens beg leave to tender our thanks to the Firemen, both white and colored, also the citizens both ladies and gentlemen, for their gallant conduct at the fire of April 6th inst.
Had it not been for your exertions to arrest the mad flames, many buildings now standing, would be in ashes.
CHAS. ELIAS.
THOS. SCANLON.
W. JOHNSON.
BURNS & BOSWELL.
WITKOSKY & HYAMS.
MATILDA WILSON.
April 8. 1t

P. P. TOALE, Charleston, S. C., Manufacturer of DOORS, SASH, BLINDS.



Note.—We would call the particular attention of our friends to the above card. P. P. Toale has a large factory, and such facilities as enable him to supply the best work of his own make at low prices. A very large and complete assortment always on hand at his factory, HORLBECK'S WHARF, near the North Eastern Rail Road Depot, CHARLESTON, S. C.
N. B.—Orders from the country solicited, and strict attention paid to shipping in good order. April 8—1y.

Walker, Evans & Cogswell. STATIONERS, PRINTERS AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS, No 3 BROAD-STREET, AND No 109 EAST BAY-STREET, CHARLESTON, S. C.

1869. SPRING GOODS.

M'DONALD & M'CURRY Offer to the Public a Choice Variety of Spring and Summer Goods, Embracing everything kept in a retail store, which will be sold at the lowest figures for Cash. They invite particular attention to the following specialties: LADIES' DRESS GOODS, FANCY GOODS AND TRIMMINGS, BOOTS AND SHOES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, AND GLASSWARE, READY MADE CLOTHING.

Also Gents' HATS of every description and at prices to suit all. Feeling satisfied that our Stock of Goods is equal to any other house in prices and styles, we respectfully invite old customers and friends to examine the same, and to bring along with them all their neighbors and friends. M'DONALD & M'CURRY April 8. 1t

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.

Assessor's Office, 1st Dist., S. C. BENNETTSVILLE, Mar. 31, 1869. THE Assessor will attend, in the town of Florence, S. C., on Monday the 19th day of April, for the purpose of receiving and determining Appeals, relative to any erroneous or excessive valuations, assessments, or enumerations by the Assistant Assessors returned in their Annual Lists, for 1869. Appeals to be made in writing, and to specify the particular cause, matter or thing, respecting which a decision is requested, and state the ground, or principle of error, complained of. C. W. DUDLEY, Assessor. April 8.—1t

KERSHAW—in Equity.

W. E. Johnson, President, W. D. McDowell, et. al. Directors of the Bank of Camden, S. C. vs. The Bank of Camden, S. C., John Fraser & Co., J. H. Carson, et al.

IT appearing to my satisfaction that J. H. Carson, Robert Wilson, Mary Hanks, Ex'rs of L. B. Hanks, J. & T. Green, Amelia Haile, Ex'rs. Edward Haile, T. E. Haile, Columbus Haile, Ex'rs of B. Haile, sr., deceased, defendants in the above stated case, reside without the limits of this State, on motion of J. B. Kershaw, complainant's Solicitor, it is ordered that they do plead, answer or demur to the said Bill of Complaint within forty days, or decree pro confesso will be entered against them. C. SHIVER, Clerk. Clerk's Office, April 7, 1869.

Self-Raising Flour. 200 packages of JEWELL BROS. celebrated Self-Leavening, or Self-Raising Flour, just received. Try it. JAMES JONES.

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 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, give 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 genuinities—O. her 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 endorsement 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 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 unobtainable, and as such may be safely prescribed by physicians.

DAVID L. MOIT, 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 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 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. Bile-rium 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 MOTT, M. D., Professor of Surgery, University Medical College, New York.

J. M. CARNOCHAN, M. D., Professor of Clinica 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'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 required.
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.