

THE DAILY NEWS.

RIORDAN, DAWSON & CO., PROPRIETORS. OFFICE No. 149 EAST BAY.

TERMS—Daily News, one year, \$6 00. Daily News, six months, \$3 00. Daily News, three months, \$1 50. Tri-Weekly News, one year, \$3 00. Tri-Weekly News, six months, \$1 50. Tri-Weekly News, three months, \$1 00. Payment invariably in advance. No paper sent unless the cash accompanies the order, or for a longer time than paid for. The Daily News will be served to subscribers in the city at 10 cents per week.

ADVERTISEMENTS—First insertion, 15 cents a line; subsequent insertions, 10 cents a line. Business Notices, 20 cents a line. Marriage and Funeral Notices, One Dollar each.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Gold closed at 95. Cotton in New York 25 1/2c. Sales 1500 bales. Cotton closed in Liverpool quiet, steady and unchanged.

Of course the railroad excites great wonder among the Indians on the plains, when they see it for the first time. The Plains named the locomotive "smoke wagon," but the Shoshones less happily call it "heep wagon, no hoos."

St. Louis is perturbed by the arrival there of a Frenchman, a count, who claims a modest claim as the rightful heir to a tract of land covered with fine buildings, which is worth, exclusive of those structures, a million and a half of dollars. He has brought suits to test the title.

A Washington letter says: "General Longstreet has been in this city for two days past. He is at work actively to aid the admission of Hon. Joshua Hill, of Georgia, as United States senator from that State. Mr. Hill's case will be reported at an early day by the Judiciary Committee, and it is understood in favor of his being allowed to take the oath and seat to which he is elected."

The New York Tribune of Saturday prints an elaborate account of the Charleston phosphate discoveries and editorially remarks: "We reckon the discovery and development of the Charleston phosphates, of which a full account is printed in our columns this morning, as one of the most cheering among the signs of better fortune in store for the Carolinians. Cheap fertilizers, small farms, free labor, thorough cultivation, may yet revolutionize the idea that South Carolina is the barrenest part of what General Sherman is once pleased to call 'the worn out Atlantic slope.'"

The champion eater of the United States is named Joshua Plumb. A few days ago he entered a restaurant in Hudson, New York, and offered to eat all that any one would pay for. The challenge having been accepted, he disposed of the following articles: Ten pieces of apple pie, six corn cakes, a quarter of a pound of crackers, six cups of peanuts, thirty pickled clams, four lemons, an ounce of candy, and two bowls of clam soup. He then drank six tumblers of water and offered to eat a hundred raw oysters. No one doubted his ability to accomplish the feat, but no one was willing to pay for the oysters, and so he went off grumbling that he wasn't half full.

Baron Rothschild's family relations were happy, but he lived to see the evil consequences of the system of family intermarriage the brothers had adopted. Each married a cousin and their children married cousins. One of the Baron's sons was dead and paralytic; another died of a disease of the heart. Dr. Rousseau, who was called in to attend the latter, said to the Baron: "If you continue to intermarry among your kindred, the next generation of Rothschilds will be baboons."

The Baron's only marriageable son was, after this speech, married to Mlle Anspaeh, the daughter of a Judge of the French Supreme Court. Her father gave her \$100,000 for her dowry. The Baron returned it to her family the day after the wedding, saying, "She is my daughter now; 'tis for me to take care of her."

A Washington letter says: "Mead, the negro representative from Louisiana, is still kept on the anxious bench. He has been given the cold shoulder all round, and is quite disgusted. This is the more surprising, as the white blood largely preponderates in his physique. For a party, the corner-stone of whose political edifice rests upon the perfect equality of all men, without regard to race or color, to treat a colored brother in such a shabby manner, would be altogether astounding if it were not notorious that Radical principles are a string of false pretences from beginning to end. The smooth-faced chairman of the Committee on Elections of the House pretends, I hear, that there is a small screw loose in respect to Sambo's return. The "Governor" of Louisiana, although of the Radical persuasion, doesn't quite toe the mark! How long would such a frivolous objection be entertained by Mr. Chairman Dawes, if a white Radical were contending for a seat with a white Democrat?"

The marriage of Miss Cara Nettie Le Vert, daughter of the well-known authoress, Madame Le Vert, to Mr. Bigall Beah, of Anagnia, Ga., took place at Trinity Chapel, New York, on Wednesday evening. The bride appeared in a tulle dress and presented to her by an old negro nurse, who was formerly a servant of her mother. When this old negro heard of the approaching marriage, she bought with her own earnings the finest muslin she could find in the South, and with her own hands made up the bridal dress. She also procured the veil, and twined the wreaths of orange flowers. Each one of the old servants contributed some article of clothing, or a present, and then with many good wishes they packed them in a trunk and sent them to New York. The bride elect at once set aside her more costly trousseau and accepted the gift which had been tendered to her. There was a large and fashionable company present, both at the ceremony and at the reception in the Coleman House. The bride and bridegroom started for the South immediately after the reception.

The New Orleans Crescent of the 13th inst. says: "The famous duelling ground on the Metairie ridge, known as The Oaks, was the scene yesterday morning of a sanguinary duel between two young men of this city, which has rarely had its parallel in the annals of the code either in this country or in Europe. The antagonists were, the one a native Creole of New Orleans, the other a Frenchman by birth; the provocation a blow in the face, at the hand of the Creole; the weapons were broad-swords; the hour daybreak. Arrived on the field, accompanied by their seconds, the combatants stripped to the waist, and sword in hand, in the freezing air of the morning, sprung at each other like tigers. There was no hesitation or playing to try each other's skill. A few lunges and cuts were successfully parried; when suddenly an up cut from the Frenchman's sword wounded his opponent in the right arm. The response from the Creole laid open the Frenchman's left cheek, leaving the inside open and exposing his teeth. Nothing daunted, the wounded man stepped back, and a handkerchief bound round his face and again put himself in attitude of offence. His hit lunge penetrated the breast of his antagonist, between the ribs and the skin, but it was made with such relentless force that it passed also through the off-arm. An attempt was made at this moment

to the seconds to stop the matter at that point, but the man with the handkerchief around his jaws rushed at the second who was most anxious to settle the matter, sword in hand, assuring that ought should quiet his animosity except a cut across his throat. The battle was renewed and lasted until the Creole received eight wounds and the other six—all severe and painful, but none, it is hoped, dangerous. Both men displayed extraordinary courage, animosity and endurance; and during the course of the bloody encounter neither was willing to give up the contest until both had their hands fast helpless to their sides from loss of blood and the pain of their wounds. The parties were carried home, after having their wounds dressed; and though the Creole had two more wounds, his situation was more comfortable and less critical than that of his antagonist."

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THE CHILD WIFE: A Story of Two Worlds. By Mayne Reid. New York: Sheldon & Co. Charleston: John Russell.

Captain Reid appears to have thought it necessary to signalize the commencement of his career as an American citizen by an abundant abuse of all that is English or monarchical, and a profuse adulation of all that is republican. This is to be regretted and when, in addition, Captain Reid takes for the scene of his novel a refined society of which he knows nothing, instead of the bloody Indians and wild hunters of whom his readers know nothing, it is not surprising that his work should be a failure. It deserves no better fate.

Amusement. THE BLUE RIDGE RAILROAD COMPANY. We publish this morning the annual report of the President and Directors of the Blue Ridge Railroad Company, a line of railroad whose completion is of great consequence to this State and to the commercial cities of the West. In the report will be found a general statement of the present condition of the great work, together with an explanation of the measures adopted at the special session of the State Legislature for its assistance and relief.

The bill, as President Harrison well says, is liberal in its provisions; but as the three million of dollars in bonds to be guaranteed by the State may not be disposed of for less than par, they will not be immediately available. There is no reason why in twelve months' time the six per cent. bonds guaranteed by the State should not be worth par; for the value of our securities is rapidly increasing, and the public are beginning to realize that the fact that South Carolina—a State whose good faith has always been beyond reproach—is worthy of the highest degree of confidence and trust. For the present, however, the Blue Ridge Railroad Company must depend upon other means of preparing for the completion of the road.

In appointing a committee to memorialize Congress, and to invite subscriptions from Louisville and Cincinnati, the company has taken a proper and prudent course. The road, by its geographical position, is national in character, while to the Western cities it would give an outlet to the ocean more direct, more free and more permanently advantageous than any other which has been projected. Cincinnati especially is interested in the completion of the road, and with the West to aid us, there should be no insuperable obstacle in the way of obtaining a loan or guarantee from the General Government.

To our own State the Blue Ridge Railroad is of the first importance, and Charleston feels the necessity of a western route which shall not be worked against her interests, and which shall give her, as well as the West, the benefit of free and unrestricted trade.

All that we desire at this moment is to direct attention to the completion of the Blue Ridge Railroad, and to the necessity of working for its early completion. Governor Scott is working indefatigably to promote its success, and his efforts are being seconded by the President and Directors of the company. If they can now obtain that general support to which they are entitled, and arouse that public interest which the project deserves, the Blue Ridge Railroad will soon be in the way of becoming an accomplished fact.

An Attempted Monopoly. We noticed some time ago the fact that Montgomery, Alabama, had been cut off from the benefit of competition for the "through route" with New York, by the action of the Central Railroad, of Georgia, which, by its influence with the Montgomery and West Point Railroad, prohibited any "through route" to New York via Charleston, which was not higher than the rate to New York via Savannah.

The citizens of Montgomery were naturally annoyed, and remonstrated with the Central Railroad, demanding that the two freight routes to the North should be open as before. Their remonstrances had no effect, and before the Central Railroad knew what was being done, a fine Mississippi steamer came up the river to Montgomery, took aboard four thousand bales of cotton, and carried them to New Orleans for shipment or sale.

We cannot help thinking that the Montgomery merchants would have done better had they sent their cotton down to Selma for shipment by the new route to Charleston, whence it could have been promptly shipped by rail or steam to Liverpool, or any Northern port.

Reviews. MADAME THÉRÈSE, or the Volunteers of '92. By M. M. Erckmann-Chatrian. New York: Charles Scribner & Co. Charleston: John Russell.

The Erckmann-Chatrian novels have obtained their great reputation in Europe by their fidelity of portraiture and simplicity of style. They aim at no dramatic effect, and found their claim to favor upon their minuteness and natural manner, rather than upon any straining after purely sensational interest. The present story, the first of a proposed series of the novels of the twin-authors, is a good specimen of their peculiar merits. The translation is vigorous, and preserves much of the simplicity and force of the original. The illustrations are wreathed, but in other respects the book is well printed. Messrs. Scribner & Co. have done a good work in presenting this healthful and bracing book to American readers. We hope that Madame Therese will soon be followed by the other works of the series.

RUBY'S HUSBAND. By Marion Harland, author of "Alice, or, New York: Sheldon & Co. Charleston: John Russell.

Ruby's Husband is a miserably uninteresting and unpleasant book, although it is declared by some small literary trumpeters

to be the greatest work of the "greatest American novelist." In plot and action it is common-place, vulgar and slovenly, and it is offensive to the taste without possessing that downright wickedness which excites active indignation. Extremes are said to meet, and this "greatest of American novels" is, it seems, not far from the worst.

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OFFICE OF UDOLPHO WOLFE, Sole Importer of the Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps, No. 23 Beaver-street, New York, Nov. 23, 1868.

To the People of the Southern States: 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 invent it with strongest possible safeguards against counterfeiters, and to render all attempts to do so difficult and dangerous. It was designed to distinguish the genuine from the spurious, and to be pronounced by 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 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 U. of J. juniper, which formed one of the principal 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 pressed on the bottles, and the corks were sealed with his own 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 drug character of the pirates who prey upon the reputation of honorable merchants by vending deleterious trash under their name, that the protection so carefully thrown around these Schnapps would have precluded the introduction of such a counterfeit. They seem, however, only to have studied the names of impostors. The trade mark of the proprietor has been stolen; the impostor which his Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps sold 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 proprietors of the Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps are equally interested in the prevention of the sale of such a counterfeit. The trade mark of the proprietor has been stolen; the impostor which his Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps sold 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.

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 the form of adulterated wine, and travellers, who are in the habit of using it as an antidote to the baneful influence of wholesome river water, testify that cheap gin, put up in Schiedam bottles, is frequently palmed off upon the unwary. The agents of the undersigned have been requested to institute an investigation 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 an answerable of the purity and medicinal excellence of the Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps in surrounding with guarantees and safeguards, which he deems 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 he bears his name, seal and trade mark, has come off triumphant. He, therefore, feels it a duty he owes to his fellow-citizens generally, and 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 that 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, palatable and most reliable of all medicinal liquors, and as such may be safely prescribed by physicians.

DAVID L. MOIT, M. D., Pharmaceutist, Chemist, New York. Dear Sir—I have made a chemical examination of a sample of your Schiedam Schnapps, with the intention of ascertaining its composition, and the result has been added to the simple distilled spirits. The examination has resulted in the conclusion that the sample contained no poisonous or deleterious ingredients, and that it is perfectly adapted for medicinal purposes, the Schiedam Schnapps as an excellent and unobjectionable variety of gin.

UDOLPHO WOLFE, Esq., Present: Dear Sir—I have submitted to chemical analysis a sample of your Schiedam Schnapps, which I found to be a pure and excellent variety of medicinal liquor, and as such may be safely prescribed by physicians.

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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 that 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, palatable and most reliable of all medicinal liquors, and as such may be safely prescribed by physicians.

DAVID L. MOIT, M. D., Pharmaceutist, Chemist, New York. Dear Sir—I have made a chemical examination of a sample of your Schiedam Schnapps, with the intention of ascertaining its composition, and the result has been added to the simple distilled spirits. The examination has resulted in the conclusion that the sample contained no poisonous or deleterious ingredients, and that it is perfectly adapted for medicinal purposes, the Schiedam Schnapps as an excellent and unobjectionable variety of gin.

UDOLPHO WOLFE, Esq., Present: Dear Sir—I have submitted to chemical analysis a sample of your Schiedam Schnapps, which I found to be a pure and excellent variety of medicinal liquor, and as such may be safely prescribed by physicians.

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OFFICE OF UDOLPHO WOLFE, Sole Importer of the Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps, No. 23 Beaver-street, New York, Nov. 23, 1868.

To the People of the Southern States: 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 invent it with strongest possible safeguards against counterfeiters, and to render all attempts to do so difficult and dangerous. It was designed to distinguish the genuine from the spurious, and to be pronounced by 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 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 U. of J. juniper, which formed one of the principal 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 pressed on the bottles, and the corks were sealed with his own 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 drug character of the pirates who prey upon the reputation of honorable merchants by vending deleterious trash under their name, that the protection so carefully thrown around these Schnapps would have precluded the introduction of such a counterfeit. They seem, however, only to have studied the names of impostors. The trade mark of the proprietor has been stolen; the impostor which his Schiedam Aromatic