

**Great Speech of Daniel S. Dickinson,**  
Delivered in New York City, Feb. 22d,  
1863, on the occasion of the celebration  
of Washington's birth-day.

Mr. President and fellow-citizens: The  
birthdays of the great and good have  
been celebrated throughout all time,  
wherever civilization has traveled; and  
the memory of the patriot Washington  
has been held dear by the American  
people. (Applause.) He was one of those  
who founded the great Government of  
equality, and repudiated the idea of  
heaven-descended rulers, and ingrafted  
the idea of equality. He and those with  
whom he lived acknowledged no ruler,  
not the ruler of the skies; no sovereign,  
not the sovereign of the universe; no pro-  
phet, except he who notices as well the  
fall of a sparrow as the destruction of an  
empire. It is this that has made the  
memory of Washington dear. Well  
remember the shepherds of the political  
Bethlehem, if they had known the birth  
day of Washington, have assembled to see  
the stars in the east. He aided in found-  
ing this great government of equality,  
and it is this which has made his memory  
dear. He discharged his great and  
noble mission on the earth, and like the  
prophet passed away in a fiery chariot  
from heaven, and it was a sad day for  
the American people when earth lost and  
sterminity gained so beneficent a spirit.  
But if the country and work of George  
Washington were a delusion; if this Gov-  
ernment is founded, only to blast expecta-  
tions, only to disappoint people, then it  
had been better that George Washington  
never had been born, and that this Gov-  
ernment had slept forever in the silent  
abyss of time. But this cannot, will not,  
shall not be. Our country shall pass on  
to the great and glorious future that awaits  
it. It is the second land of promise—full  
of all the elements of wealth, of all the  
elements of moral and material, that can  
bless a people. Look at her mighty ex-  
panse; see her great inland seas, her  
mighty rivers, moving to their destina-  
tions, like a human soul, and could not  
keep him, and did not know exactly what  
to do with him when he got him. Now, I  
fear that our friends who succeeded in the  
last fall election have drawn an elephant,  
and they seem to be a good deal troubled  
with him just now, and don't know pre-  
cisely what to do with him. They are evi-  
dently divided councils. Before the election  
they were opposed to arbitrary arrests—  
they were opposed to these thousand inter-  
ferences that they complain of—but since  
the election they seem to have changed  
their position. They changed their spots,  
as the mother advised her little son the  
leopard child. "Mother," he said, "can  
the leopard change his spots?" "To be  
sure he can, my son," she said, "when he  
gets tired of one spot he can go to another."  
Before the election they were for the  
most liberal propositions of peace. The  
Southern people were their brethren; they  
were merely burning a little gunpowder  
and murdering a few thousands of men,  
and then it would be all right; and they  
had it would be all made up by some  
political action, and all be smoothed over  
so that the brothers of a common tie  
might meet again in a National Convention  
and nominate some gentleman, fit or  
soft, for President, and all go along nicely  
as before. But when they saw that their  
brethren at the South viewed their  
ideas in a very unfavorable light, and said,  
"We will have no conciliation; we will ac-  
cept nothing but separation;" then these  
gentlemen began to reconsider their ideas,  
and some of them have thought that upon  
the whole it is best to prosecute the war.  
That has been my idea from the begin-  
ning. There has not been a time from  
the day they fired upon Sumter to this  
moment but what I have felt the same.

It is said we should not have negro sol-  
diers. It seems to be feared that they will  
get between the wind and our nobility.—  
I am in favor of it. I profess to be a hu-  
manitarian and philanthropist, and I had  
much rather the black man would be shot  
than myself. (Applause.) No people have  
ever refused in the war aid of an inter-  
ior order of civilization. They say it  
would detract from the character of the  
white soldiers. I am not troubled with  
any such Chesterfieldian ideas. A Turk  
asked one of the European nobles, when  
they engaged in the dance, why they did  
not let their servants do it for them. I,  
when I see our husbands and brothers in  
the war, inquire why, when we have an  
element of inferior civilization here, it is  
not allowed to fight for us? We should  
use every element, moral and material,  
slave and free, black and white, on two  
legs or four, to put down this accursed  
rebellion. (Applause.) In the course of  
this controversy it has been said that New  
England must be repudiated. Ah, yes,  
repudiate New England—repudiate the  
storehouse which furnishes you all your  
material supplies—repudiate the mother who  
has given you your life blood, and energy,  
and character, and all that you bear out  
with you to fight the great battle of life.  
I have not learned from our opposing  
friends—the Democratic party they call  
themselves, but I want to examine their  
warrants and see if they outrank me. I  
have not understood precisely what they  
propose to do. Their ideas appear to be  
as clear as the subject as that of Jack  
Bunsby on navigation. "If so be," said  
that renowned and experienced navigator,  
"the ship is not afloat, probably she is  
gone down." (Laughter.) They have no  
great general leading idea. They speak  
of their conservative victory last fall. It  
did not come from the country. Where  
was the Republican majority of the country  
overthrown? Come down into the  
wards of your city, where, I doubt not,  
they are very good people indeed, and  
where liquor-shops predominate—where  
brothels fester—and where all villainy  
and immorality concentrate, and you will  
find by whom that majority was over-  
thrown. That was the conservative vic-  
tory of 1862. (Laughter and applause.)

Mr. Dickinson referred briefly to the  
attitude of France and England toward  
our country, and concluded, as follows:

Give us, rather, Father of mercies,  
give us patience, give us rivers of tears,  
give us suffering, give us ignoble death,  
rather than curse our memories with the  
idea that this State contributed to uphold  
a terrible rebellion. When this Union  
perishes, let it rather perish by a foreign  
foe, and not fall a prey to dissections  
at home. Let it rather perish by a for-  
eign foe, so that when it shall perish you  
may not say that, like the stricken eagle,  
it has fallen by its own action, or the ac-  
tion of the Empire State.

"Be the struck eagle, stretched upon the plain,  
To be a woman of fashion is one  
of the easiest things in the world. A late  
writer thus describes it: "Buy every-  
thing you don't want and pay for nothing  
you get; smile on all mankind but your  
husband; be happy everywhere but at  
home; neglect your children and nurse  
lap dogs; go to church every time you  
get a new dress."

No more through rolling clouds to soar again,  
Viewed his own feather on the fatal dir,  
Keen were his pangs, but keener far to feel  
He nursed the pangs that impelled the steel.  
While the same plume that had warmed his nest  
Drank the last life-drop from his bleeding breast.

The Empire State shall stand in this  
great controversy for the Union, and shall  
come forward, with the influence of her  
sons and daughters, and the influence of  
all ages, sexes, and conditions, to rescue  
our land from the hand of the despoiler.  
God grant it! God grant it! (Great ap-  
plause.)

**Flax Culture.**

It is time that the attention of our agri-  
cultural population was more fully turned  
to the cultivation of flax than it appears  
to have yet been. That article now sells  
at fully one hundred per cent above what  
it commanded twelve months ago. There  
can be no doubt that extraordinary prices  
will prevail for years, if for no other  
reason than the cotton famine. Admit  
that the three millions of bales alleged to  
be stored up at the South were available,  
the market for dry goods has been so de-  
pleted of late that the whole could be man-  
ufactured within six months and the fabric  
made from it be disposed of at fair prices.  
After this the prospect is, not "the deluge,"  
but a further drought. The South  
produced only about one million of bales  
last year, and will probably grow less  
utterly disorganized is its labor, and so  
urgent is the demand for bread to sustain  
its population. Next to the great neces-  
saries of life among ourselves may be  
justly placed such products as flax and  
wool, of which we cannot possibly have a  
surplus, and are likely to have a great  
deficiency.

A senseless prejudice has more to do in  
detracting our farmers from cultivating  
flax than any other cause that we are aware  
of. It has been alleged that it is too ex-  
haustive on the soil; but there is no rea-  
son to condemn it more than an ordinary  
crop grain. If flax be one of a series of  
rotation crops, and succeed one of veget-  
ables, like potatoes, turnips, etc., and be  
followed by clover, which may be sown  
with it, no detrimental effects to the soil  
will be observable. The labor and dis-  
agreeableness of preparing it for market  
are also grounds of complaint; but these  
are growing less every year from the  
application of improved machinery. Even  
on the old plan pursued in Ireland and  
Belgium, the cost of bringing a certain  
value to market was little if anything in  
excess of a crop of grain. The plant  
requires no attention after the seed has  
been put in a moderately rich, friable and  
loamy soil, until pulling time. To pull  
it is neither laborious nor disagreeable,  
the principal matter which requires atten-  
tion being to have the root ends in the  
bundles uniform. The next step is to im-  
merse it in a pond where it can be well  
kept below the surface by means of logs,  
stones, &c., the bundles having at first a  
very buoyant tendency. The water should  
be soft, not a running stream, nor yet  
altogether stagnant. Here is the most  
unpleasant part of the performance. The  
odor arising from the pond is disgust-  
ing for two or three days, and if fishes  
exist therein they are certain to die.

The next process is (or was) to take  
the rotted flax out of the water and spread  
it on the ground to dry. On the average,  
ten days for each of these operations will  
suffice. The path being by this time  
easily separable from the outside fibre,  
nothing remains but to take up and re-  
el it for the mill, where it is cleaned. At  
together not more than four weeks are  
usually required from the time when flax  
is pulled until it is ready for manufactur-  
ing purposes. We have referred to these  
matters a little more in detail, as an im-  
pression seems to prevail among farmers  
that many months must elapse before the  
crop can be turned into money. The in-  
ventions lately brought before the public  
are known to effect a still further saving  
of time and labor, to say nothing of the  
unpleasant part of the process.

Our present situation as a people is  
such that we must return to the wearing  
of both coarse and fine linen; and he will  
be a public benefactor who shall under-  
take to make two plants of flax grow  
where only one grew before. We have  
abundance of soils admirably adapted to  
the culture of this ancient and almost for-  
gotten product. We have many thou-  
sands among us who are familiar with  
every detail of the labor required. We  
have inventive genius. We have an ex-  
traordinary demand from the paper mills,  
which can absorb every pound that can  
be raised for years to come. The seed is  
highly valuable as food and a fertilizer.  
Let our agriculturists, then, apply them-  
selves so as to be able to plant an unusual  
breadth of flax in the ensuing spring,  
in the full assurance of pocketing amply  
remunerative prices, should the season  
be ordinarily propitious.—N. Y. Com.  
Advertiser.

**NEGRO SOLDIERS GROWING IN FAVOR.**  
An officer at Hilton Head with his reg-  
iment writes in a private letter, an extract  
from which is published in the *Evening  
Post*, some very interesting particulars re-  
specting the negro soldiers, which indicate  
a change of feeling among our volunteers  
at the South:

"The black soldiers are becoming quite  
popular here. General Saxton had a hun-  
dred applications in one week for positions  
in the black regiments; and I would go  
with them myself if I could make a suit-  
able arrangement. The Maine regiments  
go in for them generally, as do all other  
sensible men. Old soldiers do not object  
to soldiers fighting for them, or with them;  
but some of the new ones who have never  
smelt powder or heard the whizzing of a  
shell, do object, and think they would  
prefer to do all the fighting themselves—  
flat on the whole, the negroes are becom-  
ing popular very fast, and it is thought by  
experienced men of good judgment, that  
the first regiment of South Carolina negro  
volunteers is the most effective one in the  
Tenth Army Corps, and I have seen no  
cause to doubt it. They are soldiers by  
nature; they are fond of music, and it  
would do you good to see them march,  
they keep such good time. They have  
given a good account of themselves in  
several reconnoissances in which they have  
been engaged."

**A CHAPTER ON FIRST THINGS.**—The  
oldest book known to be extant, which has  
the name of the place where it was printed,  
and that of the printer, together with  
the date of the year when it was executed,  
is a beautiful edition of the Palms in  
Latin. It was issued at Mentz by Faust  
& Schaeffer, in 1457, over four hundred  
years ago. The most perfect copy known  
is that in the Imperial Library of Vienna.  
It is printed in folio on vellum, and is a  
superb specimen of printing. A second  
edition of the work was issued in 1459,  
under the patronage of the St. Albans  
and Benedictine Monks, which contained  
probably the first printed text of the  
Athenasian creed.

The earliest printed book, containing  
text and engravings, is called the *Historie*  
of Joseph, Daniel, Judith, and Esther,  
printed by Joseph Pfister, at Bamberg, in  
1462. It is among the rarest typographi-  
cal curiosities in existence, there being  
only two known copies of it—one in the  
Royal Library at Paris, and another in the  
collection of Earl Spencer. The entire  
text of the Bible, with similar embellish-  
ments, appeared in 1473.

Gutenberg invented and first used sepa-  
rate letters or movable types in 1422.—  
As early as 1423 he had printed with lines  
cut in wood, but this was only a small me-  
chanical advance on what had been done  
for many years.

The first engraving on wood, of which  
there is any record in Europe, is that of  
the ancient "Actions of Alexander," by  
the two Canios, engraved in the year 1285  
or 1286. The engravings are eight in  
number, and the size about nine inches by  
six.

Stereotype printing was introduced into  
London by Wilson, in 1804.

The first tragedy in English was "Gor-  
boduc, or Ferrex and Porrex," in 1561,  
and the first comedy the "Supposes," in  
1566.

The first recorded novels are the Milesian  
Tales of Aristides.

The first drama in the English lan-  
guage was printed at Oxford in 1673.

The first printed music was in 1503.  
No more than forty tunes had been pub-  
lished in any one book before 1591.

The first printing press set up in Amer-  
ica was "worked" at Cambridge, Massa-  
chusetts, in 1629.

The first book printed in America was  
the "Bay Psalm Book," published in  
Cambridge.

The first books of music published in  
America were issued in 1714 and 1721—  
the former by the Rev. John Tufts of  
Newbury, and the latter by the Rev.  
Thomas Walter of Roxbury.

The first paper mill erected in America  
was at Elizabethtown, New Jersey, which  
William Bradford, royal printer of New  
York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania,  
purchased in 1728. In 1730 the second  
went into operation at Boston, the Legis-  
lature of Massachusetts granting aid.

The first newspaper printed in the New  
World was published in Boston, under  
date of September 25, 1689. A copy of  
this paper is preserved in the Colonial  
State Paper Office, London. It is about  
the size of a sheet of letter paper, and one  
of the pages is blank.

**THE GOVERNMENT REVENUES.**—The fi-  
nancial writer of the *New York Herald*  
says:

"Government revenues at a very  
low ebb, and the treasury is  
empty. The receipts for the  
month of January, 1863, were  
only \$750,000, or less than  
the average of the same  
month for the last three  
years. The average of the  
same month for the last  
three years was \$1,200,000.  
The receipts for the month  
of February, 1863, were  
only \$800,000, or less than  
the average of the same  
month for the last three  
years. The average of the  
same month for the last  
three years was \$1,200,000.  
The receipts for the month  
of March, 1863, were  
only \$900,000, or less than  
the average of the same  
month for the last three  
years. The average of the  
same month for the last  
three years was \$1,200,000.  
The receipts for the month  
of April, 1863, were  
only \$1,000,000, or less than  
the average of the same  
month for the last three  
years. The average of the  
same month for the last  
three years was \$1,200,000.  
The receipts for the month  
of May, 1863, were  
only \$1,100,000, or less than  
the average of the same  
month for the last three  
years. The average of the  
same month for the last  
three years was \$1,200,000.  
The receipts for the month  
of June, 1863, were  
only \$1,200,000, or less than  
the average of the same  
month for the last three  
years. The average of the  
same month for the last  
three years was \$1,200,000.  
The receipts for the month  
of July, 1863, were  
only \$1,300,000, or less than  
the average of the same  
month for the last three  
years. The average of the  
same month for the last  
three years was \$1,200,000.  
The receipts for the month  
of August, 1863, were  
only \$1,400,000, or less than  
the average of the same  
month for the last three  
years. The average of the  
same month for the last  
three years was \$1,200,000.  
The receipts for the month  
of September, 1863, were  
only \$1,500,000, or less than  
the average of the same  
month for the last three  
years. The average of the  
same month for the last  
three years was \$1,200,000.  
The receipts for the month  
of October, 1863, were  
only \$1,600,000, or less than  
the average of the same  
month for the last three  
years. The average of the  
same month for the last  
three years was \$1,200,000.  
The receipts for the month  
of November, 1863, were  
only \$1,700,000, or less than  
the average of the same  
month for the last three  
years. The average of the  
same month for the last  
three years was \$1,200,000.  
The receipts for the month  
of December, 1863, were  
only \$1,800,000, or less than  
the average of the same  
month for the last three  
years. The average of the  
same month for the last  
three years was \$1,200,000.  
The receipts for the year  
1863, were only \$18,000,000,  
or less than the average  
of the same year for the  
last three years, which was  
\$20,000,000.

**OREGON CITY ADVERTISEMENTS.**

**Notice!**

THE undersigned having purchased the stock  
&c., of the OREGON CITY BAKERY,  
formerly carried on by Mr. F. Chapman, beg to  
call the attention of his former patrons to the  
fact that they intend to carry on the business  
as to keep on hand every thing in the way of

**Family Groceries,**  
for town and country. The attention of steam-  
boats is particularly called, as every thing in our  
line will be supplied at reasonable rates.  
A fine assortment of LIQUORS always on  
hand.

The highest cash prices paid for country pro-  
duce.

Legal Tender Notes taken in and paid out at  
their market value.

**NO CREDIT GIVEN.**

W. & J. L. BARLOW,  
Oregon City, Jan. 17, 1863.

**Hardware for Sale,**  
BY W. & J. L. BARLOW.

JUST RECEIVED A GOOD SUPPLY OF HARD-  
WARE, consisting in part of the following-  
named articles:

Tanners' Tools, of all kinds,  
Cross-cut and Mill Saws,  
Files, Chisels, Augers,  
Bench Pliers,  
Sawyers' Platform Scales,  
Hunt's Chopping Axes,  
Hand Axes,  
Hatchets,  
Improved Spoke Augers, &c., also,  
Grassmower Green Cradles,  
Boston Wheelbarrows,  
Wheeharrow,  
and many other things too tedious to mention—  
all of which will be sold cheap for cash or country  
produce. Oregon City, Jan. 31.

Imported, direct from Victoria,  
**TEA**

**OF SUPERIOR QUALITY,** as follows:

London Black Brandy (old Hudson's Bay),  
Martel & Co. in case,  
Mummie & Co. do do  
Geneva, in case,  
Scotch Whisky, in case and barrel.

For sale by W. & J. L. BARLOW,  
Oregon City, March 14, 1863.

**Lumber, Lumber,**  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, kept on hand  
and for sale by  
W. & J. L. BARLOW.

**SCHOOL BOOKS**  
And Stationery.

**ALWAYS ON HAND, AND FOR SALE  
AT LIVING PRICES.**

BY J. FLEMING,  
—At his old stand, Main street, OREGON CITY—

His stock comprises, in part, the following:

Sanders' Primer, Speller, and Readers,  
Walker and Watson's Speller and Readers,  
Clark's Elementary Algebra,  
Davies' Arithmetic,  
Thomson's Arithmetics,  
Parker's Philosophy,  
Wilson's Annotated History of the United States,  
Wilson's Outline of History,  
Mannix & McNally's Geographical  
Quackenbush First Lessons in English composition,  
McEligott's Analytical Manual,  
Webster's Dictionary, Elementary Speller and  
Primer,  
Cutler's Anatomy, Physiology & Hygiene,  
Copy Letter and Note Paper,  
Palmer and Scribner's Penmanship,  
Maynard & Noyes, Davis's and Arnold's  
black, blue, and red Ink,  
Note, Letter, and Legal Envelopes,  
Gott's Colored Steel Pens,  
Glazed blotting paper and blotting paper,  
Spencer's Writing Tablets,  
Palmer and Scribner's Great Book-Keeping  
Book-Keeping Treasuries,  
Also, a variety of miscellaneous books.  
Oregon City, Feb. 14th, 1863.

Just received and for sale by the subscriber  
J. FLEMING, at a very low price, the following:

The "Bible," "Primer," "Speller," "General Ar-  
ithmetic," "Natural History," "The Common School,"  
"The Sacred Text," "The Sewing," "The Perfect Gen-  
tleman," "Ladies' Casket," &c., &c.  
Feb. 8. J. FLEMING.

**G. N. HALLECK'S International Law and  
the Law of War; also the Revised U. S.  
Army Regulations, for sale by**  
J. FLEMING.

**THE Golden Wreath, a volume comprising  
of Fables, Metaphors, for sale by**  
J. FLEMING.

**THE Christian Hymn Book, for sale by**  
J. FLEMING.

**CARAS—A fine article for Ladies, for sale by**  
J. FLEMING.

**U. S. Income Tax.**

THE LAW contemplates that every one shall  
pay on all net profits less \$2000 derived  
from any source whatever. A person is allowed  
to deduct all legally assessed National, State, and  
County Taxes, local help, Rents, Drayage, &c.,  
necessary to carry on his business, but no farmer,  
merchant, mechanic, or any person, has a right  
to deduct his own labor as so much expense from  
his income.

The Income Tax is to be paid on the income  
of the year commencing January 1st, 1863, on  
that on the evening of December 31st, 1862,  
every body should make up a record of his income  
gains or profits for that year. And seventy sources  
of income, such as Dividends and Railroad Bonds  
and Stocks, Insurance, Stock, Savings Banks, in-  
terest, &c., (they having already paid the income  
tax), are not again taxed, it therefore becomes  
necessary to have a clear record of the sources of  
income, that there may be no dispute with the  
Assessor.

All corporations must deduct the three per cent.  
before declaring their dividends.

For Example:

A man in business must make up the net profits  
of his business for the year, and pay the tax on  
the amount less \$500.

A man may, outside of his business, spend all  
his money and more than his profits in the business,  
nevertheless he must pay tax on all net business  
profits except the \$500. And so with a salary,  
all over \$500 must be taxed, though personal or  
family expenses consume it all.

The Income Tax for the year 1862 is assessable  
on the first day of May, 1863, and is due and pay-  
able on or before the 30th June, 1863. And any  
sums due and unpaid for thirty days after the  
30th June, as above said, and for ten days after de-  
manded by the Collector, five per centum will be  
added to the amount unpaid.

Each individual of any firm or partnership  
must make up his income separately.

THOS. FRAZAR,  
U. S. Assessor for Oregon,  
U. S. Assessor's Office, Portland, April 16, 1863.

**REDINGTON & CO'S SUPERIOR  
Yeast Powders.**

**WARRANTED TO MAKE LIGHT  
sweet and nutritious  
BREAD.**

Equally adapted to  
LOAVES, HOT BISCUIT,  
BUCKWHEAT and other cakes,  
GINGERBREAD, and cakes of all kinds.

Warranted fully equal to any in  
the market!

Ask for  
REDINGTON & CO'S YEAST POWDERS,  
and take no other, if you would have uniformly  
GOOD BREAD!

Manufactured and sold at wholesale by  
REDINGTON & CO.,  
429 and 411 Clay street, San Francisco.

**SANFORDS**  
**LIVER INVIGORATOR**  
Nerv. Debilitates.

It is compounded entirely from GUMS, and has  
become an established fact a standard medicine,  
known and approved by all that have used it, and  
is now resorted to with confidence in all the dis-  
eases for which it is recommended.

It has cured thousands of your judgment guide  
and within the last two years who had  
given up all hope of recovery from  
complaint, biliousness, flatu-  
lence, dyspepsia, chronic diarrhoea, nervous  
complications, dysentery, dropsy,  
stomach, habitually constipated, cholera,  
cholera infantum, cholera morbus, jaundice,  
female weakness, and may be used suc-  
cessfully as an ordinary family medicine. It will  
cure all the diseases mentioned in this list in  
twenty minutes, if two or three transpire are  
taken at commencement of attack. All who use  
it are giving their testimony in its favor.

Mix water in the amount with the Invigorator,  
and swallow both together.  
Dose, 1/2 per bottle.

Also, SANFORDS'  
**FAMILY CATHARTIC PILLS,**  
COMPOUNDED FROM  
**Pure Vegetable Extracts,**  
Put in glass cases, at night, and will keep in any  
climate.

The Family Cathartic Pill is a gentle but active  
cathartic, which the proprietor has used in his  
practice more than twenty years.

The constantly increasing demand from those  
who have long used the Pills, and the satisfaction  
of all who have used them, has induced me to  
refer to their use, and to place them within the  
reach of all.

The profession will  
know that all the  
cathartics act on the  
terminal portions of the  
bowels.

The Family Ca-  
thartic Pills has, with  
such a derangement of  
the stomach, sleepless-  
ness, pain in the back  
and loins, constipation,  
pains and soreness over  
the whole body, from  
neglect, and to a long  
continued use of cold  
drugs, a creeping sensa-  
tion of cold over the  
body, restlessness, head-  
ache, or weight in the  
head, all inflammatory  
diseases, worms in chil-  
dren or adults, rheumatism,  
a great purifier of the  
blood, and many diseases  
to which flesh is heir, too  
numerous to mention in  
this advertisement.—  
Dose, 1 or 2.

PRICE, THREE DIMES.

The Liver Invigorator and Family Cathartic  
Pills are sold by Druggists every where, and by  
REDINGTON & CO.,  
Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast,  
416 and 418 Front street, San Francisco.

**Dr. Baker's Pain Panacea**

Is compounded entirely of healing gums, and veget-  
able oils and herbs. It is perfectly safe for the  
most delicate to use. I can not say how many  
I have never known any, however delicate,  
be injured by it in the least. It will continue to  
ask the afflicted, who have not used it, to try it  
for the following diseases. If they are not satis-  
fied with its healing properties, the money will be  
cheerfully refunded by the agent where the medicine  
is for sale.

If you have pain in the Stomach or Bowels,  
try a few drops of Baker's Pain Panacea, and  
usually you will be relieved, and you will at  
once realize the proper action and relieve the pain.

If you have a Headache or Neuralgia, or  
any other kind of Pain, apply the Pain Panacea  
to the part affected, and you will be relieved.  
It will not only cure the pain, but will also  
relieve the cause of the disease.

If you have the Dyspepsia, and your food  
does not assimilate, take a few drops of  
Pain Panacea after each meal.

If you have a Coughed or Sore Throat  
or Throat, apply the Pain Panacea to the affected  
parts, and gargle the mouth of throat three or four  
times a day.

If you have the Diarrhoea, or a relaxed state  
of the bowels, take a few drops of Pain Panacea,  
and they will soon be restored. If you have  
periodic swelling, in the parts of the body, and  
you will soon relieve the pain, and the swelling will be  
relieved. If you have a severe headache, apply  
the Pain Panacea on a piece of cotton, and lay  
the gum at the same time; it will stop the pain  
instantly.

If you have a pain in the Breast, Side, Back, or  
Nerve, apply the Pain Panacea to the affected  
parts, and you will be relieved, and you will  
at the same time take a dose of the Panacea in-  
ternally.

If a Mother has a Colic Breast, apply the Pain  
Panacea as fast as you can.

If you feel chilly or cold, as though you were  
going to have a fever, take a dose of Pain Panacea.  
If you have a neural, or pain in your  
limbs, apply the Pain Panacea; it will take out  
all the inflammation, and heal the sore in a short  
time. Sold by all the principal druggists, and  
REDINGTON & CO., Agents,  
416 and 418 Front Street, San Francisco.

**FINE'S**  
**INFALLIBLE HAIR RESTORATIVE**  
FOR  
Restoring Gray Hair to its Original Color.

IT PREVENTS THE HAIR FROM FALL-  
ING OFF. IT cures Itches, and removes  
all dandruff and scurf from the head, and  
it always all irritation of the scalp. It cures and  
restores the hair, and imparts to the hair a  
healthy, lively appearance.

P. S.—The properties which remove dandruff  
and scurf from the head, render this article invaluable  
as a lotion in all cutaneous affections, such  
as Itch, Eczema, Herpes, Chloasma, Erysipelas,  
Ringworms, Shingles, Itis and Strains of  
Insects, and all eruptions of the skin, especially that  
caused by POISON OAK.

The only genuine article is put up in FINE  
Bottles, and has the written signature of N.  
MILLS, the original proprietor and manufacturer,  
and the label and wrapper. Beware of all put  
in different style, which is COPIED.

REDINGTON & CO.,  
Wholesale Agents,  
416 and 418 Front street, San Francisco.

**NO OPIUM OR CALOMEL.**  
Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam for the Lungs has no equal as a  
lung medicine, and is especially adapted to the constitu-  
tions of females and those suffering from consumption  
or any lung complaint. Give it a trial.

REDINGTON & CO.,  
Wholesale Agents, 416 and 418 Front st.,  
San Francisco.

**LAIRD'S**  
**Bloom of Youth,**  
OR  
**LIQUID PEARL,**  
FOR BEAUTIFYING AND PRESERVING THE COMPLEX-  
ION AND SKIN.  
Most invaluable Toilet article ever invented.

REDINGTON & CO.,  
Sole agents for the Pacific coast, 416 and 418  
Front street, San Francisco.

**THE THIBURN ALMANAC for 1863,** just  
received and for sale, by  
J. FLEMING.

**DR. Wm. HALL'S**  
**Balsam for the Lungs.**  
Consumption, Asthma, Night Sweats, Spitting  
Blood, Colds, Coughs, Influenza, Pain  
in the Side, and all Diseases of  
the Lungs.

Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam for the Lungs, in all  
cases, gives the best of satisfaction.

Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam for the Lungs has  
wrought more cures since its introduction than  
any other cough medicine.

Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam for the Lungs is en-  
dorsed by your leading physicians as the safest  
and best remedy now before the public.

Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam for the Lungs is safe to  
use among children, and yet powerful in cases of  
chronic pulmonary disease.

Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam for the Lungs brings  
its certificates almost daily of its wonderful cures  
in all parts of the country.

The more striking proof of the intrinsic worth  
and excellence of Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam for  
the Lungs, is shown in the rapidity with which it be-  
comes a general favorite with the people. There  
is nothing of a similar nature, but what is soon  
cast into the shade when the Balsam has been  
thoroughly tested. The agents for its sale, the  
country over, in ordering new supplies, are  
very enthusiastic in its favor, saying: "It is just  
the thing it acts like a charm; its effects are un-  
derstandable."

The purchaser should be very particular to ask  
for, and take care to get DR. WILLIAM HALL'S  
BALM FOR THE LUNGS, which is war-  
ranted to give satisfaction in the money returned.

For sale by all Druggists, and by  
REDINGTON & CO.,  
Sole Agents,  
416 and 418 Front street, San Francisco.

**SCOVILL'S**  
**SARSAPARILLA**  
AND  
**STILLINGIA!**  
OR  
**Blood & Liver Syrup.**

IT is highly recommended by Physicians to  
cure the following diseases having their origin  
in a disordered state of the blood:  
Jaundice, Catarrhs of the Liver, King's  
Evil, St. Anthony's Fire, White Swellings, Ob-  
structed Menstruation, Pimples on the Face, Rheu-  
matism, Itchiness, Psoriasis, Dyspepsia, etc.;  
Syphilis and Mercurial Affections are cured;  
Chlorosis or Strabismus in females; Leucorrhoea  
or Whites, are relieved by the use of this  
Medicine.

The medicinal properties of Sarsaparilla in con-  
junction with Stillingia are well known by all  
medical men to be the best compound yet discov-  
ered to cleanse and purify the blood, and eradicate  
all humors from the system.

We have given the recipe to most physicians in  
the country, that they may know what they are  
using, and will continue to send it by mail to those  
desiring to know the ingredients entering into  
its composition, that they may prescribe it in  
their practice.

This preparation stands at the head of the list  
of remedies for curing all diseases arising from im-  
purity of the blood or disordered matter lurking in  
the system.

Thousands who have used the Stillingia and  
Sarsaparilla will testify to its remarkable effect in  
removing all impurities from their blood, giving tone  
and vigor to the whole human frame, and restor-  
ing a healthy action to all the functions of the  
body.

The testimonials received in its favor from many  
members of the Medical Faculty would, were we  
to publish them, fill a large volume.

It is prepared under the supervision of one of the  
most skillful and best practical chemists in the country,  
Dr. W. S. Merrett, Chemist, so as to insure a  
perfect purity of composition and purity of ingredi-  
ents.

As a strong remedy, to purify and cleanse the  
blood, leaving it free from all humors and impuri-  
ties, no agent with confidence there is no better  
remedy.

Sold by all Druggists, and by  
REDINGTON & CO., Agents,  
416 and 418 Front street, San Francisco.  
To be had all others should be addressed.

**WHAT IS LIFE WITHOUT HEALTH,**  
and how few are free from the numerous ailments  
arising from an impure state of the blood? Be  
warned in time, and  
purify your  
blood, and  
restore your  
health, by  
using  
DR. W. S. MERRETT'S  
SARSAPARILLA AND  
STILLINGIA BLOOD AND  
LIVER SYRUP.

These are the most  
valuable remedies  
known, as  
the numer-  
ous testi-  
monies of the  
proprietors, unquestionably prove. RED-  
INGTON & CO., Wholesale Agents, 416 and  
418 Front street, San Francisco. 25

**Pure Extracts for Flavoring.**

NAMELS:

**VANILLA, LEMON, ORANGE, PEACH,  
BITTER ALMOND, ETC.**

THESE extracts possess, in the most concen-  
trated form, the delicate taste and much  
admired flavor of the different articles above enu-  
merated, and for all culinary purposes will be  
found the most economical and convenient man-  
ner of commencing the flavor. Be particular  
to ask for the kind prepared by us, as there are  
many kinds prepared by us, as there are many  
kinds in market prepared by others, if any of the  
real flavor. Prepared and sold by  
REDINGTON & CO.,  
416 and 418 Front st., San Francisco.

**ANY ONE who professes to understand all  
trades or sciences, assumes to impose an ab-  
surdity upon the people, and to pretend to  
any medicine which professes to cure all dis-  
eases is unworthy the slightest confidence, and  
should at once be denounced as a quack nostrum.  
The**

**Grafenberg Family Medicines**  
do not assume to cure all diseases with one rem-  
edy. They have eleven different medicines, each  
adapted to its peculiar disease, and time has proved  
beyond a question the efficacy and certainty of  
these preparations. Their list comprises the follow-  
ing medicines:

Grafenberg Vegetable Pills;  
Marshall's Uterine Cathartic;  
Grafenberg Sarsaparilla;  
Grafenberg Pile Remedy;  
Grafenberg Dysentery Syrup;  
Green Mountain Ointment;  
Grafenberg Children's Panacea;  
Grafenberg Consumptive's Balm;  
Grafenberg Eye Lotion;  
Grafenberg Fever and Typhoid Remedy;  
Grafenberg Health Bitters;  
Grafenberg Manual of Health.

For sale by all Druggists throughout the States.  
GENERAL AGENTS:  
REDINGTON & CO., Wholesale Druggists,  
416 and 418 Front st., San Francisco.

**INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS,** for sale  
by  
J. FLEMING.

**DISS & CO.,**  
**Commission Merchants**  
Jobbers in Flour, Grain, Feed, Fruit, Leather, &c.  
S. E. corner Front and Washington sts.,  
SAN FRANCISCO.  
All consignments of all kinds of California and  
Oregon Produce solicited.