[From the Missouri Democrat.]

How Free Labor Works in Louisiana

The argument most confidently put forth by the opponents of immediate emancipation is that the negro is not in a fit condition for liberation—that left to himself without the directing control or oversight of his master, and the compulsory lash of an overseer, he will degenerate into idleness and crime, and the benefit of his labor be lost to community. At first glance there would appear to be some reason in this view of the matter, and so plausible has the proposition been made to appear, that pro-slavery men invariably insist on it as a complete answer to all arguments from emancipationists. Even in Missouri where the slaves have enjoyed more of the experience of freemen, and possess a higher degree of intelligence, probably, than in any other locality, we are gravely told that it will never do to set the negroes free as it will at once occasion the State the total loss of their valuable services.

Whether such would be the result of emancipation is, of course, a very important inquiry, in view of the issues which are now pending in this State. Whatever is calculated to throw light upon it should be most gladly welcomed by an inquiring public.

In all such matters experience is better than theory—observation more satisfactory than discussion. Fortunately for us in Missouri, the very question which we are so deeply interested in is being experimented in largely in another quarter, and where, if any place, a satisfactory trial can be made. We refer to Louisiana.

Here, by operation of the President's proclamation of last January, a large number of slaves, falling within the Federal military lines, have received their freedom. The fact of their being free seems to have been perfectly understood by them. With one accord they "laid down the shovel and the hoe," so soon as the proclamation was announced, and refused longer to labor for their masters as slaves. The lands of the masters still remain for culture as before, and the negroes' services were just as necessary. What was to be done, became at once the question. This question Gen. Banks, who had just come to the Department, undertook to solve. This he did by making a proposition to the planters, that he would use the influence of the Government to induce the negroes to work for them, provided the planters would pay them stipulated wages, which he indicated in his proposition. This arrangement the planters, not being in a situation to do any better, gladly acceded to. But the most difficult question yet remained to be settled; which was, whether the freed negroes would be willing faithfully to perform their part—that is work for pay rather than remain idle.

It must be recollected, to understand fully the difficulties which surround this question, that in Louisiana the slaves are not generally as far advanced in knowledge, nor as well qualified for and to take care of themselves, as in Missouri. And here in Louisiana the experiment of employing freed slaves as laborers for wages was to be made, and has been made. The result is of great practical interest and importance, not only in Louisiana, but everywhere else where slavery exists.

The New Orleans *Era*, gives us the results of the experiment as far as tried. It reports a complete success. The facts it details are most interesting and instructive. It first gives the experience of Lieut. *Hepworth, who was selected by General* Banks to carry his plan into operation.—Hepworth visited a number of Parishes for that purpose. He found pretty much the same state of affairs in all of them.—At Thibodaux he commenced his work.

Here he found some five hundred negroes doing nothing, and many of them suffering from want and sickness. He called them together and told them the Government was friendly to them, but it expected them to work for a living. He assured them that they should be protected against any of the outrages of which they complained; and then asked who of them were willing to return to their plantations. They told him that they did not wish to live in idleness; that they would be glad to go to work. None of them showed any reluctance to go to work on some Government plantations, though all showed an unwillingness to return to their old masters. After assuring them that they should be treated in every respect as hired hands, and further explaining the terms on which they were expected to serve their masters, nearly all cheerfully assented to his propositions.

Encouraged with his success at Thibodaux, he went to Napoleonville, Donaldsonville, Baton Rouge, and other points upon the same mission, where his efforts were attended with similar results. Having accomplished this much, he determined to visit those plantations where the negroes had returned, to hold conference with the planters and the negroes, and thus ascertain the real merits of the plan. He has visited sixty to seventy-five places, remaining on each a sufficient time. He thus had an opportunity of judging quite fully as to the operation of the experiment, and was most agreeably disappointed in its workings, as he found it not only satisfactory to the planter and the negro, but that also it affords to the black man an experience which will do much to fit him for the freedom for which he is destined, should the war continue. It insures a crop the coming season; it saves Government the expenses of feeding the negro; and by remunerating him for his labor, it teaches him the use of money and the value of his services. It moreover takes the peculiar sting from slavery, by its tendency to elevate the black to the position of the white laborer. He is vastly more comfortable in his plantation hut, with his family about him, and protected by the Government, than he could possibly be in any position which the Government can afford him while the war continues. He thinks the negro understands this himself. He has talked with several thousand, and finds them far more intelligent and better aware of the condition of affairs than he had been led to expect. He believed that most of negroes in the Department, reposing confidence in the Government, will remain cheerfully at their plantations the coming season, trusting in Providence for the future of freedom to which they are all evidently looking.

So much for the testimony of Lieut. Hepworth. But we have other evidence besides his, and which will be considered still more satisfactory. The *Era* gives us the benefit of an experiment made upon Banks' plan, by Dr. Benjamin F. Smith, a pro slavery man and secessionist of New Orleans, who, it says, has tested the matter more fully than any man in Louisiana. Dr. Smith rented about 2,500 acres of land near New Orleans, whose cultivation had been chiefly abandoned on account of the war, and which consequently, he was able to get for a mere nominal sum, and undertook to employ enough liberated negroes to work them on stipulated wages.

The first thing to be done was to pursuade the negroes to return and submit to order and discipline. To this end Dr. Smith appears to have determined to treat them as beings possessed of a fair degree of intelligence, and to rely on that for success. He accordingly prepared a regular system of rules for their government. The negroes were then called together, and the rules read to them and fully explained. The negroes were told these rules would be rigidly enforced, and they were given a few hours to consult among themselves and decide whether they would go to work on the terms offered, or leave the plantations, and they unanimously decided to remain.

Work was begun immediately, under a manager who is considered one of the hardest workers and most successful overseers in the State.

Here was the experiment of free negro labor fairly inaugurated, and the question is, how did it succeed? On this point says the *Era*: "we have the evidence of the overseer, the gentleman himself, and of numerous other persons, whose words we cannot doubt, that it is a complete success; that the negroes, treated as free and responsible beings, perform their labor cheerfully and well, and are actually performing the average work of slaves"

This evidence is of great importance to us in Missouri just at this time. It would seem completely to explode the fallacies which the advocates of slavery have been constructing to oppose the march of emancipation. If such results are achieved in Louisiana, what have we to fear from freedom of the slaves in Missouri?

One of Rosecrans' Orders.—This General issued the following orders on the 13th of April last:

The Commanding General publishes for information of all concerned, that hereafter all persons found within our lines, who commit acts for the benefit of the enemies of our country, will be tried as spies and traitors, and if convicted they will suffer death. This order includes the following classes of persons:

Carriers of secret mails. Writers of letters sent by secret mails. Secret recruiting officers within the lines. Persons who have entered into an agreement to pass our lines for the purpose of joining the enemy. Persons found concealed within our lines who could give private information to the enemy. All persons within our lines who harbor, protect, conceal, feed, clothe, or in any way aid the enemies of our country.

The habit of declaring sympathy for the enemy will no longer be tolerated in this department, and persons commiting such offences will at once be arrested, with a view to being tried as above stated, or sent beyond our lines into the lines of their friends. It must be distinctly understood that treason expressed or implied will not be tolerated in this department. All officers and soldiers are hereby charged with the execution of this order.

Our New Navy.—We find in the New York papers a list of no less than fifteen iron-clad, and eight wooden war vessels in the course of construction in that city, most of them well advanced, and five nearly ready for sea. Among them is the iron-clad Dictator, one of Ericsson's great steam frigates, three hundred and twenty feet in length, fifty feet in width, very sharp bow, and is expected to make twenty miles an hour. The Puritan is of the same size and model. The Roanoke is complete, and is designed for a mammoth harbor battery. The tremendous Ram, Dunderberg, is supposed to be invincible. Her length is three hundred and eighty feet, width seventy feet, and she is to be propelled by engines of 6,000 horse power. Her hull is almost a mass of solid timber, covered with five inch iron plates which extend six feet below the water line. All above the water line the sides are eight feet thick and the bow, for the distance of fifty-six feet from the extreme end, is a solid mass of wood, plated with iron. She is to have two revolving turrets and will carry two guns of the heaviest calibre, and an armament of ten broadside guns in casements. Wooden walls must stand from under when the Dunderberg is around. She is evidently a thing not to be trifled with.

The Yankee Traitor in Buchanan's Cabinet.—Here is a reminiscence of that sneaking traitor, Isaac Toucey, Secretary of the Navy under Buchanan. It is given by a correspondent of the N. Y. Times:

"In December, 1860, Commander T. A. W. Craven, of the U. S. ship Mohawk, at Key West, wrote me that the traitors there were endeavoring to seize Fort Taylor, in which there were very few men The information was sent at once to Gen. Scott, then in Washington, and he ordered troops to garrison the fort, which saved it from capture. At the same time Commander Craven wrote to Mr. Toucey, the Secretary of the Navy, stating the above fact, and asking permission to keep his ship there to save the Fort, to which letter the Secretary responded by ordering him to cruise on the coast of Cuba, which order Commander Craven obeyed, and had the luck to capture two slavers soon, and returned to Key West, where he staid until the Fort was garrisoned."

Northern Copperheads and Southern Rebels.—On Wednesday a body of rebels were sent on the steamboat Major Reybold, from Tennessee to Fort Delaware. A Philadelphia Copperhead somehow managed, before the boat started, to get acquainted with the rebel major. The obsequious attention of the Copperhead does not appear to have been reciprocated by the prisoner to whom it was exhibited. When the Copperhead left the boat the major expressed his sentiments in terms of unequivocal contempt. He denounced him as a sneaking miserable traitor, a sympathizer with the undisguised enemies of the Government, to which, while under its protection, he owed at least his fidelity. He further expressed astonishment that the North, and that the Government, should tolerate creatures which the South did not and would not tolerate. One would think that comments such as these from the lips of rebels, would breed indigestion when swallowed by the Northern Copperheads who suggest them.

☞Friendship is the full-blown flower of the Soul; Love, is its divinely ripened fruit.

☞The Angel of Hope stands forever by our side, pointing upwards with a smile of promise.

Dr. Lieber on the War.

The distinguished savan, Professor Francis Lieber, being chairman of the Council's Committee of the Union League of New York on Addresses, read at a recent meeting, by request, an elaborate and able review of the character, issues, and prospects of our civil war, and concluding with a summary of the duties, principles, and aims which he conceives to devolve on the Government and all loyal men in the prosecution of the contest. We can make room only for the summary, which follows:

"There is no room, then, for pacifying arguments with such men in arms against us, against their duty, their country, their very civilization. All that remains for the present is the question, Who shall be the victor?

"It is for all these reasons which have been stated that we pledge ourselves anew, in unwavering loyalty, to stand by and support the Government in all its efforts to suppress the rebellion, and to spare no endeavor to maintain, unimpaired, the national unity, both in principle and territorial boundary.

"We will support the Government, and call on it with a united voice to use greater and greater energy, as the contest may seem to draw to a close; so that whatever advantages we may gain, we may pursue them with increasing efficiency, and to bring every one in the military or civil service that may be slow in the performance of his duty to a quick and efficient account.

"We approve of the conscription act, and will give our loyal aid in its being carried out, whenever the Government shall consider the increase of our army necessary; and we believe that the energy of the Government should be plainly shown by retaliatory measures, in checking the savage brutalities committed by the enemy against our men in arms, or citizens when they fall into their hands.

"We declare that slavery, the corrupting root of this war, ought to be compressed within its narrowest feasible limits, with a view to its speedy extinction.

"We declare that this is no question of politics, but one of simple patriotism; and we hold every one to be a traitor to his country that works or speaks in favor of our criminal enemies, directly or indirectly, whether his offense be such that the law can overtake him or not.

"We declare our utmost abhorrence of the secret societies which exist among us in favor of the rebellious enemy, and that we will denounce every participator in these nefarious societies, whenever known to us. We believe publicity the very basis of liberty.

"We pledge our fullest support of the Government in every measure which it shall deem fit to adopt against unfriendly and mischievous neutrality; and we call upon it, as citizens that have the right and duty to call for protection on their own Government, to adopt the speediest possible measure to that important end.

"We loyally support our Government in its declarations and measures against all and every attempt of mediation or armed or unarmed interference in our civil war.

"We solemnly declare that we will resist every partition of any portion of our country to the last extremity, whether this partition should be brought about by rebellious or treasonable citizens of our own, or by foreign Powers, in the way that Poland was torn to pieces.

"We pronounce every foreign Minister accredited to our Government who tampers with our enemies, and holds intercourse with disloyal men among us, as failing in his duty toward us and toward his own people, and we await with attention the action of our Government regarding the recent and surprising breach of this duty.

"And we call upon every American, be he so by birth or choice, to join the loyal movement of these National Leagues, which is naught else than to join and follow our beckoning flag, and to adopt for his device, OUR COUNTRY!"

Condition of the British Navy.—There has lately been two days session of the British Institution of Naval Architects. Mr. Scott Russell, the eminent builder, stated explicitly that there were in the whole British navy only two vessels which would pursue the Alabama with any hope of overtaking her. The Defense and Resistance could only follow in her wake. It was conceded that the best vessels in England were made not at the government dockyards, but at the private yards, where the Alabama and Oretos are constructed.

It was also granted that England, after all her expensive experiments, has no iron fleet on which she can rely either for offensive or defensive warfare. Her Warriors and Black Princes and the rest have proved unsatisfactory. Capt. Coles virtually confessed that his plans, which he has heretofore pronounced superior to Ericsson's, are a failure, and submitted other plans. These are the mortifying statements which were made at this meeting, in which the following men, among others, took part: Admirals Belcher, Halsted and Sartorious, E. J. Reed of the Admiralty, Mr. Fairbairn, Mr. Samuda, a builder of iron ships, and Mr. Scott Russell. Such is the condition of the British navy, according to the highest English authorities.

The Southern Chivalry.—The Richmond Whig of the 30th ultimo says:

"When our [the rebel] army retreated from Yorktown great complaint was made by persons living on or near its line of march of the depredations of the soldiers, and gentlemen have been heard to declare *That our men were worse than the troops of McClellan!* After Fredericksburg was vacated by the Yankees, the Southern soldiers sent to protect the town stripped the battered houses of what little remained in them, and reduced the already impoverished inhabitants to absolute beggary. The very subscriptions made to Fredericksburg sufferers have not exceeded their pressing wants, and there will soon be need of additional subscriptions to keep famishing women and children from positive starvation. These are facts which can be substantiated.

☞Some amusing things occur in the roar of battle. When the tide was turned at Murfreesboro, and the rebels were fleeing over the same ground from which they had driven our men, a wounded rebel with a ball through his leg, sat up against a tree with a canteen of water in his hand, and smilingly saluted Dave Lalande, of the Illinois 42nd, as that regiment was charging by. Said he: "Good mornin,' boys; how d'ye do? This is reg'lar hell ain't it?"

Butler's Bumps.

A few evenings since, Gen. Butler consented to sit for the purpose of phrenological examination by Prof. O. S. Fowler, the well known phrenologist. The following is the result. We employ the professor's own language:

Your three prominent traits of character are sagacity, force and indomitability. Your largest phrenological organ is friendship. You are very obstinate, and despite all obstacles will accomplish your purpose, if such be within the bounds of reason.—Your success in life is to be attributed more to your tenacity of purpose than to any other cause. The greater the opposition you meet with, the greater determination will you evince. You are destined to bear down all opposition. Your second great quality is force. Combativeness and destructiveness are very large, and render you resolute, determined and brave. The greater the danger, the more cool and resolute you become. You excel in debate; are sure to become a prominent orator and leader in conventions, legislative and other like bodies, where a clashing of ideas and interests requires the utmost force and energy in order to carry given measures, and if such can be carried, you are the one to effect it. You relish strife, struggle, contest, coping with difficulties, and especially with men, much more than the luxury and leisure of life. Your indignation is tremendous, and you have never yet, and never will, fail in punishing your enemies, and severely.—Their best course is to let you alone. You have every quality requisite for rendering you an efficient and superior military officer. You are not as progressive a thinker as you are sagacious and sensible.

Instead of reasoning yourself through conclusions, and jumping at one bound from facts as they exist to results, you reason from all sides of a subject and rarely err in your decisions. Your memory is excellent. You can acquire knowledge with facility and use it to the best advantage and are one in ten thousand for genuine shrewdness and practicability. You methodize everything. Remember faces, but are apt to forget names and dates.—Are fluent and forcible in speech, and often eloquent. Are a first rate judge of men and are rarely deceived by them.—Have rare mechanical ingenuity. Are almost sceptical in matters of religion. Are more radical than conservative, and if ever inclined to be conservative, are so from policy. You have really a high order of practical benevolence and genuine good feelings as well as philanthropy, are truly patriotic, and also ambitious, which two qualities happily mingle. Have unbounded hope and the highest order of enterprise and are willing to undertake important risks. Have not as much discretion as valor. You have every element of success. The one phrase which expresses most of your character, is "Love of triumph."—You have a constitution requisite for sustaining your large and powerful brain, and a really inexhaustible fund of vitality.—*National Republican.*

☞The Richmond *Whig* does not like the rebel tax bill, by which $150,000,000 are to be raised this year. It says that the taxes are to be paid by a portion only of the States. The seven Atlantic and Gulf States will have to bear the principal portion, and large tracts of them are overrun by the Federal enemy, and can pay nothing. It thinks it only decent that the representatives of Kentucky, Missouri and Tennessee should not vote on the bill, as their States will contribute about nothing. The *Whig* adds: "The narrew belt first adverted to is to pay all, and at the same time to feed the army. With Major Ruffin's for the War Department's scale of prices of agricultural products, the thing will be simply impossible, except at such a sacrifice of property by the farmers, for the benefit of speculators and extortioners, as will be intolerable.

☞A new subscriber in Linn county seems to be out of humor. He writes:

"I have stopped the *Crap cure can*, and want you to send me the *Argus* right straight along, as long as I live and you do the writing for it. I have always voted the democratic ticket, and never took anything but a democratic paper up to the time Jeff Davis drummed up his lousy army to destroy the Union. I then became a Union man up to the handle, but took the Salem hand-organ, as it was all right on the Union. But as the infernal lying traitor has gone over to Jeff and back to Jo Lane's bosom, I have sworn by the Eternal as Jackson did to give no more of my money to the "cuss" that even niggers are ashamed to associate with. Send me the *Argus*, and keep stirring the monkey up, for you know just how that thing can be done scientifically.

Horrible Abolitionists.—The Protestant clergy of France, or about 700 of them, have addressed to the clergy of Great Britain an appeal to give all aid and comfort to the cause of emancipation in the United States. They say the triumph of the rebel oligarchy would "put back the progress of christian civilization and of humanity a whole century. It would make angels weep in heaven and demons rejoice in hell. It would enable the friends of the slave trade and of slavery in all lands to hold up their heads, ever ready as they are to reappear at the first signal, in Asia, in Africa, and even in the great cities of Europe. It would give a fatal blow to the work of Evangelical Missions, and what a frightful responsibility would rest on the Church which should remain the silent spectator of such a triumph!"

Grand Expression.—Mr. James Wadsworth, of New York, has given a brief and grand expression to the Union sentiment. It is one of the most beautiful expressions that has ever been recorded, and it should live forever in the inspiring language of American patriotism:

"The United States of America—From the ice-berg to the orange tree, from the cliffs of granite to the mountains of gold, one empire indivisible, united, solid, entire, eternal."

☞Professor Agassiz, in his scientific articles in the *Atlantic Monthly* under the title "America the Old World," maintains that the American continent has been falsely denominated the New World. "Here was the first dry land lifted out of the water, here was the first shore that was washed by the ocean that enveloped all the world besides, and while Europe was represented only by islands rising here and there above the seas, America already stretched an unbroken line of land from Nova Scotia to the far West.

Suspicion ever haunts the guilty mind.

☞The greatest defect of photographic portraits is the stern appearance of the subject, giving the impression that the sitter was very cross at having to sit at all for a likeness. This is caused by the necessities of keeping an immovable countenance during the operation, and the consequent endeavoring to prevent any play of the features. An artist in Cleveland has hit upon a plan to remedy the evil. The Herald says that a large mirror, mounted on a movable stand, is wheeled to the side of the camera, and the sitter is enabled to "see himself as others see him." The effect is instantaneous on every subject. The stern scowl is sudenly changed to a pleasant smile, and when that desirable object is attained the operator suddenly "fixes" the expression on the plate. The improvement is very great, but so simple that every one wonders that it was not thought of before.

☞Home is the true altar of the daily worship; there arises the hourly prayer of effort; the incense of the thankful heart.

—A woman sometimes scorns what best contents her.

Oregon City Advertisements.

Notice!

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

Family Groceries,

for town and country. The attention of steamboats 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 produce.

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

NO CREDIT GIVEN.

W. & J. L. BARLOW.

Oregon City, Jan. 17, 1863. tf

Hardware for Sale,

BY W. & J. L. BARLOW.

JUST RECEIVED a good supply of Hardware, consisting in part of the following named articles:

Tanners' Tools, of all kinds,
Cross-cut and Mill Saws,
Files, Chisels, Augers,
Bench Planes,
Fairbanks' Platform Scales,
Hunt's Chopping Axes,
Hand Axes,
Hatchets,
Improved Spoke Augers, &c.,—also,
Grapevine Grain Cradles,
Boston Wheat Fans,
Wheelbarrows,

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,

LIQUORS

OF SUPERIOR QUALITY, as follows:

London Dock Brandy (old Hudson's Bay),
Martel do. in case,
Mounie & 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,
Parker and Watson's Speller and Readers,
Clark's Elementary Algebra,
Davies' Arithmetics,
Thomson's Arithmetics,
Parker's Philosophy,
Willard's abridged History of the United States,
Wilson's Outlines of History,
Monteith & McNally's Geographies,
Quackenbos' First Lessons in English composition,
McElligott's Analytical Manual,
Webster's Dictionaries, Elementary Speller and Primer,
Cutter's Anatomy, Physiology & Hygiene,
Cap, Letter & Note Paper,
Slates and Slate Pencils,
Maynard & Noyes, David's and Arnold's black, blue, and red Inks,
Note, Letter, and Legal Envelopes,
Gillott's celebrated Steel Pens,
Glazed blotting pads and blotting paper,
Spencer's Writing Books,
Fulton & Eastman's Practical Book-Keeping, with Book-Keeping Blanks
Also, a variety of miscellaneous books.

Oregon City, Feb. 14th, 1863.

JUST received and for sale by the subscriber, "The Biblical Reason Why," General Science, Natural History, The Corner Cupboard, The Secret Out, The Sociable, The Perfect Gentleman, Ladies' Crochet, &c., &c.

Feb 28. J. FLEMING.

GEN. HALLECK'S International Law and the Laws of War; also, the Revised U. S. Army Regulations, for sale by

mar15 J. FLEMING.

THE Golden Wreath, a choice collection of Favorite Melodies, for sale by

mar15 J. FLEMING.

THE Christian Hymn Book, for sale by

mar15 J. FLEMING.

CABAS—A fine article for Ladies, for sale by

J. FLEMING.

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.,
405 and 411 Clay street, San Francisco.

DISS & CO.,
Commission Merchants
AND
Jobbers in Flour, Grain, Feed, Fruit, Leather, &c
S. E. corner Front and Washington sts.,
SAN FRANCISCO.

☞Consignments of all kinds of California and Oregon Produce solicited.

SANFORD'S

LIVER INVIGORATOR

Never 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 diseases for which it is recommended.

LIVER INVIGORATOR.

It has cured thousands within the last two years who had given up all hopes of relief, as the numerous unsolicited certificates in my possession show.

The dose must be adapted to the temperament of the individual taking it, and used in such quantities as to act gently on the bowels.

Let the dictates of your judgment guide you in the use of the Liver Invigorator, and it will cure Liver complaint, bilious attacks, dyspepsia, chronic diarrhœa, summer complaints, dysentery, dropsy, sour stomach, habitual costiveness, cholic, cholera, cholera morbus, cholera infantum, flatulency, jaundice, female weakness and may be used successfully as an ordinary family medicine. It will cure sick headache (as thousands can testify) in twenty minutes, if two or three wineglassfuls are taken at commencement of attack. All who use it are giving their testimony in its favor.

Mix water in the mouth with the Invigorator, and swallow both together.

☞Price, $1 per bottle.

Also, SANFORD'S

FAMILY CATHARTIC PILLS,

COMPOUNDED FROM

Pure Vegetable Extracts,

Put in glass cases, air tight, and will keep in any climate.

CATHARTIC PILLS.

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 which all express in regard to their use, has induced me to place them within the reach of all.

The profession well know that different cathartics act on different portions of the bowels.

The Family Cathartic Pill has, with due reference to this well established fact, been compounded from a variety of the purest vegetable extracts, which act alike on every part of the alimentary canal and are good and safe in all cases where a cathartic is needed such as derangements of the stomach, sleepiness, pains in the back and loins, costiveness, pains and soreness over the whole body, from sudden cold, which frequently, if neglected, end in a long course of fever, loss of appetite, a creeping sensation of cold over the body, restlessness, headache, or weight in the head, all inflammatory diseases, worms in children 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 to 3.

PRICE, THREE DIMES.

The Liver Invigorator and Family Cathartic Pills are sold by Druggists everywhere, and by

REDINGTON & CO.,
Sole Agents for the Pacific coast,
416 & 418 Front st., San Francisco.

Dr. Baker's Pain Panacea

Is composed entirely of healing gums, and vegetable oils and herbs. It is perfectly safe for the most delicate to use. I can most sincerely say that I have never known any, however delicate, to be injured by it in the least. I will continue to ask the afflicted, who have not used it, to try it for the following diseases. If they are not satisfied 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 dose of Pain Panacea internally, bathe externally over the parts affected, and you will at once restore the proper action and relieve the pain.

If you have a Bruise or Wound, bathe it well with the Pain Panacea four times a day. It will relieve the pain, and take out all the poison, and heal the wound in a short time.

If you are suffering from Neuralgia or Rheumatic Pains, apply the Pain Panacea freely, and take a dose of it internally, morning, noon and night; it will not only cure the pain, but will remove the cause of the disease.

If you have the Dyspepsia, and your food distresses your stomach after eating, take a dose of Pain Panacea after each meal.

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

If you have the Diarrhœa, or a relaxed state of the bowels, take a few doses of Pain Panacea, and they will soon be restored. If you have a painful swelling, bathe the parts freely, and you will soon relieve the pain, and the swelling will be reduced. If you have a severe tooth-ache, apply the Pain Panacea on a piece of cotton, and bathe the gum at the same time; it will stop the pain instantly.

If you have a pain in the Breast, Side, Back, or Kidneys, bathe the parts afflicted morning and night, at the same time take a dose of the Panacea internally.

If a Mother has a Caked breast, apply the Pain Panacea as hot as can be borne.

If you feel chilly or cold, as though you were going to have a fever, take a dose of Panacea.

If you have a wound, cut, or galls on your horse, apply the Pain Panacea; it will take out all the inflamation, and heal the sore in a short time. Sold by all the principal druggists, and by

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416 and 418 Front Street, San Francisco.

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INFALLIBLE HAIR RESTORATIVE

FOR

Restoring Gray Hair to its Original Color.

IT PREVENTS THE HAIR FROM FALLING OFF. IT cures Baldness, and removes all dandruff and scurf from the head.

It allays all irritation of the scalp. It cools and refreshes the head, and imparts to the hair a healthy, lively appearance.

P. S.—The properties which remove dandruff and scurf from the head, allay irritation and free the scalp from humors, render this article invaluable as a lotion in all cutaneous affections, such as Itch, Rash, Salt Rheum, Chilblains, Erysipelas, Ringworms, Shingles, Bites and Stings of Insects, and all eruptions of the skin, especially that caused by POISON OAK.

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

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ANY ONE who professes to understand all trades or sciences, assumes to impose an absurdity upon the public. On the same principle, any one medicine which professes to cure all diseases is unworthy the slightest confidence, and should at once be denounced as a quack nostrum. The

Græfenberg Family Medicines

do not assume to cure all diseases with one remedy. 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 following medicines:

Græfenberg Vegetable Pills;
Marshall's Uterine Catholicon;
Græfenberg Sarsaparilla;
Græfenberg Pile Remedy;
Græfenberg Dysentery Syrup;
Green Mountain Ointment;
Græfenberg Children's Panacea;
Græfenberg Consumptive's Balm;
Græfenberg Eye Lotion;
Græfenberg Fever and Ague Remedy;
Græfenberg Health Bitters;
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Consumption, Asthma, Night Sweats, Spitting Blood, Colds, Cough, 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 endorsed by your leading physicians as the safest and best remedy now before the public.

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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 becomes 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 truly magical."

The purchaser should be very particular to ask for, and take none but Dr. WILLIAM HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS, which is warranted to give satisfaction or the money returned.

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SARSAPARILLA

AND

STILLINGIA!

OR

Blood & Liver Syrup.

IT is hereby recommended by Physicians to cure the following diseases having their origin in a disordered state of the blood:

Canker, Ulcerations and Enlargement of the Joints, Cancerous Tumors, Erysipelas, King's Evil, St. Anthony's Fire, White Swellings, Obstinate Eruptions, Pimples on the Face, Rheumatism, Boitches, Pustules, Dyspepsia, etc. Syphilitic and Mercurial Affections are cured; Chlorosis or obstructions in females; Leuchorrhea or Whites, are relieved by the use of this Medicine.

The medical properties of Sarsaparilla in conjunction with Stillingia are well known by all medical men to be the best compound yet discovered 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 desirous of knowing the ingredients entering into its composition, that 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 impurities of the blood or diseased matter lurking in the system.

Thousands who have used the Stillingia and Sarsaparilla will testify to its remarkable effect in moving all impurities from their blood, giving tone and vigor to the whole human frame, and restoring 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 oldest and best practical chemists in the country, (Mr. W. S. Merrill, Cincinnati,) so as to insure a uniformity of composition and purity in all the ingredients.

As a spring remedy, to purify and cleanse the blood, leaving it free from all humors and impurities, we assert with confidence there is no better remedy.

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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 taking Sevill's Blood and Liver Syrup—the best blood purifier known, as the numerous certificates of remarkable cures, in the hands of the proprietors, unquestionably prove. REDINGTON & CO., Wholesale Agents, 416 and 418 Front street, San Francisco. 625

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Pure Extracts for Flavoring.

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THESE extracts possess, in the most concentrated form, the delicious taste and much admired flavor of the different articles above enumerated, and for all culinary purposes will be found the most economical and convenient manner of communicating the flavor. Be particular to ask for the kinds prepared by us, as there are many kinds prepared by others, as there are many kinds in market possessing but little, if any, of the real flavor. Prepared and sold by

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NO OPIUM OR CALOMEL.

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