charge potash into pearlash. Now put these in sacks and place them in a distillery wash tub, where the fermentation evolves carbonic acid gas and the pearlash absorbs it and is rendered solid, the product being heavier, whiter and drier than pearlash. It is now saleratus. How much salts of lye and carbonic acid gas a human stomach can bear and remain healthy, is a question for saleratus eaters. Some people say saleratus will not harm the stomach. Is it not a very palpable lie?

### WAR DEPARTMENT,

Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands,
Washington, July 5, 1866.

CIRCULAR, No. 8.

In consideration of official information received of outrages committed upon the Freedmen in some portions of Texas, of murder and crime against officers and freedmen in certain parts of Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, and other late slave States, officers of this Bureau are called upon to exercise unusual vigilance, and exert what power they can under present instruction to preserve the peace and good order of the district for which they are held responsible. Where the civil courts are in operation, receive the testimony of freedmen, and secure their rights, it is just what is wanted, and no effort must be spared to further the ends of justice through this instrumentality, by a complete and active co-operation.

The recent changes in the organization of the Bureau, making the military commands and the Bureau districts coincident, and under the same officers, will not, if properly understood, in any way weaken, but must strengthen the hands of the responsible officers.

Special attention is called to paragraph 6, of Circular No. 5, from the Bureau approved by the President. This Circular has never been countermanded nor modified, except with regard to the courts where the military tribunals have been suspended or replaced by the civil and local courts in accordance with special orders. And even in districts where this change has taken place, the officer or agent must still be the friend of the freedmen or refugee, to aid him in the prosecution of his case.

O. O. HOWARD,
Major General, Commissioner.

Official.
Assistant Adjutant General.

The Freedmen's Bureau has received a communication giving an account of the late disturbance in Goldsborough, N. C., from which it appears that it was commenced by a [illegible] of the town assaulting a discharged colored soldier who was [illegible] ... The black man was sent to prison to await the August term of the court, colored testimony having been refused. The colored people expressed their indignation at the treatment which the [illegible] received, and the police were sent to [illegible] ... the action of the authorities. Some refused to be arrested, whereupon one man was shot and another severely wounded.—*Tribune.*

TRAINING CUCUMBERS.—A great objection to cucumbers is they run over too much ground, that will have to be remedied by training them on trellises or [illegible], which are so constant they will yield an abundant crop without occupying any land except the hills on which they grow.

A correspondent of the Utica Herald describes a new plan of training cucumbers. He says they were planted on the south side near a battery window, a hill of cucumbers, on the 25th of June, 1865, and when they began to run he commenced training them on the side of the house, but soon found that all but one plant was dead, and when the frost struck it on the 27th of September, he had picked 1104 nice cucumbers; the vine grew until it reached the eaves of the house, ten feet high, and covered the window nicely. Many of the cucumbers were picked from the inside [illegible].

The following is from Hon. Thad. Stevens' speech on the Constitutional Amendment. May he decree yet live to see his beautiful dream verified:—

"In my youth, in my manhood, and in my old age, I have fondly dreamed that when any fortunate chance should have broken up for a while the foundations of our institutions, and released us from obligations the most tyrannical that were ever imposed in the name of freedom, the intelligent, pure, and just men of this Republic, true to their professions and their consciences, would have so remodelled all our institutions as to have freed them from every vestige of human oppression, of inequality of rights, of the recognized degradation of the poor, and the superior caste of the rich—in short, that no distinction would be tolerated in this purified Republic but that which arose from merit and conduct."

### The Late R. S. Lord.

The funeral sermon on R. S. Lord, W.M. of Hayden Lodge, No. 8, A.Y.M., and Dist. Deputy, G.M., was preached on last Sunday afternoon at the Normal School building, by Rev. P. J. Adams. The room was completely filled, there being, in addition to the congregation who worship there, a goodly number of the members of the above-named Lodge, also of Fraternal Lodge No. 1031 G. U. of O. F., of which our deceased brother was also a member. The text selected for the occasion, 23d chapter Num., 10th v.—"Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his"—was expounded and applied in a manner peculiar to the learned and gifted speaker—the indefatigable labors of the deceased as a mason, his endearing qualities as husband, father, friend, and his triumphant Christian end were feelingly and forcibly, though briefly, portrayed. We regret that we cannot devote more space at this time to a more extended report of this excellent discourse.

### No Government Rations for White South Carolinians.

Gen. O. O. Howard received a letter to-day from the headquarters of the Freedmen's Bureau in South Carolina, which stated that Gen. Sickles, military commander of that department, had, after consultation with Gov. Orr on the matter, disapproved of the issue of rations to white people in South Carolina, on grounds of exaggerated reports and the danger of promoting idleness.

It's a pleasing reflection that negroes are not the only folks that hate to work, and won't when they can be fed and clothed without. We have been at a loss to understand how our white friends could see always that the negro was lazy, and would not take care of himself, when he generally has been taking care of himself and his master and family besides. If he did not work well when a slave, there were sufficient reasons for it. Now that he is free, only give him a chance, and fair play. If he starves, let him die.


# The Leader.

CHARLESTON, S. C.,
Saturday, July 14, 1866.

REV. R. H. CAIN, - - - EDITOR.
A. J. RANSIER, - - ASSOCIATE EDITOR.


No person are authorized to collect moneys due the LEADER in my name; all debts must be paid to Bonum, Cain & Co. F. HURLEY.

The only authorized parties in this city for the collection of dues on account of this paper are either of the undersigned—

JOHN BONUM,
REV. R. H. CAIN,
A. J. RANSIER.

## NOTICE.

A public meeting will be held in the A. M. E. Church, Calhoun Street, on Monday at 8 o'clock, P. M., in behalf of the LEADER, and the Homestead interest of the people. A general invitation is extended to all persons interested in a general diffusion of knowledge.

A number of gentlemen will address the meeting on the various measures of interest to the masses, and the Homestead law passed by Congress, and the Land question.

### A Business Directory.

We propose to publish for one year the names and place of business, &c., of all colored men in this city, at the very moderate charge of two dollars per annum, payable in advance,—a charge merely to cover the cost of setting it up. Thus you will secure an advertisement for one year for that amount which you would otherwise pay for two insertions. Please call, and give your names, numbers, &c.

TO OUR CORRESPONDENTS.—Several communications are unavoidably laid over for want of space.

R. M. A's. is received.

### The Black Man's Interest in the Peace of this City.

We regret that there is a disposition on the part of the daily journals of this city, and various parties here, to represent every disturbance which occurs in the streets as "a concerted plan of the colored population." Would it be fair and just for a Northern journal to represent the white men of the South as thieves because a gang of burglars rob the banks and murder the cashiers [illegible] the good people of Charleston with intent to murder all the colored population because some dozen loafers raised a row and shot four or five colored men? We solemnly protest against this wholesale charging of the colored population with conspiracy, with malice aforethought, and wicked intent to raise a riot and disturb the peace of this community. That there are bad Negroes we know, as well as can be known; that some of these are disturbers of the peace and evil doers, vagrants upon society, we do regret; but negroes are just like other folks under similar circumstances. We deprecate and condemn all riotous disposition upon the part of the colored people. We say that all such should be dealt with according to law, and severely punished for their crimes. But we desire that every man, every class, stand or fall by their own conduct. There are probably twenty-five thousand colored people in and adjacent to this city; those people have been literally made free—great numbers of them were born free, and many of them by their industry and economy purchased their freedom from their masters before the war. These by their conduct and bearing have won the esteem of the highest class of the citizens, and, although war has made many changes among men and relationship, *there is no change in feeling, friendship, and proper respect for their former friends.* We know that in the peace of this city is our own and our children's safety. There does not exist in this community, so far as the respectable colored people are concerned, any animosity or ill feeling toward the whites. We feel that, in our changed relations, we ought to show our worthiness to enjoy this boon of freedom. We believe that if the citizens of Charleston are prosperous, we will partake of that prosperity; if wealth shall flow into the coffers of our merchants, we, as connected with them by mutual and natural dependence, will be benefited. We feel that if this city is properly governed for the good of the whites, it must be for the good of the blacks. We know that if good order is maintained, there is safety to all classes and to all interests. We feel that our destiny is interwoven with this country, and that all eyes are upon us to see how we demean ourselves in our new relations. We are anxious to present to christendom such evidence as will demonstrate our fitness to enjoy all the immunities of citizens of a free republic. While we are doing this, we hope that those who desire to detract from our good name will confine themselves strictly to the truth. If a Negro steals or does any act against law or order, take him, punish him, and name him, so that respectable people may know and brand him as a villain. Let every man bear his own burden, suffer for his own crimes. Don't publish to the whole world that all the "colored population" have concerted to murder the police and disturb the peace.

We further protest against the wholesale onslaught recently made by the daily papers against the colored people of this city and vicinity, charging them with drunkenness and profligacy. We know that there is too much of this among the freedmen; but who is to blame for this great evil. We charge it upon our city fathers, who give license to white men who are unscrupulous and careless of what becomes of those poor ignorant people, open their Doggeries at every nook and corner and take pains to keep a "nigger saloon," where the low and vulgar meet and dance and frolic, and these white men who get the money employ negroes to tend bar for them, as decoy ducks, and get custom; thus making drunkards and thieves by robbing these simple people of their earnings, leaving them in poverty, till they become besotted, confirmed drunkards and vagrants. These same men who have brought these people to wretchedness cry out against "the lazy, thieving nigger." We believe that two thirds of all this evil lies at the door of those who have authority to suppress these whiskey mills where the poor freedman is decoyed in, robbed, and turned loose to steal or starve. We venture to say that three-fourth, nay nine-tenths, of the colored people of this city earnestly pray for the peace and prosperity of this city, and good order.

### The Issues before Us.

Men who have ever lorded it over the weak and defenceless, are slow in learning to submit to the dictates of reason, and justice, when those principles cross their peculiar views and interests. They cannot see why their particular ideas, their theories of procedure, should not continue, though all the world had undergone a complete change. The logic of events has no impression on them, the murky clouds of the past still hang heavily over their pathway. The heavens may change, they, never. Earthquakes may take place and a whole continent may disappear, but these old antiquated selfish minds never recognize the fact. They prate of Justice, of rights, of Constitutional liberty,—of the rights of the people,—the sacred armor of Judgment, and the restoration of "our" rights. These high sounding words are like honey in their mouths when their own cases are under consideration. But when the rights of others are called in question, when the great principles which give to every man his right, without distinction of color, are to be discussed, they have no word of commendation, no word of defence for the poor and defenceless,—nay they would monopolize all of liberty for themselves, and deny every other man save those of their own household, you must not agitate Suffrage for any body but for white men, God has given them the exclusive monopoly of this great boon! Hands off! We are the chosen of the Lord, we are the saints of the earth to whom this fair land and all the blessings belongs. Let the *Charleston Courier* discourse on this great question, it can tell the whole story in one editorial, and settle the whole question of Negro equality in a "jiffy." In its issue of the 10th it says:—"The question of negro suffrage in the District of Columbia has again been revived. It is thrust forward in Congress as a measure of party design by which sectional agitation may be increased and the supremacy of faction may be secured. The voice of the country at large has spoken against it, [illegible] people of the District have with but a single exception entered their solemn protest against it. The President, who well knows, since he is President, and declared his last policy of restoration, that the political equality of the various people of the colored and the white races, would convert republicanism into a farce, and liberty into a mear name, has declared against it." Further, "and prudently of legal capacity, the passage of such an act is demanded by no considerations of public policy or right."

The doing of simple justice "would convert republicanism into a farce, and liberty into" mockery, and "a mear name." Human rights existed long before this Government; long before President Johnson was born, and long before the exponants of human oppression had ascendency in this Government, and whether they will it, or no God has decreed that all men shall be free, and enjoy those inalienable rights for which christendom to-day is struggling. Newspapers in this country may continue to ignore the rights of the black man, but in good time he will get them. We will be Patient and watch the passing clouds,—we know that the race is not to the swift at all times. They who place themselves in the way of the mighty car of human development, and national progress, will surely be destroyed.

### The Probable Results of Emancipation and Free Labor.

All eyes are turned to the South—all parties are eager to solve the problem of emancipation. What are to be the results of this new change in the social and laboring interest of the people? What changes and bearings will this new condition of affairs have upon the national prosperity and growth? The magnitude of this question and the interests involved demands more research and consideration than we can bestow upon it in this issue. The answering of these questions correctly depends upon several things—first, upon the manner in which the people of the South treat the fact of emancipation.

Second—upon the laws which are enacted for the government of these liberated nations.

Third—upon the encouragement given to the freedmen to till the soil and make living for their families while laboring for the planter.

Fourth—On the willingness of the large land owners to sell their lands in small lots to the laborers who have labored faithful for them till they have saved something for themselves and children.

Fifth—More depends on the protection afforded to all classes of both colors and the agreement between them.

Sixth—All depends on the harmony and the good understanding which exist throughout the community. If the law makers shall recognize the rights of the late slaves as entitled to the same protection and immunities with others then there can be no trouble in this direction. Once assure all classes that they must be obedient to law, that equal justice or equal punishment will be meted out to all alike; and each will go forward conscious of protection without discrimination on account of different conditions in life. *Let there be a lot for all men in the republic and all shall prosper with honor to the Government and there will be safety to all classes of the citizens.*

If the people of the South readily recognize the logic of events, and hasten to manifest that kindness to their former slaves which will dispel their (the freedmen) mistrust of their honest intent to deal fairly with them; then there will be a growth of mutual respect and confidence among both parties and a rapid improvement in the relations of all, and Emancipation will be recognized as a blessing instead of a curse to all parties. Much depends on the encouragement given by the land owners and employers to those who labor for them upon their lands. A grave evil has arisen on many plantations and in many districts in the manner of paying the hands and furnishing them rations during the season. A system of fraud is practized which is doing incalculable injury and injustice to the freedmen. The system of each person's keeping a blank book on the plantation with the planter or stores, has resulted in the defrauding of thousands of ignorant people out of all they will make this year, these parties who sell to the freedmen charge three prices for everything the person buys and then forces on them every worthless thing they may have to dispose of, taking a lein on the "crop" when the crop is gathered, these poor people will be in debt to the grocer or planter, and will, when the year is past be in a worse condition than when they began. Than heretofore many land-owners have utterly refused to sell a foot of land to the colored people, in the South, combinations have been formed, in some districts, to prevent the selling of lands to Negroes. This action will only drive labor and capital from South Carolina. Hundred of colored men have just been discharged from the service, they have among them Thousands of dollars in Bank. They are determined to have lands—and if the owners in this State will not sell, then they will go to other States where they can buy and own land, and add to the commerce of the nation!

The possession of homesteads by the masses is indispensible to the rapid growth and prosperity of the country. If men possess lands of their own they will certainly have a greater interest in cultivating it for themselves than for a land lord, who has only an interest in what he can make out of the labors of his employees.

It may be true that a few large speculating planters may not be able to ship their thousands of Tierces of Rice and bales of cotton yearly, and sport it on the Same, while the thousands of laborers are half starved and half clad. For the first few years there may not be as much *shipped abroad* of these products, but there will be more consumed at home, more comfort in the homes of the freemen, their children will receive Education and refinement, The lands will be enhanced in value—there will be more produced to meet the wants of the people, who with new Ideas will require new appliances, and acquisitions. The emancipation has add d millions to the commerce of the nation in trade which has never before been reckoned [illegible] of the nation. With the new responsibilities come the corresponding demands. Each head of a family has now the care thereof on himself, and the duty of caring for his own inspires him to employ every means of doing so, which is honorable. The Merchants are to be the gainers, as well as all the various trades.

Estimating by the number four millions of liberated persons, whose wants will now be increased and met by freedom, we see clearly that the results are astonishingly encouraging. The wants of the people are now increased fourfold.

### RECONSTRUCTION.

Our law makers are wonderfully exercised just now about the reconstruction of the union, and the readmission of the thirteen revolted states. The question seems now, as heretofore, to turn on the status of the negro and his place in the body politic. It is a tremendous truth, that, for ninety years, this government has had no rest from this agitation; this right of the negro to a place in the government—is the recognition of the claims of humanity; because the negro is a man, therefore to maintain government and secure freedom, give him what belongs to him.

The reconstruction of the late rebellious states and the restoration of the union, should be on the basis of universal freedom. There can be no real freedom to mankind while [illegible] distinctions made on account of race, color, or former condition, we claim that the true basis of reconstruction is on the intelligence of the people; [illegible]

We believe that all the States should be restored to [illegible]

Congress could have the [illegible]

In our opinion it is not Congress nor the North that keeps the Southern States from participation in the affairs of a general government, but their nonconformity to the requirements of the government. [illegible]

If the Confederate States had achieved their independence they would have made such laws and regulations as to them were satisfactory, [illegible] but these elected and sent shall appear as the representatives of the people, we are for the restoration of the revolted States to their legitimate importance in the union. We are for such a reconstruction as will make this the model republic [illegible] embodiment of constitutional Liberty, [illegible] work, and defence of all the oppressed of every land. Let us have—restoration, let us have—reconstruction, but let us have justice to all, the inhabitants, [illegible] and the union shall be perpetuated to coming generations, better than when the fathers left it.

### The Farming Interest.

COOPER RIVER.—The planters on Cooper River are much encouraged by the crops. Every plantation is in fine order, and the prospects are an abundent yeald. The Rice is in excellent condition. Corn and cotton will repay the labor largely. The people are generally satisfied and willing to do their doty, and keep their contracts. But few are idle.

JOHN'S ISLAND.—The prospects on John's Island is most encouraging. The crops look fine; the people are hopeful, and encouraged to go forward; the yeild will be remunerative, laying a good foundation for next year.

JAMES ISLAND—presents signs of excellent crops. Large numbers of Charleston people are planting there, and report the best prospects this season. Watermellons are abundant. Vegetables and every kind of garden growth look well. Cotton looks well. The rice is well luckly where they have planted. All bids fair for a good season of profitable labor.

EDISTO ISLAND.—The far-famed Sea Islands are not behind in crops this year, although there has been every obstacle thrown in the way of the people on Edisto; yet they have excellent crops wherever they have planted. The colored people on those islands have been greatly injured. During General Saxton's administration every encouragement was given to them to settle and claim their fifty acres. Certificates were issued, and thousands of persons had them. Some of them were persuaded to sell theirs, others gave up theirs to men connected with the Government, who tore them up, others held on to theirs till now, and will receive a tract of land when it is called over by other claimants. Thus they will secure theirs.

Most of these lands will be restored to the former owners, who will not let the people cultivate them without they conform to whatever regulations they may see fit to make for their hours of labor. The results have been, that nearly all who planted last year have removed this to John's, James, and other islands, and the main land where they could hire or work on the shares other lands at more advantageous rates.

President Johnson's change of policy relative to Sherman's order restored the former owners, but it has sent hundreds of poor women and children to untimely graves. Could our President have been in this section, and visited the wretched condition of the starving children and dying mothers as the colored missionaries—could Andrew Johnson, the "Moses" of the African race as he announced himself to be, heard the pitiful wails of poor helpless wanderers driven from the plantations by those who took possession by his change of policy, We know his noble heart would have recoiled at the deed. We are not among those who believe that our President means ill to the colored people. We believe him sincere, conscientious, in his endeavors to harmonize all the interests of the nation and of all its people. We believe that the representations made to him by interested parties had the effect to change his policy in these matters. We hope for the better, and look forward with cheerful anticipations to the time when the policy of the Government shall be the good of all classes, when the humble shall have the strong arm of the Government thrown around them.

### TRIBUTE,

A memorial on the Death of Brother Robt. S. Lord, late D.D.G.M. for the States of N. C. S. C. Ga. and Fla. and W. M. of Hayden Lodge No. 8 Charleston S. C.

Dear Brethren of the Fraternity how sad is the heart when we realize that he who is now numbered only with the dead has gone from us forever

never to return, but brethren this brings fresh to our minds the uncertainty of life, and causes us to expect that there is on earth one sacred spot where the footfalls of our march are impeded our trumpet Quickens no pulse, and invite no tear, the rustling of our banners and gleam of our swords awaken no emotions, it is the silent city of the dead where we so recently stood and beheld for the last time on earth the form of our dear brother. And oh! what awe rests on every heart and the stern warrior's eyes are bedewed with a tear which never shamed his manhood.—

Hither must we all come at last and the stoutest heart, and the manliest form that has recently succumbed that to us will be led a captive without title or rank in the chains of mortality, and the habiliments of slavery to the King of terrors, but if we have been faithful to the captain of our salvation a true soldier of the cross, if we have offered suitable gifts at the shrine of our departed Lord and bear the signet of the tribe of Judah then may we claim to be of that Princely house and to be admitted to audience with the loving master of heaven and earth. Then will we be stripped of our chains of earthly captivity and clothed in a white garment glistening as the Sun and be seated with the Princes and rulers, and partake of a libration not of earth and sorrow but of that wine which is drank forever new in the Fathers kindom above.—We cannot reflect of the death of our dear brother without subdued hearts and softened affetions, often as the challenge comes which takes from our midst some loved associate some cherished companion in arms, and often as the trumpet sounds its wailing notes to summons us to the brink of the sepulcher we cannot contemplate the fact of earth unmoved, each succeeding death note snaps some fiber which binds us to this lower existence and makes us pause and reflect upon that dark and gloomy chamber where we must all terminate our pilgrimage, well will it be for us then if we can wash our hands not only in token of our sincerity but of every guilty stain and give honest and satisfactory answers to the questions required, the sad and solemn scenes that now present themselves to our minds stirs up those recollections with a force and vivid power which we have hither to unfelt. He who now slumbers in that last long unbroken sleep of death was our brother, with him have walked the pilgrimage of life, and kept watch and ward together in its vissitudes and trials, he is now removed beyond the effect of our praise or censure

That we loved him has been well shown by our actions in sickness as well as in health, when he was summoned to leave this world to try the reality of that where the supreme architect of the universe presides, we endeavored to make his death as pleasent as had been our lives, and we remember him in scenes to which the world was not witness, and where the better feelings of our humanity were exibited without disguise; that he had faults and follies, is but to repeat what our mortality so plentifully shares, that we have humane nature, not devine. But over those errors whatever they may have been, we cast while living the mantle of charity.—It should with much more reason enshrined him in death, we who have been taught to extend the point of charity even to a foe when fallen, cannot be severe or merciless towards a loved brother, the morning of his virtures begins in our rememberance, and reflects its shining luster beyond portals of the tomb.—the earthen vase which has contained precious odors will lose none of its fragrance though the clay be broken and shattered so be it with our Brother's memory.

"Truth, crushed to earth, shall rise again
The eternal years of God are hers;
But error wounded, writhes in pain,
And dies among his worshippers."

Wallize.


## FRENCH MEDICINES.

FRENCH MEDICINES

In vogue by GRIMAULT & CO., Chemists to His Imperial Highness Prince Napoleon

47 RUE RICHELIEU, PARIS.

NO MORE CONSUMPTION.

**Syrup of Hypophospate of Lime, Grimault's**

For all diseases of the chest, this medicine is invaluable. It is largely used at the Brompton Hospital in London, for Consumption, and generally approved by the leading medical men in England and France.

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**Grimault's Syrup of Iodized Horse-Radish**

This syrup is employed with the greatest success, in place of Cod Liver Oil, to which it is infinitely superior. It cures diseases of the chest, scrofula, lymphatic disorders, green sickness, muscular atony, and loss of appetite. It regenerates the constitution by purifying the blood, and, in a word, the most powerful depurative known. It is administered with the greatest efficacy to young children, subject to humors or obstruction of the glands.

NO MORE POVERTY OF THE BLOOD AND PALE COMPLEXION.

**Dr Leras's Phosphate of Iron.**

This new ferruginous medicine contains the elements of the blood and bone, and IRON in a liquid state. It is different from all other ferruginous preparations, is inodorous, colorless and tasteless. It speedily cures

CHLOROSIS,
PAINS IN THE STOMACH,
DIFFICULT DIGESTION,
DYSMENORRHOEA, ANEMIA.

The Academy of Medicine of Paris recommend the Phosphate of Iron to ladies of delicate constitution, [illegible] and all other persons fatigued from over anxiety, [illegible] general debility and poorness of blood.

It is the only preparation which never causes constipation, and can be borne by the most delicate stomachs.

NERVOUS HEADACHES, NEURALGIA, INSTANTANEOUSLY CURED BY

**Grimault's Guarana.**

A vegetable Brazilian substance, entirely innocuous.

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**NEW CURATIVE AGENT, Matico,**

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This new remedy is prepared from the leaves of a Peruvian pepper shrub called MATICO, and cures promptly and infallibly, without any fear of inflammatory results. The great majority of Parisians in Paris, Russia, Germany and New York now use no other remedy.

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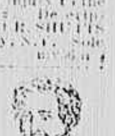

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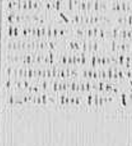
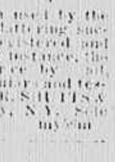

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[Advertisement]

JUST PUBLISHED,

## BETSEY JANE WARD,

[BETTER HALF TO ARTEMAS,]

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