VETO MESSAGE

SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON

THE SUFFRAGE BILL FOR THE DIS-

TRICT OF COLUMBIA.

I have received and considered a Bill entitled "An Act to regulate the elective franchise in the District of Columbia," passed by the Senate on the 13th of December, and by the House of Repre djournment of Congress, and is now re-

to produce any great social or political result. Vet in New York, before he can vote, the man of color must fulfill conditions that are not required of the white citizen. In Pennsylvanis the elective franchies is restricted to white freemen; while in Indiana negroes and mulatices are expressly excluded from the right of suffrage. It hardly resums consistent with the principles of right and justice that representatives of States where suffrage is either denied the colored man or granted to him on qualifications requiring intelligence or property, should compel the people of the District of Columbis to try an experiment which their own constituents have thus far shown an unwillingness to test for themselves; nor does it accord with our republican ideas that the principles of self-government should lose its force when applied to the residents of the District, merely because their legislators are not like those of the States responsible through the ballot to the people, for whom they are the law-making power. The great object of placing the seat of government under the exclusive legislation of Congress was to secure the entire independence of the General Government from undue State influence, and to enable it to discharge, without danger of interruption, or infringement of its authority, the high functions for which it was created by the people. For this important purpose it was ceded to the United States by Maryland and Virginia; and it certainly never could have been contemplated, as one of the objects to be attained, by placing it under the exclusive indication of Congress, that it would afford to propagandists or political parties a place for an experimental test of their principles and theories, While indeed the residents of the seat of government are not citizens of any States, and are not therefore, allowed a voice in the electoral college or representation in the councils of the oration, they are, nevertheless, American citizens, entitled as such to every guarantee of the Constitution, to every market the t

frages. Whon for the first time Congress in the year 1800 assembled at Washington, President Adams in his speech at its opening reminded the two Houses that it was for more than to consider the House that it was for them to consider whether the local powers over the District of Columbis, vested by the Constitution in the Congress of the United States, should be immediately exercised; and he asked them to consider it as the Capital of this great nation, advanced with unexampled rapidity in arts, in commerce, in wealth and population, and possessing within itself those resources which, if not proven way or lamentably misdirected, would seeple to it a long course of prosperity and self-government.

Three years had not elapsed, when Congress was called upon to determine the propriety of retroceding to Maryland and Virginia the jurisdiction of the territory which they had respectively relinquished to the Government of the United States. It was urged, on the one hand, that exclusive jurisdiction was not necessary or useful to the Government; that it deprived the inhabitants of the District of their political rights; that much of the Congress was consumed in legislation pertaining to it; that its government was expensely that Congress was not competent to legislate for the Data of the United Congress was not competent to legislate for the Data of the United Congress was not competent to legislate for the Data of the United Congress was not competent to legislate for the Data of the United Congress was not competent to legislate for the Data of the United Congress was not competent to legislate for the Data of the United Congress was consumed and the Congress of the United Congress was consumed and the Congress of the United Congress was consumed and the Congress of the United Congress was consumed to the Congress of the United Congress was consumed to competent to legislate for the Data of the Congress was consumed to the Congress of the United Congress was consumed to the Congress of the United Congress was consumed to its local concerns; and that it was an exam of a government without remresentation

without discrimination
pable who can prove a residence in the Diserior
one year, as to those persons of color who, comparatively few in number, are permanent inhabitants, and having given evidence of merit and
qualification, are recognized as useful and responsible members of the community.

Imposed on an unwilling people, placed by the
Constitution under the exclusive legislation of
Congress, this measure would be received as an
arbitrary exercise of power, and as an indication
by the country of the purpose of Congress to compel the acceptance of Nogro Suffrage by the States;
pel the acceptance of Nogro Suffrage by the States;
which, becoming

stitutes the true basis of a democratic form of government, in which the sovereign power is lodged in the body of the people. Its influence for good necessarily depends upon the clevated character and patriotism of the elector, for if exercised by persons who do not justly estimate its value, and who are indifferent as to its results, it will only prove a means of placing power in the hands or the unprincipled and ambitious, and must eventuate in the complete destruction of that ilberty of which it should be the most powerful conservator. Great danger is, therefore, to be apprehended from an untimely extension of the franchise to any new class in our country, especially when a large majority of that class, in wielding the power thus placed in their hands, cannot be expected correctly to comprehend the duties and responsibilities which partain to suffrage.

Yesterday, as it were, four millions of persons were held if a condition of alavery that had existed for generations; to-day they are freemen, and are assumed by law to be citizens. It cannot be presumed, from their previous condition of servitude, that, as a class, they are as well informed as to the nature of our tovernment as the intelligent foreigner who makes our land the home of his choice. In the case of the latter, neither a residence of five years and the knowledge of our institutions which it gives, nor the attachment to the principles of the Constitution, are the only conditions upon which he can be admitted to citizenship. He must prove, in addition, a good moral character, and thus give reasonable grounds for the belief that he will be faithful to the obligations which he assumes as a citizen of the Republic.

Where a people, the source of all political power, speak by their suffrages through the instrumentality of the ballot-box, it must be carefully guarded against the control of these who are corrupt in principle and enemies of free institutions; for it can only become to our political and social system a safe conductor of healthy, popular sen

political influence; that the trouble and expense of legislating for the District would not be great, but would diminish and might, in a great measure, be avoided by a local legislature, and that Congress could not retrocced the inhabitants without their consent.

Continuing to live substantially undor the laws that existed at the time of the cession, and such changes only having been made as were suggested by thomselves, the people of the District have not sought a local legislature that which has generally been willingly conceded by the Concress of the nation. As a general rule, sound policy requires that the legislature should yield to the wishes of a people when not inconsistent with the Constitution and the laws. The measures suited to one community might not be well adapted to the condition of another, and the persons best qualified to determine such questions are those whose interests are to be directly affected by any proposed law. In Massachusetts, for instance, male persons are allowed to vote without regard to color, provided they possess a certain degree of intelligence. In a population in that Slate of intelligence. The provided they are provided they possess a certain degree of intelligence. In a population in that Slate of intelligence in the same hands, must lead to the same versus and the duration of its power, and where the elegisation in your provided have the right of determination in your provided the inhabitants without their constitution. To necessity of severate, the validition. To necessity of severate, who seem to concur in the block in the validition. To necessity of severate, who seem to concur in the constitution. To necessity of severate, who seem to concur in the constitution. To necessity of severate,

as the power of numbers; it is essily moved and steadily moved, by the strong impulses of popular feeling and popular odium; it obeys without reluctance the wishes and the will of the majority for the time being. The path to public favor lies open by such obedience, and it finds not only support, but impunity in whatever measures the majority advises, even though they transcend the constitutional limits. It has no motive, therefore, to be jealous or scrupulous in its own use of power, and it finds its ambition stimulated and its arms strengthened by the countenance and the courage of numbers.

These views are not alone those of men who look with apprehension upon the fate of Republics, but they are also freely admitted by some of the strongest advocates for popular rights and the permanency of republican institutions. Each deparament should have a will of its own. Each

but they are also treesy admitted by some of the strongest advocates for popular rights and the permanency of republican institutions. Each department should have a will of its own. Each should have its own independence secured beyond the power of being taken away by either or both of the others, but at the same time the relations of each to the other should be so strong that there should be a mutual interest to sustain and protect each other. There should not only be constitutional means but personal motives also, to resist the encroachments of one or either of the others. Ambition, which desire of power to check power, and the pressure of interest to balance an opposing interest.

The Judiciary is naturally, and almost necessarily, as has been already said, the weakest department. It can have no means of influence by patronage. Its powers can never be wielded for itself. It has no command over the purse or the sword of the nation. It can neither lay taxes, nor appropriate momey, nor agramment armies, or appropriate momey, nor agramment armies, or appropriate momey, nor agramment armies, or appropriate

where a people, the source of all policieal powers, we have the visible of the powers can never be widdled for properly and the instrumental powers are the powers of the properly and all the control of these who are certaging indusced. It is not command over the prime or the prime of the properly and passed on the properly and passed on the properly and the properly and passed on the properly and the properly and the properly and passed on the properly and pa

of some classes a time suitable for probation and preparation. To give it inflisoriminately to a new class, wholly unprepared by provious habits and opportunities to perform the trust which it demands, is to degrade and finally to destroy its power, for it may be safely assumed that no political truth is better established than that such indiscriminate and all-embracing extension of popular suffrage must ond at last in its destruction.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, January 5, 1887.

Jones 82. London, 7 P. M.—Consols, 901; Fives, 73; Illinois, 82; Eries, 48.

field in person to crush out the snawting.

separate bodies of European troops were marching against the rebels, but foreigners did not entertain says hopes of great success.

Detains of the great time at Yokohama, Japan, state that thirty-five bodies were recovered, and the number was hourly increasing. Many persons were crushed to death by the crowd. Betachmonts of British sailors, who were landed to save property, became intoxicated, and engaged in indiscriminate robbery and pillage. The archives of the United States Consulate were destroyed by fire. The people are suffering for food, thore being a great scarcity of rice. The Government had however, removed the monopoly on its sale, and allowed foreign merchants to sell direct to consumers. The war in Southern Japan was stopped by the Mikado. The new Tycoon favors carrying out faithfully the treaties with foreigners.

Mining news from British Columbia is encouraging.

solutions impeaching Andrew Johnson, Vice-President and acting President of the United States, of high crimes and misdemeanors, in that he usurped power and violated laws; that he had made corrupt use of the appointing power, the pardoning power, and the veto power; that he had corruptly disposed of the public property of the United States; that he had corruptly interfered in elections, and was guilty of other high urines and misdemeanors. The resolution instructs the Committee on Judiciary to inquire whether, in the discharge of his power and duties, andrew Johnson, Vice-President and acting President of the United States, was guilty of sets designed to subvert the Government of the United States, or any department thereof; and whether he has been guilty of such acts as in law would be denominated high crimes and misdemeanors, which required the interposition of the House, and the Committee have power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. Spalling moved to lay the resolution on the table. Not agreed to—yess 39, nays 105.

Mr. Ashley demanded the previous question on the passage of the resolution, and it was ordered. The resolution was, then agreed to by a vote of 106 yeas to 36 nays.

A Bill dividing the Western District of Arksmane.

the passage of the resolution, and it was ordered. The resolution was, then agreed to by a vote of 106 yeas to 36 mys.

A Bill dividing the Western District of Arkenase into two judicial districts was refarred to the Judiciary Committee. A bill for the relief of the widows and heirs of those massacred or captured at Fort Pillow was referred to the Military Committee. A bill to provide true national currency, and to provide for the collection of revenue for the liquidation of the national debt, and other purposes, was referred to the Committee on Earlis and Currency. A bill to repeat the Act of March Sd, 1883, relating to the susponsion of the habeas corpus Act, and for regulating judicial proceedings, was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

A Resolution making it the duty of the Postmaster General to allow Senators and Bepresentatives to examine papers affecting the postal matters of

a test case, much money, already distributed as prize money, will have to be refunded.

A delogation from North Carolina, appointed by the General Assembly, consisting of Hon. Bedford to the General Assembly, consisting of Hon. Bedford and Leach and John A. Gilmer (formerly united States Senator), General Leach and John A. Gilmer (formerly members of Congress), Judge Merriam and P. H. Winslow, have taken rooms at Willard's Hotel, Judge Brown and General Leach are already here, and the remainder of the delogation will arrive to-mainder of the delogation will arrive to-morrow. The primary object of the mission is to investigate the irregular and oppressive collection of United Is attended to their care the general interest of the State. Liberal provision has been made for the support of its irregular representatives by North Carolina, and the delogation will remain as long as the interest of the State demands.

The Governor has been judicious in his appointments. Col. Brown, who is the leader of the delegation will remain as long as the interest of the State demands.

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The Governor has been judicious in his appointments. Col. Brown, who is the leader of the delegation from Arkanas, appointed by the Fort Smith loyal mass meetings, and composed of Valentine, Dill, M. L. Stevenson and James M. Congress, asking their suthority in bohalf of the loyal pectic of Arkanas to form the State Governs ment. The memorial recognises the right of twonty-six States to legislate for the whole country, and adopt the Constitutional Amendment by a vote of three-fourths of the twenty-three. They ask an extension of suffrage to loyalists, regardless of color. The memorial has fifteen hundred signatures.

Address of the Texas Congressional Delegation to the American people sketches the formation of the Republic of Texas from its incorporation into the Juion and Decader of three-fo

is disjoint, they would reply that that assumption establishes a precedent that a Congressional majority might charge a rebellious temper on the people of any State, as a reason for perpetuating an injustice. As it is, the voice of Texas is not heard in her own defence, and no greater wrong can be done a community than to judge its character by isolated expressions or acts. Such statements come not from the President, the General-in-Chief, or authorized agents of the Government, but from small discontented factions, and a searching inquiry as to the true state of affairs is solicited. The people are claimed to be loyal to the Government, and are intensely anxious that all sectional strife should cease.

Washington, January 7.—The Department of State has received official information of a relief from quarantine of ve-sels coming from Philadelphia to Cuban ports, the Spanish Consul st Philadelphia to Cuban ports, the Spanish Consul st Philadelphia having reported the total disappearance of cholera from this section since the 21st of Novembly when the vessel turngs a transfr oul or results and has had no cholera deaths during her passage.

California Items.

From Richmond. RIGHMOND, January 7.—A resolution, offered in the flourse of Delegates, that the Constitutional Amendment be not ratified, was referred to the Committee on Resolutions, after the rejection of a motion to suspend the rules for its immediate

oneideration. The River is still closed with ice,

New York News. New York, January 7.—Charles Sumner, for-merly an orderly sergeant in DeKalb's regiment, committed suicide on account of the want of em-ployment. He leaves a wife and four children des-tinite.

At a Convention of the Manhattan Circles, James Stephens was denounced as an exploded humburg.

The Reception of the Veto Ressage in the Cabinet.

Washington, January 7.—The Veto Message meets with the hearty approval of the whole Cabinet, excepting Stanton, who believes in its constitutionality.

The Constitutional Amendment in Missouri ST. LOUIS, Mo., January 6.—The Amendment assed the Senate to-day by a vote of 26 to 6. Louisville News.

LOUISVILLE, January 6.—Judge Ballard decides that a pardon for a violation of the Revenue Law does not remit the informer's interest in the fine New York City Pinances

New York City Finances.

New York, January 7.—Mayor Holman's message, delivered to-day to Common Council, states that the funded dobt of city and county is nearly \$31,000,000—a decrease of \$855,000 from previous year. It is well secured. There is besides a temporary city and county debt of about \$3,000,000—a decrease of \$1,160,000 from previous year. The tax levy amounts to nearly \$17,000,000 and is on a basis of 23-10 per cent., while in 1865 it was 2 99-100 per cent. The balance of the message is only of local interest.

New Your, January 7.—The Bank Statementhows loans have decreased \$1,50,800. In special de decrease is \$59,330. The circular increase s \$98,263. Doposits increase, \$1,702,274. Legarender increase, \$2,025,494. The import of specifor the week is \$12,233. Domestic Markets.

HOON DISPATCH.

State 70a71 certis. Poth steady. New Mess \$21. Lard quiet and steady. Dressed Hogs firmer. Whitekey quiet.

EVENIMO DEPATCH.

Cotton drooping; sales 2000 bales; Uplands \$44@ 36; Orleans \$54@36. Flour 15@25 cents higher; sales 16.000 bbls.; State and Western 19 \$5@16 35; Onio \$12@14 50; Southern higher; sales 500 bbls. at \$11 90@47. Wheat 1@2b. higher; demand himted; sales 9000 bushels No. 1 Chicago \$2 58; Corn 2c. higher; sales 100,000 bushels Mixed \$1 21@1 22. closing firm. Stock 1,731,500 bushels of Vest; 2,852,600 bushels of Barley. Oats 1@2b. higher; western 56@70. Pork steady; sales 4000 bbls. New Mess \$23 87@21. Reef quiet. Bacon dall. Lard steady. Naval Stores quiet. Turpentine 574@58. Beain \$4 25@3. Bice dull. Sigar firmer. Coffee steady. Molasses dull. Gold 133;

The Dry Goods Market is more cheerful, and though little is doing prices are firm. The Commercial says money is less stringent, but still from at 7 per cent. Government securities were active and lirm early in the day, but became weak on a pressure to sell old Five-t, eatties by foreign bankers. Infinenced by Ashley's measure, Gold is firm; Stocks quiet but firm; Kining Stocks active and improving.

The Money market was inactive towards the

myroving. The Money market was inactive towards the

At Chester C. H., on Wednesday 26, 1866, by Rev. J. E. White, M. CLARK, of James Island, So. Cs., to only daughter of C. D. MELTON, Es-

OBSTUARY.

DEPARTED THIS LIFE, in Savannah, Ga. on the 6th instant, Mr. HUGH W. HARRAL, a native of Savannah, Ga., aged 62 years, 2 months and 25 days.

APThe Relatives and Friends of Mr. HUGH W. HARRAL, and of Mr. and Mrs. WILLIAM HARRAL and fam-

PUBLIC NOTICE.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE IMPOSSIBILITY OF

A Special Court will be need on mentency, who me Mount Pleasant, for the drawing of Juries.

By order of Judge F. D. RICHARDSON.

J. W. BROWNFIELD,

January 5 stuth6 Clerk Dist. Court, Berkley.

S. A. LAMBERT.

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The article drawn will be delivered at our circle, regardless of its value, or promptly sent as directed, by roturn mail, or express.

Letters from many persons schnowledging the receipt of valuable gifts from us, may be seen on file at our of fice, among whom we are permitted to refer to:

John S. Holcomb, Lumbertville, N. J. gold watch, value \$250; Mrs. S. Bennett, No. 222 Cumberland street, Brooklyn, sewing machine, 280; Edwin Hort, Stanford, Conn., gold lever watch, value \$200; Hon. E. H. Briggs, Washington, D. C., diamond pin, \$175; J. G. Sutherland, No. 100 Lexington avenue, plano, \$300; Mrs. M. Jacknon, No. 203 Minotecuts street, N. Y., sewing machine, \$26; J. Honry, Smith, Worcester, Mass., seving machine, \$26; J. H. Barry, Mo. 133 16th street, N. Y., and watch, \$150; Palv. Beyon, Jon, Nashyllie, Tenn., melodeon, \$150; Miss. L. Collins, Canty, Madison, N. J., music box, \$46; Hon. B. S. Newell, St. Pall's, Minn., gold watch, \$185; J. R. Sperry, Jakindald, Conn., allers watch, \$25; Wm. B. Peck, Harlam, His., music box, \$25; Person Beaudin, St. Charles Hotal, New Providence, R. L. silver layer watch, \$250; R. S. Barry, Madison, R. J., music box, \$46; Hon. B. S. Newell, St. Pall's, Minn., gold watch, \$185; J. S. Sperry, Jakindald, Conn., allers

LIST OF ARTICLES TO BE SOLD FOR ONE DOLLAR BACH,

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

85 TO PLANTERS AND FACTORS,-NO

AF MESSRS. EDITORS:-PLEASE AN-

ST NOTICE.-I, KATE DOUGLAS, WIFE OF

SOCIETY HILL AND MARLBORO'BRIDGE COMPANY.—The subscriber will receive BIDS until the 1st February for BUILDING THE SUPERSTRUCTURE

OF THE BRIDGE across the Pee Dee River at Societies.

Hill. Plans and Specifications may be seen at my office at Society Hill, until the day above named.

cer NOTICE.—SAVANNAH AND CHARLES TON RAILROAD COMPANY.—Pursuant to the provi-sions of the Act of Incorporation, a meeting of the Sub-

BE BOARD OF FIREMASTERS .- AN ELEC-

January 5 10 Clerk and Superintendent SE COMMISSIONERS OF MARKETS, JANU-ARY 3d, 1807.—The Commissioners of Markets will el on Monday, 14th instant, the following officers for

SET BEAUTIFUL HAIR CHEVALIER'S EFF BEAUTIFUL HAIR,—CHEVALLER,
LIFE FOR THE HAIR positively receives gray hair to
its original color and youthful beauty; imparts life and
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dressing. Sold by all Druggists and fashionable hair
dressers, and at my office, No. 1123 Broadway, Nov
york.

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.
January 4

AST CHARLESTON ALMS HOUSE, THE COMn Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Applicati

29, 1866.—All interest on the Funded Debt of the Co.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE

SE KALMIA MILLS MANUFACTURING COMist, 1867, and continue open for one month. Information respecting the condition of the Company will armished all parties desiring to forward this imp

ASP MESSES, EDITORS :- YOU WILL PLEASE

MAGIC INK (PATENTED) .- WILL

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHARLESwill be held at the Banking Hall, on Tuesday, the 8th of

anuary.

Polls open from 10 o'clock A. M. until 2 F. M.

December 31 mstu3 WM. C. BREESE, Cashier

MAT STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA COLLE-

AGF STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, COLLETON DISTRICT—By R. ALLAN WILLIB, Esquire, Ordinary.—Whereas, BENJ STONES, Commentationer in Equity, made suit to me to grant him Letters of Administration of the derelict estate and effects of JOHN GARRIS: These are, therefore, to cite and admonath all and singular the kindred and creditors of the said Jours GARRIS these are, therefore, to cite and admonath all and singular the kindred and creditors of the said Jours GARRIS and the control of Ordinary, to be held at Walterboro, on the heavy-fourth day of January next, after publication hereof, at 11 o'clock in the freemon, to show cause, if any they have, why the said Admiristration should not be granted.

istration should not be granted.

Given under my hand, this fourteenth day of December,

Anno Domini 1886. B. ALLAN WILLIS, ATAWAY WITH SPECTACLES .- OLD EYES

made new, without Speciacies, Doctor or Medicine. Famphiet mailed free on receipt of ten cents. Address E. B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1180 Broadway, New York. ATTIFICIAL EYES .- ARTIFICIAL HU-MAN EYES made to order and inserted by Dra. P. BAUCH and P. GOUGLEMANN (formerly employed by BORROWNEAU, of Paris), No. 599 Broadway, New Ydrk.

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