ne attempt to do so would be so irrita-Ting, and so nearly unfeasable with all, that I deem it better to forego for a time the uses of such offices.

The mails, unless repelled, will continue to be furnished in all parts of the Union so far as possible. The people everywhere shall have that sense of perfect security which the most favorable and calm thought and reflection on the part of the Government can give them. The course here indicated will be followed, unless current events and experience shall show a modification or change to be proper, and in every case and exicised according to circumstances actually existing, and with a view and a hope of a peaceful solution of the national sympathies and affections. That there to them.

To those however, who really love the Union, may I not speak, before entering upon so grave a matter as the destruction of our national fabric, with all its benefits, its memories and hopes?-Would it not be wise to ascertain previously why we do so? Will you hazard so desperate a step while there is any possibility that any portion of the ills you fly from have no real existence?-Will you, while the certain ills you fly to are greater than all the unreal ones you fly from? Will you risk the commission of so fearful a mistake? All profess to be content in the Union, if all constitutional rights can be maintained.

It is true, then, that any right plainly written in the Constitution has been denied? I think not. Happily, the human mind is so constituted that no party can reach to the audacity of doing this. Think, if you can, of a single instance in which a plainly written provision of the Constitution has ever been denied. If, by the mere force of numbers, a majority should deprive a minority of any clearlywritten Constitutional right, it might in a moral point of view, justify a revolution. It certainly would, if such a right were a vital one. But such is not our case. All the vital rights of minorities and of individuals are so plainly assured to them by affirmations and negations, guarantees and prohibitions in the Constitution, that controversies never arise concerning them.

But no organic law can be framed with a provision specifically applicable to every question which may occur in the practical administration. No President can anticipate, nor any document of reasonable length contain, express provisions for all possible questions. Shall fugitives from labor be surrendered by National or State authority? The Constitution does not expressly say. May or the Government must cease. There turn, will divide and ruin them, for a minority of their own will secede from them whenever a majority refuses to be controlled by such a minority. For instance, why may not any portion of a new confederacy, a year or two hence, arbitrarily secode again, precisely as portions of the present Union now claim to union sentiments are now being educated to the exact temper of doing this .prevent renewed secession.

Plainly, the central idea of secession held in restraint by constitutional checks easily with the deliberate changes of only true sovereign of a free people .in some form is all that is left.

spect and consideration in all parallel ple. cases by all other departments of the Government. And, while it is obviously | der which we live, this same people have possible that such decision must be er- given their public servants but little roneous in any given case, still the evil power for mischief, and have with equal effect following it being limited to that wisdom provided for the return of that particular case, with the chance that it little to their own hands at very abort may be overruled and never become a precedent for other cases, can be better borne than could the evils of a different practice. At the same time the candid the Government upon vital questions, short space of four years. affecting the whole people, is to be ir-

ties in personal actions, the people will have ceased to be their own rulers, haveminent tribunal. Nor is there in this view any assault upon the Court or the judges. It is a duty from which they may not shrink to decide cases properly of theirs if others seek to turn their decisions to political purposes.

One section of our country believes that slavery is right, and ought to be exted while the other believes that it is gency my best discretion shall be exer- wrong, and ought not to be extended .-This is the only substantial dispute.-

The fugitive-slave clause of the Constitution, and the law for the suppression troubles, and the restoration of fraternal of the foreign slave trade, are each as well enforced perhaps as any law ever are persons in one section or another can be in a community where the moral who seek to destroy the Union at all sense of the people imperfectly supports events, and are glad of any pretext to do | the law itself. The great body of the it, I will neither affirm nor deny; but if | people abide by the dry legal obligation there be such, I need address no word in both cases and a few break over in each. This I think cannot be perfectly cured, and it would be worse in both cases after the separation of the sections | Government, while I shall have the most than before.

The foreign slave trade, now imper- defend" it. fectly suppressed, would be ultimately revived without restriction in one secpartially surrendered, would not be surrendered at all by the other

Physically speaking we cannot separate. We cannot remove our respective ing from every battle-field and patriot sections from each other, nor build an impassable wall between them. A hus- stone, all over this broad land, will yet band and wife may be divorced and go swell the chorus of the Union, when tions, and anticipated his own transfer out of the presence and beyond the reach of each other. But the different parts of our country cannot do this. They cannot but remain face to face, and an intercourse either amicable or hostile must continue between them. Is it possible. then, to make this intercourse more advantageous or mere satisfactory after separating than before? Can aliens make treaties easier than friends can make laws? Can treaties be more faithfully enforced between aliens than laws among friends?

Suppose you go to war, you cannot fight always; and when after much loss on both sides and no gain on either, you cease fighting, the identical old questions as to terms of intercourse are again upon you. This country, with its institutions, belongs to the people who inhabit it. Whenever they shall grow weary of the existing Government, they can exercise their constitutional right of amending it, or their revolutionary right to dismember or overthrow it.

I cannot be ignorant of the fact that many worthy and patriotic citizens are desirous of having the national Constitution amended. While I make no recommendation of amendments, I fully recognize the rightful authority of the people over the whole subject, to be exer-Congress prohibit slavery in the Terri- cised in either of the modes prescribed tories? The Constitution does not ex- in the instrument itself; and I should, pressly say. From questions of this under existing circumstances, favor, rathclass spring all our constitutional contro- | er than oppose a fair opportunity being versies, and we divide upon them into afforded the people to act upon it. I will majorities and minorities. If the minor- | venture to add that to me the Convenity will not acquiesce the majority must, | tion mode seems preferable, inasmuch as it allows the amendment to originate is no other alternative for continuing the | with the people themselves, instead of Government but acquiescence on the permitting them to take or reject a propone side or the other. If a minority in osition originated by others not especisuch case will secede, rather than acqui- ally chosen for the purpose, and which esce, they make a precedent which, in | might not be precisely such as they would

wish to either accept or refuse. I understand a proposed amendment to the Constitution, which amendment, however, I have not seen, has passed the domestic institutions of the States including that of persons held to service. secede from it? All who cherish dis- To avoid a misconstruction of what I have said, I depart from my purpose not to speak of particular amendments, so Is there such a perfect identity of inter- | far as to say that, holding such a proviests among the States to compose a new | sion to be now implied as constitutional Union as to produce harmony only, and law, I have no objection to its being made express and irrevocable.

The Chief Magistrate derives all his is the essence of anarchy. A majority authority from the people, and they have conferred none upon him to fix times for and limitations, and always changing the separation of the States. The people themselves can do this also if they popular opinions and sentiments, is the choose, but the Executive, as such, has nothing to do with it. His duty is to Whoever rejects it does, of necessity, fly administer the present Government as it to anarchy or to despotism. Unanimity | came to his hands, and to transmit it unis impossible. The rule of a minority, impaired by him to his successor. Why as a permanent arrangement, is wholly should there not be a patient confidence inadmissible; so that, rejecting the ma- in the ultimate justice of the people?jority principle, anarchy and despotism Is there any better or equal hope in the world? In our present differences, is I do not forget the position assumed either party without faith of being in the by some that constitutional questions are | right? If the Almighty Ruler of nato be decided by the Supreme Court, nor | tions, with his eternal truth and justice, do I deny that such decisions must be | be on your side of the North, or yours of binding in any case upon the parties to the South, that truth and that justice a suit as to the object of that suit, while will surely prevail by the judgment of they are also entitled to very high re- this great tribunal of the American peo-

By the frame of the Government un-

While the people retain their virtue and vigilance, no Administration, by any extreme of wickedness or folly, can very citizen must confess that if the policy of seriously injure the Government in the

revocably fixed by the decisions of the calmly and well upon this whole subject. down at 180,000,000 bushels, and the about Scott's Hill, South Carolina. Supreme Court, the instant they are! Nothing valuable can be lost by taking corn crop at 900,000,000.

made in ordinary litigation between par- time, If there be an object to hurry any of you, in hot haste, to a step which you would never take deliberately, that obing to that extent practically resigned ject will be frustrated by taking time .their government into the hands of that But no good object can be frustrated by

Such of you as are now dissatisfied still have the old Constitution unimpaired, and on the sensitive point, the laws brought before them, and it is no fault of your own framing under it; while the new Administration will have no immediate power, if it wanted, the change either. If it were admitted that you, who are dissatisfied, hold the right side in the dispute, there still is no single good reason for precipitate action. Intelligence, patriotism, Christianity, and a firm reliance on Him who has never yet forsaken this favored land, are still competent to adjust in the best way all our present difficulties.

In your hands, my dissatisfied countrymen, and not in mine, is the momentous issue of civil war. The Government will not assail you. You can have no conflict in that without being yourselves the aggressors. You have no oath registered in heaven to destroy the solemn one to "preserve, protect, and

I am loth to close. We are not eremies, but friends. We must not be enetion; while fugitive slaves, now only mies. Though passion may have strain- Troops to supply the place of any that | ing people of Kansas, was taken up, and, ed, it must not break our bonds of affection.

> The mystic chords of memory, stretch\_ grave to every loving heart and hearthagain touched, as surely they will be by the better angels of our nature.

During the delivery of the inaugural, which commenced about half past 1 o'clock, Mr. Lincoln was much cheered, especially at any allusion to the Union. President Buchanan and Chief Justice Taney listened with the utmost attention to every word, and at its conclusion the latter administered the usual oath. in taking which Mr. Lincon was vocifseemed very much agitated, and his hands shook very perceptibly with emo-

This inauguration makes the eighth ceremony of the kind at which Justice Taney has officiated, having administered the oath, successively, to Presidents Van Buren, Tyler, Polk, Taylar, Fillmore, Pierce, Buchanan, and Lincoln.

The ceremony was exceedingly impressive. At the conclusion of the inauguration ceremonies the President was escorted to the Senate chamber, thence to his carriage, and the military forming as in procession of the morning, accompanied him. with the Committee of Arrangements, to the White House.

On reching the Executive avenue, the troops formed a double line on the main Presidential party passed through to the mansion.

Mr. Buchanan accompanied Mr. Lincoln to the main hall, and there took his farewell leave of him, expressing the hope, in cordial terms, that his Administration might prove a happy and prosperons one.

The ex-President then retired to the residence of District Attorney Ould.

Thus ended, for the daytime, the inauguration ceremonies. Though the enthusiasm was not by any means equal to that manifested on former occasions of a similar nature, everything passed off well. The amplest civil and military preparations had been made by the municipal Congress, to the effect that the Federal authorities and General Scott to provide Government shall never interfere with for any emergency that might arise .-The various bodies of United States troops now here were stationed in different parts of the city, the sappers and miners corps alone being in the proces-

sion. Lieutenant General Scott, it is said, was near the Capitol with Captain Barwere continually passing to and fro.-Gen. Scott was heard to exclaim: "Everything is going on peaceably. Thank God Almighty for it!"

During the day military patrols were on duty all over the city, and the greatserved by the regulars.

The display of soldiers in the procession was very fine, but not equal to that of the 22d of February. The companies preferred, even to a throne. were quite as numerous, but smaller in size.

The Republican Association paraded after the ex-Presidents. This organization had with them a sort of triumphal car, drawn by four white horses, over land; Virginia and Pennsylvania. each of which was thrown a long white cloth cover, with the word "Union" inscribed in large letters, and the word car. The car was decorated with miniature flags and red, white, and blue drapery, and contained thirty-four little girls, ladies, typifying, respectively, the North and the South. The whole affair was under the charge of ten Wide-Awakes, in full uniform, cape, cap and all.

It is said that this country will have \$100,000,000 worth of food to spare for exportation, the surplus of the last My countrymen, one and all, think year's harvest. The wheat, crop is set

The Meckly Mariettian.



Marietta, Da.

SATURDAY, MARCHEO, 1861.

THE TREACHERY OF TWIGGS: The most atrocious treachery that has yet been perpetrated in the South is that of Gen. Twiggs, who was in command of the troops and fortifications in Texas, and who has enjoyed the favors of the National Government in an unusual degree. Twiggs, it appears, has been for some time suspected by the War Department Clymer, Irish, Ketchum, Mott, Penny of infidelity and treasonable purposes, and Welsh-8. and measures were on foot to supersede him in the Texas division of the army. ample and went out in the Daniel Webster. some days since, and Colonel Waite, | nays 10. of Camp Verde, Texas, had been ordered to relieve the traitorous General; but he must have got wind of these intenof his command to the secessionists .--Nothing (says the New York Post,) in the act of Benedict Arnold, when he conspired to deliver the forts at West Point to the British army, was more treacherous, vile and disgraceful than this act of General Twiggs.

Representatives 31 Farmers, 14 Mer- cuted on the 12th of April next, commitchants, 1 Railroad Contractor, 7 Physierously cheered. The Chief Justice cians, 13 Lawyers, 1 Lumber Dealer. 3 Iron Manufacturers, 1 Dyer, 2 Editors and Printers, 2 Coachmakers, 1 Architect,, I Clerk, 1 Manufacturer, 1 Horticulturalist, 1 Coal Merchant, 1 Coal Operator, 2 Powder Manufacturers, 2 Tanners, 1 Engineer, 1 Cooper, 1 Carpenter, 1 Tin Smith, 2 Wheelwrights, 1 Gentleman, 1 Agricultural Implement Manufacturer, 1 Moulder, 1 Victualler.

> Of these 67 are natives of Pennsylvania, 2 of Massachusetts, 1 of Ohio, 2 of Connecticut, 1 of Maryland, 5 of New York, 1 of Virginia, 2 of New Jersey, 4 of Ireland, 1 of England, 1 of Wales, and 1 of Germany.

Orders have been issued recalling many of the troops in Texas, which are needed for the protection of the public avenue, and the barouche containing the property in the faithful States. Col. Lee, who commanded that division is on his way home, with other prominent officers. It costs nearly two millions annually to maintain a sufficient force in lexas to prevent Indian incursions, and yet the recent Convention almost unanimously voted for secession, and Mr. Wigfall declared in the Senate that it was a matter of indifference whether the troops were kept there.

> The following is fixed as Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet: Secretary of State-W. H. Seward, N. Y. Treasury-Salmon P. Chase. O. War-Simon Cameron, Penna. Navy-Gideon Wells, Conn.

Interior-Caleb Smith, Ind. Attorney General-Edward Bates, Mo. Postmaster General-Mont. Blair, Md.

The Charleston (S. C.) Mercury, in

noticing Mr. Lincoln's speech at Indianapolis, and intimating that the next Administration will insist upon holding the Federal forts, says ;- Lincoln is a cool man; an able man; a determined ry's company of light artillery and Maj. | man; a man not of words, but of action, Haskin's command. Infantry officers who says what he means and means what that dread disease, Consumption, is anxious to he says; an earnest man withal, and no politician.

Victor Emmanuel is reported to to point out that he was putting his est vigilance was enjoined upon and ob- crown in jeopardy, that he cared not-he could always find employment, somewhere or other, as a Colonel of cavalry, and that was the position he in his heart

A Union Pole with a flag has been raised on Round-Top Mountain, a spur of the Blue Ridge, in Washington county, in the order of the march immediately Maryland, which is 1,000 feet high, and overlooks seven couties of Virginia, and looks into three States, namely Mary-

Old Fort Keaaney, in Nebraska, was taken possession of on the night of "Constitution" was on each side of the the 18th, by the secessionists, who mounted the Palmetto flag. The Union men however, mustered immediately and retook the fort, tearing down the secession representing the States, and two young | flag and hoisting the stars and stripes.

The Washington correspondent of the Inquirer says: "President Lincoln | stant employment for a term of years. Conwent privately to the Capitol on Sunday night, and influenced personally the Senators to favor the passage of Mr. Corwin's resolutions."

Two hundred thousand bushels of peanuts are raised for export in and They are more profitable than cotton.

In the State Senate, on the 28th MARK THESE FACTS! ultimo, on the final passage on the bill to commute the tonnage duties on the Pennsylvania Railroad was taken and agreed to, yeas 18, nays 15, as follows:

Yeas-Messrs Benson, Blood, Connell, Finney, Gregg, Hall, Imbrie, Landon, McClure, Meredith, Nichols, Parker, Schindel, Serrill, Thompson, Whalton and Palmer, (Speaker)-18.

Nays-Messrs. Boughter, Bound, Clymer, Crawford, Fuller, Hamilton, Hiestand, Irish, Ketchum. Lawrence, Mott, Penny, Robinson, Welsh and Yardley -15.

The Senate then took up the bill to change the name of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company. The question being on its final passage, the nays and yeas were called, and the bill passed—yeas 26, nays 8, as follows:

Yeas-Messrs. Benson, Blood, Bound, Connel, Finney, Fuller, Gregg, Hall, Hamilton, Hiestand, Imbrie, Lawrence, Landon, McElhenny, Meredith, Nichols, Parker, Robinson, Schildel, Smith, Serrill, Thompson, Wharton, Yardly and Palmer, (Speaker)-25.

Nays-Messrs. Boughter, Crawford,

The bill from the House, appropriating \$30,000 for the relief of the sufferhe might have disposed to follow his ex- after considerable debate, passed finally. under a suspension of the rules-yeas 14,

In the House the bill from the Senate, appropriating \$4,000 to pay the Pennsylvania members of the Peace Commission, was passed by yeas 63, nays 15.

The resolution from the Senate to adjourn till the 12th of March, was passed.

The Clearfield Raftman's Journal of Wednesday the 27th ultime says:-John Cathcart, incarcerated in the County jail in this Borough under sentence of death for the murder of his wife last We have in the present House of summer, and who was to have been exeted suicide on last Sabbath night, by hanging himself in his cell with a pocket handkerchief. It seems he had placed the handkerchief around one of the iron bars which run across the plank lining of the cell and then tied it around his neck. In order to prevent himself using his hands, he had tied them together and passed them over one of his legs so that he stood astraddle of them. In order to strangle himself he had to draw up his feet to keep them off the floor, or rather, perhaps, he had to lean forward in a stooping posture to accomplish his fearful purpose.

> A Washington correspondent of the New York Times says: A private dispatch, received in this city, announces the death of General Twiggs. The statement is that Governor Houston sent one of his aides to General Twiggs at San Antonio, to remonstrate against his treacherous surrender of the Federal property, and that in the course of an altercation which ensued, the aid shot Jeneral Twiggs so that he died. This story is very current here, but I can't vouch for its accuracy.

PILES IN BOTH FORMS CURED! Read this. I can only account for my present sound health, from the constant, though moderate use of Berhave's Holland Bitters-having from my youth suffered, at intervals from Piles, in both forms, sometimes so severely as to completely prostrate me. I have for several months past, though subject to loss of sleep, and unusual physical effort, been entirely free from any symptom of this distressing disease; while my general health is very much improv-

Persons doubting the authenticity of this certificate, are requested to call upon or communicate with the proprietors. They will take pleasure not only in referring them to its author, but to many others who have used the mand for this unequalled preparation, convince mand for this unequalled preparation, convince equal succes-.

To Consumprives: The advertiser having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe Lung affection, and make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used, [free of charge] with directions for preparing and using the have said to a counsellor, who ventured | same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg,

Oct. 13-3m7 Kings co., N. Y. The cures made by Prof. de GRATH with his "electric oil," are almost miraculous and so wonderful and instantaneous, so satisfactory, and mitigating of human ill, as to call upon public functionaries, and those having charge of public institutions for the sick and suffering, to look well into the well attested merits, the simple efficacy of this "electric oil." The sales are rapidly increasing. Dealers supplied at proprietors prices, by Prof. C. de Grath, No. 217 South Eighth street, near Chesnut. See advertisement.

EMPLOYMENT: The Eric Sewing Machine Company desire to secure a few Traveling Agents, upon a salary of 25 to \$60 per mouth and expenses, or a commission. This is an opportunity seldem offered, and those who choose a constant business, can rely on confidential Circulars sent free. Address Erie Sewing Machine Company. R. James, General Agent, MILAN, OHIO. [34-6m

We take pleasure in calling attention to the advertisement of R. Newell's Gallery of Art. The testimonials are of the first charac-

See advertisment of Prof. L. Miller's Hair Invigorator, and Liquid Hair Dye, in another column.

THE TESTIMONY of the WHOLE WORLD



HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT. Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Sores and Ulcers.

All description of sores are remediable by the All description of sores are remediable by the proper and diligent use of this inestimable preparation. To attempt to cure bad legs by plastering the edges of the wound together is a folly; for should the skin unite, a boggy diseased condition remains underneath to break out with tenfold fury in a few days. The only rational and successful treatment, as indicated by nature, is to reduce the inflammation in and about the wound and to soothe the neighboring parts by rubbing in plenty of the Ointment as salt is forced into meat.

Diviheria. Illegrated Some Throat. and

Diptheria, Ulcerated Sore Throat, and

Scarlet and other Fevers. Any of the above diseases may be cured by well rubbing the Ointment three times a day into the chest, throat and neck of the patient; it will soon penetrate, and give immediate re-lief. Medicine taken by the mouth must oper-ate upon the whole system ere its influence can be felt in any local part, whereas the Oint-ment will do its work at once. Whoever tries the unguent in the above manner for the diseases named, or any similar disorders affecting the chest and throat, will find themselves relieved as by a charm.

Piles, Fistulas, Strictures. The above class of complaints will be removed by nightly fomenting the parts with warm water, and then by most effectually rubbing in the Ointment. Persons suffering from these direful complaints should lose not a moment in arresting their progress It should be understood that it is not sufficient merely to smear the Ointment on the effected parts but it must the Ointment on the affected parts, but it must be well rubbed in for some considerable time two or three times a day, that it may be taker into the system, whence it will remove any hidden sore or wound as effectually as though palpable to the eye. There again bread and water poultices, after the rubbing in of the Ointment, will do great service. This is the only sure treatment for female cases of cancer in the stongeh or where there may be a genin the stomach, or where there may be a gen-

eral bearing down.
Indiscretions of Youth; Sores and Ulcers. Blotches, as also swellings, can, with certainty, be radically cured if the Cintment be used freely, and the Pills be taken night and morning as recommended in the printed instructions. When treated in any other way they only dry up in one place to break out in another; whereas this Ointment will remove the humour from the system, and leave the patent a vigorous and 'healthy being. It will require time with the use of the Pills to ensure a lasting cure.

Dropsical Swellings, Paralysis and Stiff

Joints. Although the above complaints differ widely in their origin and nature, yet they all require local treatment. Many of the worst cases, of such diseases, will yield in a comparatively short space of time when this Ointment is diligently rubbed into the parts affected, even after every other means have failed. In all serious mandies the Pilis should be taken secondiary maladies the Pills should be taken according to the printed directions accompanying each

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:
, Chiego-foot, Fistulas,
sts, Chilblains, Gout, Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Chilblains, Gout, Chapped Hands, Glandular Corns (Soft) Swellings, Lumbago, Cancers, Lumbago, Contracted and Piles, Stiff Joints, Rheumatism, Bite of Moschetoes and Sand-Flies, Scalds, Sore Nipples, Elephantiasis, Scurvy, Ulcers, Sore-throates, Tumors,

Tumors, Ulcers, Sore-throates, Wounds, Yaws, Sore-heads.

CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "Holloway, New York and London," are discernable as a Water-mark in every leaf of the book of directions, around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by holding the leaf to the light. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medof any party or parties counterfeiting the med-icines or vending the same, knowing them to Sold at the Manufactory of Professor Hot-

LOWAY, SO Maiden Lane, New York and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the civilized world, in pots, at 5c., 62c. and \$1 each.
There is a considerable saving by taking

the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients, in every disorder, are affixed to each box

Prof. Miller's Hair Invigorator. An Effective, Safe and Economical Compound!

For restoring Gray Hair to its original color rithout dyeing, and preventing the hair from turning gray.

For Preventing Baldness, and curing it, when there is the least particle of vitality or recuper-

there is the least particle of vitality or recuperative energy remaining.

For Removing Scurf and Dandruff, and all cutaneous affections of the Scalp.

For Beautifying the Hair, imparting to it an unequalled gloss and brillancy, making it roft and silky in its texture and causing it to curl readily.

the proprietor that one trial is only necessary to satisfy a discerning public of its superior qualities over another preparation at present in use. "It cleanses the head and scalp from dand-ruff and other cutaneous diseases. Causes the hair to grow luxuriantly, and gives it a rich soft, glossy and flexible appearance, and also where the hair is loosening and thinning, it will give strength and vigor to the roots, and restore the growth to those parts which have become bald, causing it to yield a fresh covering of hair. There are hundreds of ladies and gentlemen in New York who have had their hair restored by the use of this Invigorator, when all other preparations had failed. L. M. has in his possession letters innumerable testifying to the

session letters innumerable testifying to the above facts, from persons of the highest respectibility. It will effectually prevent the hair from turning gray until the latest period of life and in cases where the hair has already changed its color, the use of the Invigorator will with certainty restore to its original hue, giving it a dark. glossy appearance. As a perfume toilet dark, glossy appearance. As a perfume toilet and a Hair Restorative it is particularly rec-ommended, having an agreeable fragrance; and the great facilities it affords in dressing the hair, which, when moist with the Invigo-rator can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls
—hence the great demand for it by the ladies
as a standard toilet article which none ought to e without, as the price places it within the reach of all, being ONLY TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

per bottle, to be had at all respectable druggists

and perfumers. L. Miller would call the attention of Parents and Guardians to the use of his Invigorator, in cases where the childrens' Hair inclines to be weak. The use of it lays the foundation for a weak. The use of it isys the foundation for a good head of hair, as it removes any impurities that may have become connected with the scalp, the removal of which is necessary both, for the health of the child, and the future appropriate and its Hair. pearance of its Hair.

CAUTION .-- None genuine without the facsimile Louis MILLER being on the outer wrap-per; also, L. MILLER'S HAIR INVIGORATER, N. Y. blown in the glass. Wholesale Depot, 56 Dey St., and sold by all; the principal Merchants and Druggists through-

out the world. Liberal discount to purchasers by the quantity.

I also desire to present to the American

New & Improved Instantanious Hair Dye which after years of scientific experimenting I have brought to perfection. It dyes Black or Brown instantly without injury to the Hair or Skin, warranted the best article of the kind in

> PRICE ONLY 50 CENTS. Depot, 56 Dey Street, New York.