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NEW BERN REPUBLICAN.

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THE LARGEST STOCK OF
FURNITURE & BEDDING
IN THE STATE, CONSISTING IN PART OF

Beds, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Chairs, Cradles, Cribs, Couches, Desks, Lounges, Mattresses, Mirrors, Mouldings, Parlor Furniture, Rockers, Sofas, Stands, Tables,

For sale at wholesale and retail by
C. A. NELSON & CO.,
Craven Street, NEWBERN, N. C.
May 2-1-tf.

Woollcott & Tinker,
MIDDLE STREET,
Have on hand and for sale at Wholesale and Retail, for cash, a large lot of
COUNTRY LARD, BUTTER, CHEESE,
Buckwheat, Graham and Family Flour of all grades.
Call and examine them.
May 2-1-tf.

"Merchants' Club House,"
CRAVEN STREET,
Near the Post Office,
NEW BERN, N. C.
PERSONS coming to New Bern, will find this a neat and comfortable place to stop at. Every attention paid to guests.
BAR
Always supplied with the best of Wines, Liquors, and Cigars.
TABLES,
With all the market will supply.
LODGINGS,
Unsurpassed.
WM. L. PALMER,
May 2-1-tf. Propietor.

New York Bakery.
M. HAHN & CO.,
34 POLLOK STREET, NEW BERN, N. C.,
Announce to our patrons and the public in general, that having fitted up our
BAKERY IN THE BEST MANNER,
are now prepared to furnish our customers with
GOOD BREAD, PIES AND CAKES
of all descriptions. We will also furnish at the shortest notice, Ornamental Cakes of all descriptions, to
PARTIES, WEDDINGS, &C.
Tendering our thanks to our customers, and soliciting a continuance of the same, we remain respectfully,
M. HAHN & CO.
May 2-1-tf.

To the Public.
J. W. VAUGHN,
Cor. South Front and Hancock Street,
IS paying the highest market prices for all kinds of
MANUFACTURERS' STOCK,
OLD IRON,
OLD BRASS,
OLD LEAD,
OLD COPPER,
RAGS, &c., &c.
May 2-1-tf.

EVERSON & CO.,
TURPENTINE DISTILLERS,
Miller's Wharf, Union Point.
Also WHOLESALE and RETAIL GROCERS,
Foot of Middle st., opposite the Market,
NEW BERN, N. C.
May 2-1-6m.

NORTH CAROLINA AGRICULTURAL HOUSE
AND
Hardware Store.
MITCHELL, ALLEN & CO.,
Pollok Street, NEW BERN, N. C.
Mechanics' Tools, Builders' Supplies, Harness and Coach Materials, Farming Implements and Machines.
HORACE L. EMERY & SON'S
COTTON GINS AND CONDENSERS.
American and English HARDWARE.
SEND FOR A CATALOGUE.
May 2-1-tf.

TO SHINGLE GETTERS.
WE offer for sale a large quantity of excellent
Cypress Timber,
Lying at the head of Little Swift Creek and Durham Creek, in Beaufort county.
May 2-1-1t. MITCHELL, ALLEN & CO.

WEST'S BOOK STORE
AND
NEWS DEPOT.
ALL the principal New York Daily Papers; Harper's, Atlantic, Beadle's, Ballous', Old Guard, &c., received upon publication monthly.
ALSO
The Ladies' Fashion Book: Such as Godey's, Demorest's, Peterson's and Leslie's Ladies' Book.
"Chimney Corner," Harper's Weekly, Leslie's Illustrated, &c., &c., every week.
OUR CIRCULATING LIBRARY
offers great attraction to all lovers of select literature.
STATIONERY, INK, PENS, &c., &c.,
of all kinds.
DON'T FORGET THE PLACE,
WEST'S BOOK STORE,
No. 28 POLLOK STREET.
May 2-1-tf.

J. W. VAUGHN,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
WINES, LIQUORS & SEGARS,
Cor. South Front and Hancock Streets.
May 2-1-tf.

PEACE VS. WAR.

While great preparations are once more on foot on the continent of Europe for a great butchery of the people, we deem it of interest to present the following translation of an ably written article by Emile de Girardin:

Emile de Girardin on Disarmament.

This distinguished writer, perhaps at the head of European journalists, has lately published the following views on this subject:

What is war? 'It is a necessary evil.' Necessary to whom and for what? We defy any one to say; we defy any one to find any reason to prove the necessity of this evil, except mere vague phrases and commonplaces; we defy them to produce an argument that shall be specious, or even plausible in a small degree. An attempt will be made to distinguish between offensive war, which it is the custom to condemn, and defensive war, which it is the custom to vindicate. This distinction is not well founded, for, alone and by itself, defensive war does not exist; it would be an effect without a cause. Without offensive war, there could be no defensive war. To annihilate the first, then, would be to annihilate the second.

War can be described only as a state of barbarism, where, martial force being predominant, the first necessity is for each to become and to assume to be the strongest, territorially and numerically. War no longer harmonizes with our state of civilization, where force more and more tends to dematerialize and transform itself, and where that which is true of individuals enfranchising and enriching themselves by labor, tends also to become true of nations.

Formerly, a nation could succeed in aggrandizing itself only by lowering and subjugating another. This form of aggrandizement by spoliation called itself conquest. Now, a nation grows in power and numbers by lessening the causes of human mortality, augmenting the average duration of life, extracting from her soil the elements of riches it contains, exercising all the faculties and aptitudes with which she has been endowed, adopting all the most approved methods of communication applicable to man, to ideas, and to things; in short, by multiplying exchanges through her outlets. This mode of aggrandizement by production is called civilization.

The proof that a nation's power is not exclusively in proportion to the extent of its territory, or even to the amount of its population, is, that France (Algiers not included) occupies an area of only 26,739 square leagues, and numbers only 37,886,000 inhabitants, while Russia occupies an area of 260,340 square leagues, and numbers 76,721,000 inhabitants. England, together with Scotland and Ireland, has only 29,070,000 inhabitants and only 15,371 square leagues. But would it be better to be Russian than French, or French than English? The territorial policy, that which subordinated man to the soil, has had its day; its death-knell has already struck. The time is now come for another policy, which more and more tends to subordinate the soil to man. The territorial policy is still feudal policy, with this difference, that the latter has considerably changed its proportions. It is true that each hill no longer holds on its crest a dungeon pierced with loop-holes, armed with fortifications, crowned with battlements; each baron has no longer the power of life and death, and of taxation. But Europe, though furrowed with railways, is yet broken up into large and small states, their frontiers all bristling with strongholds, on which drawbridges lift up and down as in the Middle Ages; each of these states having its custom-house barriers, having its duties differing from the other, which are so many obstacles to reciprocity of exchange; having moneys which do not correspond, having weights and measures which contradict one another, having, moreover, a legislation, civil, criminal, and penal, so different as to make one doubt the existence of justice; for, if justice is not uniform, what is justice?

Feudal serfdom, serfdom of the soil, which was formerly the rule, is now the exception; but national serfdom, military serfdom, is still the rule. If the death-knell of the territorial policy has struck, if it is now nothing else than a flagrant anachronism, if war has no longer a reason for its existence, if, in accord with all the great thinkers, all the European sovereigns are unanimous in condemning it, what is it that deters them from proceeding to a European disarmament? Are these sovereigns so numerous that they cannot come to an understanding with each other, especially now that there is no opposing interest to divide them, now that the interest of all and each in the unity of Europe is absolutely the same without distinction between large and small states, between such as are insular, peninsular, or exclusively continental? How many of them are there that have preponderant and decisive influence? Six at the most, three emperors, two kings, and one queen; the emperor of Austria, the emperor of the French, the emperor of Russia, the king of Italy, the king of Prussia, and the queen of Great Britain. Have they reflected on the subject? To charge us with utopianism is to charge themselves with madness.

If it is impossible to bring to an understanding six sovereigns, representing the same interests, and holding in favor of peace the same language, what is the use to nations of having monarchs, and what is the use to monarchs of having ambassadors? It is enough to propound the question. To dwell upon it would be at least superfluous. We can understand, but without adopting, the objection that consists in representing as imprudent all isolated disarmament that is accomplished without a previous understanding; but we search in vain for one solitary objection against simultaneous disarmament. The disarmament must be European.

Let us suppose, in the absence of any argument to the contrary, that the principle is admitted, what would be the mode of carrying it into effect? That is what we must now proceed to examine.

Here is one mode: Let it be agreed that the simultaneous disarmament should take place on the following basis:—1. As regards the land forces, the effective of each of the six armies shall be proportioned to the European population of each of the six great powers. 2. This effective, from the given time, shall not exceed the hundredth part of the male population. 3. As regards naval forces, the number of guns shall be proportioned to the number of tons possessed by each nation. 4. The number of guns, from the time fixed, shall be one gun for so many hundred tons, without ever exceeding the number; which is equivalent to saying that the military marine of each state shall be in proportion to its mercantile marine.

Here is a second plan, more simple and not less efficacious than the first: Let it be agreed that, from the time fixed, military and maritime serfdom shall be forever abolished in Europe; that there shall be no more compulsory military or maritime service, under any name or form whatever; that there shall be no other mode of recruiting than voluntary enrolment; that the army shall recruit itself as other professions are recruited, that is, freely, without conscription by lot, whether with or without the power of pecuniary exoneration; that the military marine shall be an open career, like the mercantile marine, which has no need, in order to sustain itself, to have recourse either to a maritime conscription, or to a press of sailors.

Here is a third method, the latter being still transitionary: Let there be a common agreement between the six powers to assimilate the risk of war to the risk of fire, and to organize at a proportional cost, under the name of a federal army, or any other name, a special army, having for its object to extinguish war at whatever point it should break out.

Here is a fourth method, still more radical: By common consent between the six great powers, let Europe be neutralized, that is to say, let it be acknowledged that all the states composing it have all the same right to exist, without distinction of relative force or weakness, by the simple fact that they do exist. Consequently, to decide that the most sure, simple, and economical means to protect them from all attempts and risk of aggression, the one from the other, is that each one shall have no longer any other public force than a powerful land and sea police. There can be no fire without combustibles. There can be no war without an army. Of what use are armies? They serve to create the risk of war, and to perpetuate it. Without them it could not exist.

Between these four methods, there is not even an embarrassment of choice. The last is evidently the most logical and the best. Why, then, cannot the six great powers, who hold in their hands the peace of Europe, do a thing that is so reasonable? Why should they not adopt it? Where would be, and whence would arise, the difficulty? What power would lose by it? Not one. But we are mistaken; there is one which would be a loser. Which? The power of routine.

In truth, the more we study the question of European armaments, the simpler we find it. It is quite different from questions of the European ballance of power and revived nationalities. The more these questions are studied the more complicated they are found. European disarmament would have this advantage, that it would not only simplify these foreign questions, the question between state and state, but it would also simplify home questions, those between the people and the governments.

The great saving that would result from European disarmament would, in the first place, admit the abolition of all taxes on articles of consumption, consequently of all customs and tolls. Now, if governments had no longer need to require of the people levies, either of men or of taxes, beyond a premium of assurance, general and special, proportional to the value and the risk of the objects declared, what people would think of overturning their government? What would they gain by it? Taxation is the standard by which every people judge their government. No more conscription of men, no more taxes on consumption, there would be no more popular discontent, and revolution would be no longer possible.—If, then, there is one idea that is essentially monarchic, essentially anti-revolutionary, it is that of European disarmament. If nations are largely interested in it, governments are not less so. Why not close the era of war and of revolution, which are more nearly related than is generally believed? Why not open an era of peace and of civilization?

War is murder, war is theft. It is murder and theft taught and commanded to the people by their governments. It is murder and theft glorified, emblazoned, dignified, crowned. It is murder and theft, without the punishment and the shame, but with impunity and glory. It is murder and theft withdrawn from the scaffold for the triumphal arch. It is a mere legal anomaly; for it is society ordaining what it forbids, and forbidding what it ordains; rewarding what it punishes, and punishing what it rewards; glorifying what it stigmatizes, and strigmatizing what it glorifies, the fact being the same, the name only being different.

Has it ever been seriously considered what Europe would be in this nineteenth century, with its railroads, steam navigation, electric telegraphs, if there were restored to it by a peace insured against the risk of war, by permanent peace, that of which it is deprived by an armed peace, an intermitent peace? Has it ever been seriously considered what would be the actual state of society, if the power of destruction were altogether changed into the power of production, if it were to expend in teaching men the right use of the reason that is in them, all the money and time now expended in teaching them the use of the musket which they are obliged to bear? Has it ever been seriously considered what progress would be made, what problems would be resolved by science, applied first to *viriculture*, the culture of men, and, secondly, to civilization, the culture of humanity, if, instead of erecting triumphal arches to war, men would erect triumphal arches to peace; if henceforth there were accorded exclusively to beneficent victories, obtained by men over natural evils, the glory and rewards, the dignities and the emoluments, the titles and the honors too long lavished on sanguinary victories obtained by man over man? Has it ever been seriously considered to what height of well-being and morality the peoples might attain by labor and savings, if all wages were exempt from taxation, and if it were sufficient that the taxes to provide for the expenses were borne by hereditary wealth, if taxes were only a spur to stimulate or punish idleness? Has it ever been seriously considered whether it would not be easier to prevent than to relieve misery, to suppress theft and murder, rather than to suppress thieves and murderers? Has it ever been seriously considered if, for the government of man, there is no more powerful bridle than intimidation by punishment? Has it ever been seriously considered whether man, tamed by grief and terror, as one tames a horse or an ox, does not become embruted, while at the same time he embrutes the instrument of his subjection, and whether the tamer or the tamed deserves the name of a man, of a thinking being? In short, has it ever been seriously considered if, the arts having made such great progress, the art of living in society should be the only one that makes none, if the human race has alone done all it can do for human happiness? Let governments reflect, and they will recognize that the gordian knot of policy is in taxation, and the gordian knot of taxation is in disarmament.

Yet great States, set thus an example to the smaller ones; disarm; be logical! Logic carries with it its own sanction. It is like statistics. It cannot be violated with impunity. It leads to the overthrow of dynasties, and it does not lead to the enfranchisement of peoples; for it only abolishes monarchy to establish a dictatorship. It travels towards revolutions; but it does not lead to the solution of difficulties. Either we must not encourage and assist railways, which put constantly in daily communication Englishmen, Germans, Belgians, Spaniards, French, Russians, and Swiss, which annihilate distances, and extinguish animosities, which bind to one another all the capitals of Europe as so many members of one body; or we must renounce the inconsequence of rifled guns, iron-clad ships, frontiers and coasts defended by new fortifications which will serve only to sacrifice the lives of a large number of those besieging them. To draw back on the way of progress is more dangerous than not to enter it at all. Either we must persist faithfully in the old policy, the policy of rivalry, or we must resolutely advance in the new policy, the policy of reciprocity. To try to plant one foot on the one and one on the other, is only a certain way to fall and be crushed between the two. We must proceed from barbarism to civilization, as we proceed from infancy to manhood, and not go back from civilization to barbarism any more than we can go back from manhood to infancy. In the same way that the great fiefs have disappeared from the midst of each state, where they only perpetuated dissensions and war, where they multiplied scarcity and famine, as a necessary consequence of the same law of gradual unity, partial confederations are required to disappear from the midst of Europe. The idea of an Italian confederation, and again the idea of two confederations of Germany, North and South, the one turning on Prussia as its pivot, and the other on Bavaria, has already been recognized as a false, a complicated idea, for these two confederations will not be long in disappearing under their demonstrated impotence to do anything usefully. The true idea, the simple idea, is that of an European confederation. All partial confederations imply war; all integral confederations, that is, all confederations taking in a whole continent, imply peace; for, between one continent and another, war is not probable, we may say, is not possible.

At the same time that a European confederation would thus drive territorial feudalism from its last entrenchment, it would put an end to maritime feudalism by the disarmament and neutralization of all straits. No more closed seas, no more seas barred by one nation against another! All seas open, all seas neutral, al seas free!

The great sovereign, or the great minister, who shall first understand, and shall bring Europe to understand, how much of power and grandeur there is in European disarmament, how much true glory in the idea that no soldier shall henceforth shed one drop of human blood, will acquire, by such an initiative, a moral predominance as much above the territorial domination successfully dreamt of by Hannibal, Cæsar, Charlemagne, Charles V., Napoleon the First, as the justice of this nineteenth century is above the trial by the ordeal of the eleventh. Let no temporary miscarriage be an objection. Great undertakings require more than one effort. Has Italy reached her unification at one stroke? Did Prussia attain at one bound to where she is, and where she cannot stop even if she wished?

THE BOSTON STATE HOUSE.—The Boston papers contain a paragraph to this effect: That the legislative committee on the State House will soon report a resolve, appropriating some $75,000 for improving this structure. It is proposed to reseat the House of Representatives, substituting comfortable chairs for the present benches. The House of Representatives and Senate Chambers will be thoroughly ventilated after the most improved fan methods. The interior and exterior of the building will be painted, and new stone steps be placed at the front entrance.

A DECORATED DOG.—In the Crimean war an English engineer regiment petted a dog called Snob, which was in four battles, and was subsequently decorated with a blue ribbon and a medal. The animal died at Chatham Barracks in England last month, at an advanced age. The departed Snob is mourned by his fellows.

Special Notices.

Home Insurance
COMPANY,
NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT.
ASSETS,
$1,540,116.60.
NASON & FOSTER, Agts. New Berne, N. C.
OFFICE AT "BIG BOOT."

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

NOTICE: In accordance with a decree of the United States District Court, held in New Bern, N. C., April, 1867, I will expose for sale at
Public Auction, on Tuesday, May 14th, at 11 o'clock,
At the Old County Wharf, foot of Craven Street,
ONE-EIGHTH PART OF THE
SCHOONER JENNY LIND,
—ALSO,—
ONE-EIGHTH PART OF HER TACKLE, APPAREL AND FURNITURE,
To the highest bidder, for cash, in United States currency.
ROBERT C. KEHOE,
Deputy United States Marshal.
New Bern, May 3d, 1867. May 4—2-td

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

NOTICE: In accordance with a decree of the United States District Court, held in New Bern, N. C., April 1867. I will expose for sale at
Public Auction on Friday, May 10th, at 11 o'clock,
in the forenoon, in front of my office on Broad Street, the following property, viz:
FOUR BARRELS OF WHISKY.
ONE-FOURTH BARREL OF RUM.
ONE-FOURTH BARREL OF GIN.
Terms cash in U. S. Currency.
ROBERT C. KEHOE,
Deputy U. S. Marshal.
May 2—1-410may.

A CARD TO INVALIDS.
A Clergyman, while residing in South America as a missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the Cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, *Free of Charge.*
Address,
JOSEPH T. INMAN,
Station D, Bible House,
May 2-1-tf. New York City.

W. H. Romaine,
CRAVEN ST., NEAR SOUTH FRONT,
(Under the Billiard Saloon.)
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
WINES, LIQUORS, SEGARS AND TOBACCO.
TO my stock of Wines, Liquors, Segars and Tobacco, which I keep of the best quality, constantly on hand, I have added a good stock of the best
GROCERIES,
and have made arrangements for a fresh supply by every steamer from New York.
If you desire good SELF-RAISING FLOUR, Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Pork, or anything in my line, give me a call, and I will be pleased to serve you.
W. H. ROMAINE,
Craven street, under the Billiard Saloon.
N. B. I make a speciality of Self Raising Flour, and ask you to give it a trial.
May 2—1-tf

REMOVED.
BAER & EPPLER,
Having Removed to their
NEW STORE,
30 *POLLOK STREET.*
Harrison Building,
Are now prepared to sell to their old customers and the public in general, a
NEW AND SELECT STOCK OF
DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING,
BOOTS and SHOES,
HATS and CAPS,
STRAW GOODS,
And a great many articles too numerous to mention, all going towards making a complete stock of
Dry Goods.
We would be pleased to see you all, and show you our stock. Just come to
30 Pollok Street,
Harrison Building.
REMEMBER THAT
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HARRISON BUILDING,
New Bern, May 2—1-tf.

GOODSPEED'S
Weekly Steamship Line,
Between New York and New Bern, North Carolina,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
The A No. 1 Steamship
Ellen S. Terry,
CHAPIN, MASTER,
WILL sail from this port for New York direct,
SATURDAY, MAY 11, INST.
at half past 3 o'clock P. M.
All Goods directed to my care will be received and forwarded Free of Charge.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply at W. H. OLIVER & CO.'S Brick Store, to
May 2—tf J. H. GOODSPEED, Agent.

Hubbs & Brother,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
CROCKERY,
NOTIONS,
FINE LIQUORS,
&c., &c., &c.
MIDDLE STREET,
ONE DOOR SOUTH OF POLLOK STREET,
NEW BERN, N. C.
E. HUBBS. G. HUBBS.
May 2—1-tf

P. MERWIN & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Groceries & Provisions, Foreign and Domestic
WINES AND LIQUORS, CIGARS, TOBACCO, &c.
South Front Street,
OPPOSITE THE GASTON HOUSE.
May 2-1-tf.

E. S. Young & Co.,
WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in Guns, Revolvers, Pistols, Ammunition of all kinds, Musical Instruments, Sheet Music—latest publication, Watches, Jewelry, Hats, Caps, &c., very low for cash.
RED FRONT—2 Q. S. POLLOK ST.
New Bern, N. C.
May 2—1-1m

STARCH GLOSS.
THE most economical article that can be used, costing only about *one cent* to do the washing of an ordinary sized family.
Gives a fine, ivory-like polish to linen or muslin.
Effectually prevents the iron and dust from adhering to the cloth.
Makes old linen look like new.
Goods done up with it keep clean much longer, thereby saving time and labor in washing.
Warranted not to injure the clothes.
25 cents per cake. Liberal discounts to the trade.

IMPERIAL BLUE.
BEST IN THE WORLD.
Soluble in hard as well as soft water.
Warranted not to streak the clothes.
10 cents per box. Liberal discount to the trade.
Agents wanted everywhere to sell the above articles, to whom we offer extraordinary inducements. Samples sent post paid on receipt of above prices.
NEW YORK STARCH GLOSS CO.
No. 218 Fulton St., New York.
May 2—1-1y.

Whiskers and Mustaches!
FORCED to grow upon the smoothest face in from three to five weeks by using Dr. Sevigne's Restaurateur Capillaire, the most wonderful discovery in modern science, acting upon the Beard and Hair in an almost miraculous manner. It has been used by the elite of Paris and London with the most flattering success. Names of all purchasers will be registered, and if entire satisfaction is not given in every instance, the money will be cheerfully refunded. Price by mail, sealed and postpaid, $1. Descriptive circulars and testimonials mailed free. Address BERGER, SHUTTS & CO., Chemists, No. 285 River street, Troy, N. Y. Sole agents for the United States. May 2—1-1y

Marvin's Patent
ALUM AND DRY PLASTER,
FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF
SAFES,
WARRANTED the best in the world! Never corrode the Iron. Never lose their fire-proof qualities. Are the only Safes filled with Alum and Dry Plaster. Please send or call for an Illustrated Catalogue.
MARVIN & CO.
Principal Warehouse { No. 265 Broadway, New York. No. 721 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.
May 2—1-1y

REPARATOR CAPILLI.
Throw away your false frizzes, your switches, your wigs—Destructive of comfort, and not worth a fig!
Come aged, come youthful, come ugly and fair,
And rejoice in your own luxuriant hair.
REPARATOR CAPILLI
FOR restoring hair upon bald heads (from whatever cause it may have fallen out) and forcing a growth of hair upon the face, it has no equal. It will force the beard to grow upon the smoothest face in from five to eight weeks, or hair upon bald heads in from two to three months. A few ignorant practitioners have asserted that there is nothing that will force or hasten the growth of the hair or beard. Their assertions are false, as thousands of living witnesses (from their own experience) can bear witness. But many will say, how are we to distinguish the genuine from the spurious? It certainly is difficult, as nine-tenths of the different Preparations advertised for the hair and beard are entirely worthless, and you may have already thrown away large amounts in their purchase. To such we would say, try the Reparator Capilli; it will cost you nothing unless it fully comes up to our representations. If your Druggist does not keep it, send us one dollar and we will forward it, postpaid, together with a receipt for the money, which will be returned you on application, providing entire satisfaction is not given. Address,
W. L. CLARK & CO., Chemists,
No. 3 West Fayette Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
May 2—1-1y.

EXCELSIOR! EXCELSIOR!!
Chastellar's Hair Exterminator!
For Removing Superfluous Hair!
TO the ladies especially, this invaluable depilatory recommends itself, as being an almost indispensable article to female beauty, is easily applied, does no harm or injure the skin, but acts directly on the roots. It is a warranted to remove superfluous hair from low foreheads, or from any part of the body, completely, totally and radically extirpating the same, leaving the skin soft, smooth and natural. This is the only article used by the French, and is the only real, effectual depilatory in existence. Price 75 cents per package, sent postpaid, to any address, on receipt of an order by
BERGER, SHUTTS & CO., Chemists,
May 2—1-1y 285 River st., Troy, N. Y.

COTTON SEED.
FIFTEEN HUNDRED Bushels Superior New Orleans Cotton Seed
For sale by P. MERWIN & CO.,
May 2—1-tf. Opposite Gaston House.