THE BEE

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JEROME BAYON.

OFFICIAL GAZETTE OF THE STATE AND CITY
"THE UNION *must be preserved.*"

TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 18, 1835.

☞The U. S. schooner Grampus was off the bar yesterday, on her cruize to the Mexican seas—officers and crew well. She may meet with the Montezuma or the notorious Thompson.

The levee.—We had frequently remarked on the objectionable state of the levee, & the ordinances relative to it; and were greatly pleased with the efforts of a standing committee of the council to legislate on the subject. That committee had prepared a succinct and able report, accompanied by an ordinance—which after much vexatious and unnecessary delay, was adopted by the council; with but one dissentient voice, and no dissentient vote. The ordinance considered the whole extent of the river opposite to the inhabited parts of New Orleans; and in order to make a port along the entire length very properly ordered the construction of levees and wharves where required and not now existing—so as to complete the port. The ordinance regarded the levee in particular; but the port in general; and consequently incorporated all the inhabited parts adjoining the levee; so that wharves could be constructed for the convenience of ships and shippers; and wharfage duty be levied for the convenience of the city treasury.

Not so however wishes the mayor. He thinks the port is already too extended, and the city too large. The ordinance being specified as regarding 'the levee and for other purposes,' the mayor objects to the provisions on account of the title; although the extension of the port is the real object: subordinate to which are necessarily some regulations respecting the construction of new levees in particular places, and the discipline of the old levee in various instances.

What feasible objections exist to the extension of the port, so as to present greater facilities for commerce, the mayor does not state—unless we suppose he means to assert that affording privileges of wharves to the upper and lower districts of the city, similar to those granted to the central and adjoining parts would certainly be injurious to the latter. He is for restricting or granting a monopoly of rights to particular places, regardless of the claims or wants of others. He is contented with the income derived from the present wharves; and is careless to afford the means of augmenting it. He finds that the extension of the port would produce an immediate expenditure; but he will not deign to think of the increased revenue to the city from that expence—both by wharfage duty on the levees; and taxes on the incorporated districts: for incorporation is essential in order to have the levees and wharfage duty.

And by his message inserted today in full, he is a stickler for all the privileges formerly granted however injurious they may have proved to the welfare of the city. Pirogues and embarcations were permitted under certain conditions to remain at a part of the levee. They have been found to be injurious to the order and discipline of the city. Yet the mayor thinks that a privilege once granted can never be revoked, however unjust in principle; and mischievous in its effects. It is truly melancholy to find the mayor of the city contend for the perpetual mooring of embarcations, known to militate against the order of society: a fact which can be well attested by all conversant with the levee.

We give today a detailed report of the discussion of the council on the subject; but fear that the adjournment has decided the validity of the mayor's veto. Still that should not prevent the ordinance from being again reported, and again adopted: so as to obtain the same object. If there were any peculiar privileges temporarily conferred on any establishments in either banlieus proposed to be incorporated, let them be confirmed till their time shall expire but let not therefore an ordinance so well calculated to promote the wealth and trade and population of the city be nullified by individual and specious objections. The members of the city council owe it to themselves as well as their constituents not to forfeit this important ordinance; and it is to be hoped that they will act with energy and decision on the subject. Mutual concessions are honorable in the cause of justice and for the public good; and who should fear the imputation of promoting such a cause? But see our report of the council.

That New Orleans will rival New York in a few years, we have every reason to conclude from the great facilities of intercourse and trade every year—almost month—becoming developed. There is very little doubt of the New Orleans and Nashville railroad being completed in 3 or 4 years; and that will open a direct communication with Mississippi, and Tennessee—which will doubtless be continued to Richmond and the railroads in the eastern states. By this route, New Orleans may command the whole of the sugar produce of the country; all the cotton west of Georgia, all the tobacco south of Ohio and Pennsylvania, west of the valley of Shenandoah. We know that great exertions are made by Maryland for Baltimore; and that Pennsylvania is suicidally aiding her efforts—but we have no great apprehensions for Louisiana, for the trade of the west, when the steamboats on the Mississippi are owned by companies, not individuals; and when they commence plying at stated periods between particular places. We have the command of the Ohio as far as Cincinnati; and of the greater part of the Missouri and Upper Mississippi.

And this trade will now have facilities for rendering it more effective. When the obstructions of the raft shall have been removed from the Red river, we shall command all the western regions to the Chippewan mountains; and it is not impossible that in a few years an intercommunication may be made with the Pacific, which will not only open a trade with the whole of the western regions north of the Mexican provinces; but which may enable us to penetrate to China itself.

This may appear chimerical at the present period. But it ceases to be ideal when we consider the enterprise of Americans—when we consider the extraordinary progress made recently in internal improvements—when we consider the effects of steamboats and railroads—and the new sources of trade and wealth annually accumulating in the country. Yes, it is not improbable—it is more than problematical—that we shall be able to navigate the Yellow Stone to a few miles within the source of its waters; that we shall there find as easy an access by railroads across the Chippewan mountains by inclined planes as has been made across the Alleghanies; and that we shall thence be enabled easily to pursue our way onward to the mouth of the Columbia river, where we shall find or make an entrepot or mart for the trade between the United States and the whole of Asia. Is this idea or impracticable? Certainly not. Let energetic capitalists of Yankee land be but persuaded that this is a preferable line of communication with China; let them be convinced that it would enable them to command the products of the eastern world without resorting to Europe for its commodities; let them perceive that they have an equal and as easy a route through their own country as by Panama; let them see that it would not only increase their wealth and population but consolidate the different,—and there is no doubt that the star of empire westward still shall guide the way. Westward ho! must be the 'go ahead' cry of eastern capitalists.

CITY COUNCIL—FRIDAY, 11th inst.

All members present.

The journal of the preceding session having been read, and the council having been occupied in close session for three hours (as reported on Saturday,) the following letter from the mayor was read:

August 13, 1835.

To the president, etc., of the City Council.

Gentlemen:—The most important of your deliberations of the 7th inst. is no doubt the 'ordinance concerning the construction of a new levee in front of the 7th district *and for other purposes*,' and on that ground it will merit my most particular attention. On account of circumstances which I do not wish to scrutinize, though the influence of my opinions has very little weight with the city council, I shall not hesitate, when I think it necessary, to reject an undue responsibility; or to contend for the interests of the people, who have without sectional feelings entrusted me with the management of their affairs.

Previous to discussing the sundry articles of the ordinance, allow me to observe that it is contrary to the clearness and methodical order (without which the knowledge of the laws is impossible, or at least very difficult) to enter under the same head enactments on different subjects not connected together. How, for example should we expect to find measures of general police in an ordinance concerning the making of a levee in the 7th district? Who could guess that in that ordinance there should be found two articles incorporating the whole of the suburbs, and even the uninhabited parts adjoining the city? However intelligent a man may be, I am sure he will never be able to discover any connection between such different subjects; yet the object of the council as well as of all legislative bodies ought to be to pass laws or ordinances as clear and plain as possible, so that they could not only be engraved in the mind of the lawyer, but also in that of any sensible man. I think nevertheless, the council may have some serious objection to these considerations.

The first article of your ordinance enacts that there will be immediately adjudged the making of a levee in the 7th district 'as ordered by the ordinance of October 5th, 1830.' When the position and line of that levee were determined in 1830, there were not then any buildings or encroachments which have since contributed to the creation of battures, by the deviation or extension of the sand: it follows that the line then given, running from Delor to Roffignac street, and then with a slight bend to Lacourse street, cannot now be conveniently followed. This line had been calculated so as to have the levee as close as possible to low water mark, to facilitate the landing of goods; and this advantage (the only compensation for considerable expenses) would now be lost, since the extension of the batture in many places would not allow the shipping to come near the levee. Then if the council persist in that article of the ordinance, I think it is necessary it should order the city surveyor to draw a new line for said levee, so as to have it as near as possible to low water mark. Moreover, as there is nothing yet decided on the street which it would be convenient to have along this new levee, and this subject being a very important one as the proprietors will no doubt set a high price on that portion of land they shall have to abandon for that purpose. I think it is urgent to invest a special committee with the right to settle privately this business with them. For if the proprietors would strictly claim an indemnity for their ground, it would occasion to the city an enormous expense which could hardly be paid by four or five years of its revenues.

Your second article seems to me calculated to produce very bad results; it contains moreover some enactments which are rendered useless by the ordinances in force, and it seems to assert now a privilege long since enjoyed by the corporation, that is to collect levee duties on all boats mooring in front of the 7th district. It would then be very necessary to repeal altogether that article, since it implies a doubt on the rights hitherto enjoyed by the corporation of which advantage might be taken by some persons.

I would approve the third article if instead of absolutely prohibiting to deposit all sorts of incumbrance on the batture, it was so altered as to permit for a certain time the deposit of goods shipped or landed by the vessels there moored; for it is but justice to grant the a certain time to load, or to allow consignees or purchasers sufficient time to remove the goods landed.

The widening in a sloping manner the levee of suburb St Mary, ordered by article 6, seems me of all the works the most useless and most contrary to the intended object. I cannot possibly conceive how it could be imagined that the landing of steam boats or other boats could be facilitated by widening the levee in a sloping direction towards the river.—For example let us suppose a place where the levee has now eight feet perpendicular height; by the ordinary increase of the river, there is in that place at least six feet water and most of the steam and flat boats even loaded may moor to the levee. But see what will happen if you widen the levee in a sloping direction. To obtain a depth of six feet, supposing the batture to be perfectly plain, you have to extend at least 48 feet from the summit of the levee. Allowing for the slope two inches per foot, or a foot per toise it will have forty eight feet extension on its base; and this slope is about what is necessary for the passage of drays. But allowing a foot per toise, you will reach the river at a distance of 12 feet from the summit of the levee; and a flat boat drawing three feet water will have to lay at 18 feet distance where it will have just water enough. I submit to you gentlemen, this calculation, which you may verify in a short time; and I ask you candidly, if under pretence of facilitating the unloading of boats in the time of low water, it is intended so to impede it in time of high water. A steamer drawing five feet water coming to the levee in time of high water would be compelled, if there was no wharf, to keep at a distance of 36 feet from the land.

The eighth article may be objected to for other reasons not less powerful. The engagements entered into by the corporation must be held sacred by all the citizens who are called upon to manage its concerns. For my part I declare that I consider them as binding and obligatory as my own word. When in 1820 after a long and ruinous law-suit, the heirs of Gravier compromised with the corporation for the property of the batture, it was stipulated that the batture which should accrue outside of the levee now existing, should be given up to the corporation, provided it should never be applied to any other public purposes but its natural ones. One of these public purposes, which is a natural one, is to take from thence the mud necessary for the buildings, and filling up certain lots of ground and streets; and if after some years it was completely filled up as intended by article 8, how are the citizens and the corporation itself to get the land necessary for the buildings; and what will become of the engagement made by the corporation?—Would not this occasion a suit against the city? Moreover such a large filling up would cost an immense sum of money, would be of very little service, and collecting the rain water from a great height, it would produce the inconvenience of discharging them like a torrent on the opposite side of the levee, and inundating the ground floor of most of the houses. Yet if the council persists, and wishes to elevate said batture, as it is not necessary to elevate above the level of the adjoining street, it would be sufficient to make a levee in the line of that of the 7th district, taking care to establish some warpings in that new levee, in which the ingress and egress of the waters should be skilfully calculated, so as to produce an abundant alluvion, and in the course of two or three years all the batture would be elevated to the level of the street, without ceasing to be for the use of the people who could get sand on the border of the exterior levee. Said works would cost much less, and would answer the same purpose.

Art 9, orders that the levee of the lower part of the city, from d'Enghein street to the upper part of the wharf of the cotton press shall be widened 16 feet. This is perhaps the only useful work, as the levee in that quarter is too narrow. But if it must increase the expenses which will be incurred by all the works ordered by your ordinance, I shall oppose it also for the interest of the treasury. I take this opportunity to observe to you how often the public expenses are increased by ill concocted resolutions. When lately it was ordered to build some wharves in that part of the port, it was then evident as it is now that the levee was not broad enough; yet it was first ordered to build the wharves, and now you order to widen the levee 16 feet. What then follows? Sixteen feet are exactly the fifth of the breadth of one of these wharves, so that on five there is one unnecessarily made, and this happens because said work was done previous to enlarging the levee.

I consider now the article 13 which incorporates at once the whole of the upper and lower suburbs and liberties.—Gentlemen, I think it is useless for me to descant long on these incorporations, which seem to be the result of mutual concessions between the members of the council; and I foresee the result of my opposition to this ruinous system which will impose on the corporation annual expenses that I cannot yet estimate, but which will ultimately embarrass it, and compel you to impose on the citizens heavy taxes, which will raise against you the clamors of the people. Waiving the consideration of the unnecessary injustice which you are about to produce to a quantity of commercial establishments in the out-skirts of the city, the owners of which being compelled to remove them out of the incorporated parts, what benefit can you expect from these large incorporations of deserts which will produce no revenue to the city, but on the contrary will soon oblige you to send more than a thousand laborers to draw the lines of the streets and level them, to establish banquettes, lamp posts, and besides the necessary increase of the city guard, of the commissaries and other functionaries, to provide for the building of bridges and construction of ditches, all such expenses being paid for by the inhabited parts of the city, which are already loaded with heavy taxes and cannot improve their own quarters? Gentlemen, if you do not listen to my voice, still my duty compels me to protest loudly against such proceedings; and should you persist in spite of my opposition, I beg you shall authorize your finance committee to show me instantly where I am to find the funds necessary for the payment of such heavy expenses. I have calculated that besides the preliminary expenses required by such incorporations, besides the price of shells and of labor for the levees, besides the $20,000 to be expended for making a levee in the 7th district, your ordinance orders no less than six hundred thousand cubic feet of filling up immediately.

The last and most powerful objection against your ordinance is that against article 20th. It is there enacted that immediately after the promulgation of said ordinance, it will no longer be permitted to flatboats, pirogues or any other craft used for retailing fruits, flowers, beer or any other drink, to remain at the levee in front of the incorporated parts of the city, under a penalty of fifteen dollars. Such an enactment is entirely in contradiction to article 7 of an ordinance to impose levee duties on pirogues and other craft, and to rent out the collection of said levee duty approved Dec. 1st 1828. Said article 7 is the owners and other persons in charge of pirogues and other craft used as deposit stores for coasters trading in the river, shall pay to the collector a levee duty of 25 cents per diem. It is in virtue of that same ordinance that the right of the levee duty has been rented, and the purchaser is guaranteed his full privileges during the whole year.

It would therefore be not only a most glaring injustice to maintain the article 20 of your ordinance; but it would also give a right to the purchaser of the privilege to institute a suit for damages against the corporation. Every thing considered, I think, gentlemen, I never had more just grounds to return you an ordinance.

Respectfully yours,
D. PRIEUR.

Mr Pichot introduced a resolution to enjoin the mayor to be more decorous in his language towards the council in future messages; and not indulge in any improper satirical remarks.

The recorder stated that the resolution could not be considered till the message was disposed of.

Mr Gaiennie moved that the council persist, notwithstanding the unfounded objections of the mayor. He trusted that the mayor's eternal veto on the proceedings of the council will never be enforced when devoid of justice; and especially when as now devoid of foundation. He had been the reporter of the committee that presented the ordinance; and he could state positively that in drafting the resolutions, they had a conscientious regard to all interests, to commercial as industrial. The objections of the mayor based on the ordinance of 1830 are groundless: for since that period a law of the legislature has been passed; giving the authority to the corporation which is assumed in the present ordinance. But of that law, the mayor appears in sombre ignorance. In his allusion to the lineation of the levee for the 8th ward, the mayor is also beside the mark; and conflicts in opinion with the city surveyor, who had recommended the plan proposed. Of course the mayor's conjectures on such matters are to be preferred to the experience of the city surveyor, and the resolution of a former council who had suggested the plan now ordered! The inclined plane as specified in the ordinance has also been recommended by the city surveyor, whose judgment is certainly equal at least to that of the mayor. But while he partially approves of that part of the ordinance relating to the 5th ward, his remarks are absurd concerning an alleged enlargement. The incorporation of that levee would produce in wharfage duty alone, an annual revenue to the corporation of $90,000; and the property to be incorporated was valued by the last assessment at $1,373,000—a pretty specimen of the mayor's deserts. He does not want to follow the mayor through all his unfounded objections to the different articles; but he may notice the reprehensible imputation of mutual concessions on the part of the members of the council. For his part he indignantly rejects the calumny, and can say that if he had been disposed to make concessions he could have done so with advantage; and for the committee who acted with him, he can aver that they were faithful and conscientious in the performing of their duty. But he can prove that if any concession has been made, it has been by the mayor himself in his veto. He moved that the council shall persist.

Dr Thomas was opposed to the motion. He had before made objections to the ordinance; and is now more convinced of their propriety from the letter of the mayor—particularly that part of it relating to incorporations, on which he thought the mayor's remarks sound. He is himself proprietor of several lots in the banlieu proposed to be incorporated, and although he knows that their value would be by it greatly enhanced, he is willing to renounce private interests for the public good. He has traveled through most of the banlieu; and knows that the expence of incorporation would be enormous. He hoped the council would adhere to the veto.

Mr Caldwell moved that the message be referred to a committee. He is certainly not in favor of the perpetual exercise of the veto power; but in the present message he thinks there are some points which could well be answered in committee. He is in favor of the ordinance as it stands; but it wants modification: it interferes with private property; and is a 'dilapidation' of the rights of private persons might lead to interminable lawsuits. As to the objection concerning incorporation, I think it idle and absurd. I would incorporate the whole parish as a city; yes sir, the whole parish; and it would make New Orleans great and the corporation rich. The mayor is afraid of the expence, and says we have no funds. Now sir a member of the finance committee told me that we had at our disposal 100,000 dollars, that we do not know what to do with. New Orleans is rich notwithstanding the assertions of the mayor: she has wealth that she knows not what to do with. Her riches cannot be determined by a balance sheet made annually, where the expences of improvements are minus $15,000 over the income of the year. Her wealth is not to be estimated by her income. What are her real riches? What capital is her income the interest of? Supposing the revenue is 200,000 dollars; that would give a capital of '200 millions' at 5 per cent. That is the mode of ascertaining the wealth of the corporation, not by a minus balance on the accounts of the year. But if we have not money now, let us borrow—let us borrow, say 10 millions; and go on improving. Let us pave, water and light, to invite population and increase our income; and instead of 50,000 inhabitants—for I believe that is about the amount of our present population, we shall have 50,000,000 in 5 years. This estimate may be considered large, about 200 per cent more than Robinson's theory; but it may be correct.

I say sir, private property has been assailed by the ordinance. I hold in my hand a respectful & respectable petition on this subject, which though not now in order to be read, I give notice that it may be read in its proper time. [He gave the secretary the letter of J F Miller.] That petition will show that the mills which furnish the city with lumber, and which were established with privileges by the council, are within the precincts vetoed by the mayor, and that they will be utterly ruined if the law passes without a modification. And not only will they be ruined, but the city will be deprived of the lumber necessary to forward its public improvements. On this account sir, I move that the message be referred to a special committee.

Mr Labatut concurred in the veto of the mayor, although he does not approve of the tone of his remarks. He thinks the mayor should show more respect to the council. If the council assumed the same attitude towards him, what would become of the affairs of the corporation,—and of the respect due to the council? Rumors have already been divulged that every thing is transacted in the council by concession or cupidity; and he regrets that the mayor should give currency to such unfounded rumors. Some persons have done him the honor to say that he acts conscientiously; but he can say the same of all, that every member gives his voice and vote conscientiously in that hall. Those who propagate these rumors would do well to attend to their own business.—He thinks the mayor's objections well founded on the expence to the city for constructing and filling up the proposed levee. It would cost about 400,000 dollars; and 300,000 have already been expended on it. This would greatly embarrass the finances of the city, and press heavily on commerce; and he did not wish such evils in order to promote the claims of the heirs of Deslondes.

Mr Berry—I rise Mr President to correct the error of the member of the 2d ward. I do not say that it is a wilful error; but he has been misled. I only say Mr Recorder that he has been misled; and that his error is not intentional. The member says the expence will be 400,000. He is mistaken, Mr Chairman. The city surveyor made an estimate of the whole; and rates it at $20,000; and that part of it opposite the 6th ward will cost only 8000 dollars. I rose sir, to correct the error of the member of the 2d ward.

Mr Gaiennie would also correct the error of the mayor and member of the 2d ward, as to the filling up of the batture: for he had taken particular care to inform himself of the probable expences, when digesting the ordinance. He held in his hand the estimate of the city surveyor, who rates the cost at only 8325 dollars. While up, he would repeat that the message of the mayor was a concession; and that he could now prove by the letter from Mr Miller, handed in by the member from the 6th ward. As to the mode of making the levee, the committee had proposed that which would be most beneficial, without infringing on the privilege of taking mud from the batture, or on the rights of the front proprietors. He repeated his former assertion relative to the income and assessment of the lower banlieu; and added that no part of the city could make a similar boast.

Mr Baldwin deprecated the imputation of concessions: if however there were any, they were certainly founded on justice. The ordinance of the committee on levees, proposes to project a levee in front of his ward, with which he had not been made cognizant before the report of the committee. But to this levee the mayor now objects. Yet let us see his consistency. Looking at his last annual message, I find that the mayor himself urgently recommends the construction of the very levee thus proposed; and when the council choose to attend to his recommendation—which by the bye he repeatedly urged during the past three or four years—he turns round on them; alters his opinion to suit the occasion, although only 4 months have elapsed since his last entreaty on the subject. As his objection concerning the expence of incorporation I can also meet that. As chairman of the finance committee, in consultation with the mayor not longer since than yesterday, I made him the tender of $100 000 due from the Commercial bank; and asked his acceptance of it. He did not say no; but enquired to what use it could be applied, as there was no immediate want of funds. But the amount is still at the disposal of the council. Besides the corporation has other resources; it has a credit of $75 000 in one bank; and of 200,000 in another. And if it had not, its credit is sufficiently good to command millions for necessary improvements. Our funds are therefore ample to meet all expences.

A motion of adjournment then prevailed, before any action was had on the subject.

The Bank of Kentucky has agreed on the terms on which it is to take one million of the debt due to the Branch of the U. S. Bank in this city, and is to take its banking house at $35,000. The debt is to bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent. and to be liquidated in one, two, three and four years. The arrangement will be advantageous to the banks, and highly beneficial to the community. It will be completed in a few days. The entire sum now due the branch here, is thirteen or fourteen hundred thousand dollars.—[Louisville Adv.

Ruin.—Wheat is now worth one dollar per bushel, in the Louisville market—labor is much higher than usual—mechanics all busy—not carpenters enough by one hundred to do our building—bricks have advanced in price and cannot be made fast enough to meet the demand—and what is still more distressing, the number of merchants is rapidly increasing, and they are all doing well. The only classes that are in the condition anticipated by the panic makers, are the doctors and lawyers—the former, suffering in consequence of our general good health, and the latter by the diminution of litigation.—Are not the effects of Jacksonism "insupportable."—[Ibid.

Bermuda.—The schooner Brilliant, at New York, brings advices from Bermuda to the 21st ult. The Royal Gazette contains the following:—"We have great pleasure in stating, on what we regard as unquestionable authority, that His Majesty's Government have expressed their entire concurrence in the proceedings which took place here some months ago, relative to a number of slaves on board the American brig 'Enterprise,' which vessel put into this port in distress, when on a voyage from Alexandria to Charleston, South Carolina."

EXCHANGE on Paris, London and New-York, for sale by MARTINEAU, CRUGER & Co,
july 30☞ No. 30, Bienville street.

WANTED 2 first-rate Blacksmiths, to whom good wages and steady employment will be given, by applying to JAMES DRUMMOND,
august 14—8 96, St Charles street.

FOR SALE AT PRIVATE SALE—One or two arpents of land fronting on the river, by 80 arpents depth, warranted on St. Amand's plantation, battle ground, distant about 5 miles from New Orleans. Apply to Doct. Formento or Doct. Thomas. a 6—30

ROTARY PUMPS, of the most new and approved invention, with lead pipe, and all the other apparatus complete, for sale by
august 14 G VANCE & R GAMBLE.

NOTICE—The partnership heretofore existing between J. Broise and J. J. Barre, has been dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st of August, J. J. Barre will settle all the business of the firm. a 4—8.

LOUIS MUH being on the eve of his departure for the North, informs the public that during his absence, Mr J. A. Durel will have charge of his business.
august 10—15

WANTED—Commercial Bank stock; Bank city Stock jy 3 E. GOTTSCHALK.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

CORRECTED DAILY FOR THE BEE.

PRODUCE.

TOBACCO—$7 a 8 1 2	BEEF—Mess $12 50 per bl
RICE—$4 50 a 0 per barrel	——Prime, 11 00 do
SUGAR—$6 50 a 8 50	CORN—70 a 75c per bushel
——prime 8 50 per cwt	MEAL—$3 50 per bl
HAVANA—$8 3-4 a 9	HIDES—Coast 08
——white 12 a 13	——Mexican 10c a 11
MOLASSES—32 a 35 per gl.	PELTRIES—10 a 12c
COFFEE—13 a 15	SOLE LEATHER—23 a 25
——Havana, 13 a 14 1 2 cts	CALF SKIN—28 a 30c
——Rio 12a 12	——Best Phil's, 28 a 30
WHISKEY—Rec'd 42 a 43	HARNESS do —27 a 30c
——Old Monongahela 70 a 75	BAGGING— 40c per yard
BUTTER—Western 20c	BALE ROPE—14 a 15c
——Goshen, 27c	LEAD—pig 6c
LARD—8 1 2 a 9 cts per lb	——Bar 7
FLOUR—$6 50 a 6 75 per bl	——Sheet 9 a 10
PORK—$17 a 18 per brl	TAR—$3 50 per brl.
——Mess do 19 a 19 50 do	PITCH—$3 50 do
——Prime, 15 50 do	ROSIN—$3 do
BACON—7 a 9 per lb	DEAR SKINS—24c
——Hams, 8 1 2 a 10	BEAR do —75c each
——Middlings, 8c do	RACOON & FOX—8c per lb
——Shoulders, 6a 1-2 a 7	BEES WAX—22c per do
——Hoground 7c a 8	TANNERS OIL—0 a 0

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Brig Sarah, Farewell, Havana, R Groning & co

ARRIVED.

Steamer Merchant, Swyler, from Mobile—eighteen passengers.

Steamer Constitution, Commyer, from Mobile—thirty seven passengers.

Towboat Feliciana, Morrison, from the Passes. Towed to sea brigs Tusker and Alcyon; schrs San Louis, Mentor and Sophia. Brought up brig Sultana; schr John M Bandel; and schr William which was aground on N E Bar. Left the bar at 10 A M, on the 16th. Reports Br. barque Ann had got a pilot on board. U. S. schr Grampus off the bar bound for the gulf of Mexico, officers and crew all well.

Brig Sultana, Peterson, 37 days from New York to master.

Schr William, Holland, from Tampico.

Schr John M Bandel, Dickerson, 3 days fm Matamoras, to M S Cucullu, Lapeyre & co.

MEMORANDA.

The schr J M Bandel reports schr Spartiena hence at Metamoras on the 11th; schr Watchman, up at do. for this port about 18th Aug; brig Henry hence at do. discharged.

EXPORTS.

HAVANA—per brig Sarah—1000 bbls flour; 300 canvassed hams; 200 kegs lard; 9 bbls apples; 1 do snuff.

IMPORTS.

Per brig Sultana—400 bales hay to the master.

Per schr John M Bandle—53,000 dollars specie to Palmer & Southmayd; M de Lizardi & co; J Chalaron; G Vance & R Gamble; J A Merle & co; J M Barios.

PASSENGERS.

Per schr John M Bandle—Messrs J M Barios, F Perez J A Newland, W Curtis.

NEW ORLEANS DRAINING COMPANY.
SUBSCRIBERS to the capital stock of said company are hereby notified, that agreeably to a resolution of the board of directors, an instalment of $30 per share will be required of them on Monday the 7th of September, 1835, payable at the Consolidated Association Bank.
august 18—☞ C WATSON, Secretary.

HAVANA SEGARS—90,000 best quality segars, landing from schooner Creole, and for sale by LEGENDRE & SAMORY,
august 18—4 47, Toulouse street.

WANTED—Nashville Rail Road Stock; Ocean Insurance stock; Western Insurance stock; Lower Press stock. Edw GOOTSCHALK,
august 18 Broker.

FOR SALE.—A NEGRESS, 22 years old, with her daughter 6 years old and an infant of 3 months.
august 18 Edw GOOTSCHALK, Broker.

TO loan on mortgage, for two or three years—$30,000 Edw GOOTSCHALL,
august 18 Broker.

FOR SALE.—A valuable tract of LAND at Pass Christian, adjoining the light house, being 44 arpents fronting the sea shore. Edw GOOTSCHALK,
august 18 Broker.

FOR SALE.—A handsome property in the centre of the city, yield 10 per cent income. Apply to
august 18 Edw GOOTSCHALK, Broker.

FOR SALE.—Gas Light Bank stock; Ocean Navigation stock; Old Architect stock of 1828; Architect stock of 8th District. Edw GOOTSCHALK,
august 18 Broker.

HAMS—18 tierces family hams, a choice article, for sale by G DORSEY,
august 18 38, New Levee.

PORK.—110 bbls inspected prime pork, for sale by G DORSEY,
august 18 38, New Levee.

BUTTER AND WHISKEY.—25 bbls old Monongahela whiskey, and 18 kegs Cincinnati butter landing from steamer Paul Jones, and for sale by G DORSEY,
august 18 38, New Levee.

FLOUR.—600 bbls in store subject to re-inspection, for sale by G DORSEY,
august 18 38, New Levee.

BEEF.—44 bbls prime beef, 66 half bbls of mess, for sale by G DORSEY,
august 18 38, New Levee.

COFFEE—82 bags prime Coffee, for sale by LEGENDRE & SAMORY,
august 18—4 47, Toulouse street.

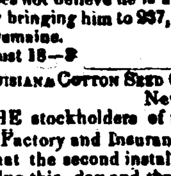
FRENCH SHOES.—The undersigned offers for sale wholesale or retail a complete assortment of handsome French shoes. Apply at the boxes standing on the levee, between the two markets, and opposite the vegetable market, (august 18—4t) J PAUCHON.

Augustin Obiol vs. his creditors.
THE undersigned, syndic of the estate of A Obiol, requests all persons indebted to the same to make immediate payment into his hands, and those having any claim against it, to present their claims in due form.
OGER, Junior,
august 18 Toulouse, between Chartres and Levee.

COTTON BAGGING.—A few pieces very stout and heavy Dundee bagging, will be sold at a reduced price in quantities to suit purchasers, by ANDREWS & BROTHERS,
august 18 19, Chartres street.

WE have received per late arrivals, a fresh supply of
Silk and cotton hosiery; gloves in variety
Fancy hdkfs; shawls and scarfs
Irish linens; long lawns; French linen cambrics
Damask table linen; bird's eye diaper
Fancy colored damask table covers
Super Marseilles summer quilts
White jaconets and cambrics
Chequered, striped and figured muslins
Musquitoe nettings, various qualities and patterns
With an extensive assortment of seasonable goods.
ANDREWS & BROTHERS,
august 18 19, Chartres street.

$5 REWARD



Will be paid for the apprehension of the mulatto PETER, about 25 years old, speaks but very little French, well built, 5 feet 3 inches high, large eyes thick eye-brows, thick and large brown lips, curled hair and a pleasing countenance.
His owner Miss Avart was told that he was employed in an eating house, but she could not find him, and though she does not believe he is a runaway, still she will pay $5 to any bringing him to 237, Royal street, between St Anne and Dumaine. DELASSISE,
august 18—2 for widow Louis Avart.

Louisiana Cotton Seed Oil Factory & Insurance Co.
New Orleans, 21st July 1835.
THE stockholders of the Louisiana Cotton Seed Oil Factory and Insurance Company are hereby notified that the second instalment of ten dollars per share falls due this day and that in accordance with the provision contained in section 3d of the charter, should any stockholder fail to pay any instalment when due, the share upon which it is due and the amount already paid upon it shall be forfeited to the company and become its property. July 21st R CLAGUE, secretary.

396 MEXICAN HIDES, received per brig "Feniz," from Tampico, and for sale by HARRISON, BROWN & CO,
august 11 117, Royal street.

New Orleans Gas-Light and Banking Company,
August 11th, 1835.
THE second instalment of $5 per share on the capital stock of this institution will be payable at the banking house, on Thursday next, 13th inst. The transfer books will be closed from this date until Saturday 15th.
august 11 R BRENAN, Acting Cashier.

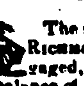
THE debtors and creditors of the estate of Etienne Bernard Dufoucher De Gruy, are requested to apply to the undersigned, syndic of his creditors, for settlement.
august 8. A MELTENBERGER, Syndic.

85 HALF bbl Mackerel No 1
20 quarter do do No 1
16 bbls do No 2, 10 do No 2
15 bbls do No 3; for sale by
HENRY, LATAPIE & CO.
august 8. 63, Old Levee.

EXCHANGE on the North, for sale by HARRISON, BROWN & CO.

FOR VERA CRUZ.—To sail positively on the 19th. The well known Mexican brig GEN SANTA ANNA, having most of her cargo on board, will sail for the above port on Wednesday. For balance of freight or passage apply to
aug 17 M S CUCULLU, LAPEYRRE & CO.

FOR NEW YORK.



The substantial, fast sailing schooner MARY, Richmond, master, having part of her cargo engaged, will meet with dispatch for the above port. For balance of freight or passage apply on board or to WILLIAM BRYAN,
august 12. 36, Old Levee.

J. D. BEERS, I. R. ST. JOHN & CO.
EXCHANGE OFFICE.
No 60, Chartres street.
CHECKS at sight, short sight, and on time, on
New York, Augusta, Ga
Philadelphia, Savannah do
Fayetteville, N C Macon, do
Charleston, S C Mobile
Mississippi, Alabama, and all uncurrent Bank Notes Gold and Silver Bullion, Gold and Silver coins purchased—Doubloons, Sovereigns, and other Gold coins for sale.

THOMAS FELLOWS,
EXCHANGE BROKER,
No. 58, St. Louis street.
Purchases and sells Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes, Bank and other Stocks, Uncurrent Bank Notes, Doubloons, Sovereigns, and other Gold Coins, on the most reasonable terms. jan 17

HAVANA SUGAR.
11 boxes WHITE / 278 do. BROWN } HAVANA SUGAR
Of very superior quality, received per schooner Creole, for sale by
august 17—3t MARTINEAU, CRUGER & Co.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.—Will be sold at auction on Wednesday next, 19th inst, at 4 o'clock PM, without reserve, at Miller's upper saw mill, all the LUMBER belonging to said mill, amounting to about 400,000 feet, on which a liberal credit will be given.
Terms made known at sale. august 17

NOTICE TO CARPENTERS AND CABINET MAKERS—The Company of Improvements will receive, at his office in Royal street, until Saturday 22d instant, proposals for the undertaking of carpenters and cabinet makers' works to be done in the buildings which said company intends to erect in St. Louis street.
The plans and devices will be communicated at the office of the company, every day, from 12 o'clock noon till 3 P M. J. H. RABOTEAU,
aug 17 secretary

THE Company of Improvements will receive at their office in Royal street, until Saturday 22d instant, proposals for the furnishing of cypress Timber, for the building which said company intend to erect in St. Louis street. The price shall be calculated and established from and after every one thousand feet reduced, and delivered under the rate of feet work. The plans thereof to be sent to the office of the company every day, from 12 o'clock noon to 3 o'clock P M.
aug 17 J. H. RABOTEAU, secretary

PARISH OF JEFFERSON—Court of Probates—State of Louisiana.—By virtue of a decree of the honorable the court of Probates of the parish of Jefferson, I will expose at public sale, on Thursday the 17th September next, at noon, before the door of the parish court house of said parish, the two slaves, MARY, aged about 30 years, and ELIZA, aged about 40 years, addicted to drink and having runaway; forming part of the succession of François Raphaël Smith, deceased.
Terms of sale—One half cash; for the other half six months credit from the day of sale, on purchasers giving their notes satisfactorily endorsed, secured by special mortgage on the slaves sold.
august 17 F DUGUE, judge.

OFFICE LEVEE STEAM COTTON PRESS CO.
New Orleans, August 11th, 1835.
AT a meeting of the board of directors, Mr D F Geux was elected "Secretary and Treasurer," in the place of F Cottoinet resigned, and Mr Louis Delstra was also elected agent of the establishment.
By order of the board.
august 14. JNO B LEPRETRE, President.

OFFICE LEVEE STEAM COTTON PRESS CO.
New Orleans, August 12th, 1835.
AT a meeting of the board of directors held this day, on resignation of John B Lepretre, Esq. president, P J Tricou, Esq. was unanimously elected president pro tem. of the company. By order of the board.
august 14 D F GEUX, Secretary.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS.
PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that on Monday the 24th instant, at 12 o'clock, shall be adjudged at the mayor's office, to the highest bidder, the farm of the several stands for the sale of oysters, agreeably to the ordinances of the city council. DENIS PRIEUR,
august 14 mayor.

THE price of fresh flour being this day $6 50 per barrel, according to the tariff, the bakers must give during the ensuing week 41 ounces of bread for a bit.—The loaves which are sold at one bit for three loaves, are required to weigh 25 per cent more.
aug 15 DENIS PRIEUR, Mayor.

FOR SALE.—CHARLOTTE, an American negress, about 18 years old, these 7 years in the country, very good hair dresser, washer and cook, guaranteed against all vices and diseases prescribed by law. If from this time to the 1st September, she is not privately sold, she will be on that day sold at public auction, by J B Bache, Esq, auctioneer, at Hewlett's Exchange.
Terms—6 months credit, for notes satisfactorily endorsed and mortgage until final payment. Apply at the office of the Bee. august 14.

NOW landing ex ship Olympia, from Havre, and for sale by the undersigned:
30 dozen good Neufchatel cheese
3 cases tunnies preserved in oil.
PASCALET & MICHON,
august 14 corner Chartres and Toulouse streets.

EAGLE COTTON GINS.—A full assortment of these much improved gins, for sale by WILLIAM G HEWES & CO,
august 14 47, Camp street.

BRANDY.—25 bbls American, and three half pipes imitation brandy now landing from ship Ocean and for sale by WILLIAM BRYAN,
august 12. 36 Old Levee.

HEAVY COTTON BAGGING.—A few hundred pieces heavy wide bagging, in store and for sale by ANDREWS & BROTHERS,
august 13. 19, Chartres street.

HAMS in hhds and tierces a superb article, Cincinnati cured, for sale by G DORSEY,
august 12 38, New Levee.
ALSO a few hundred canvassed hams.

Office of the Architects Company of the 8th district of New Orleans.
NOTICE is hereby given to the subscribers to the capital stock of said company, that they will have to pay on the 11th of September next, the ninth-tenths of their subscription.
By article 5th of the regulations, subscribers neglecting to pay at the above mentioned time shall lose for the benefit of the company the shares on which payment should have been required as well as the payments already made.
By order of the board of directors.
august 12 G PLESSIS, Secretary.

WE have received per recent arrivals, and offer for sale at No 19, Chartres street,
Linen sheeting; Irish linen in demi and whole pieces
Fanlard gauze hdkfs; gauze veils; fancy gloves
Furniture checks; damask table linen
Flounced corded skirts; super cottonades
Silk bombazines and bombazets; silk and cotton hose
And a variety of other seasonable goods, by
ANDREWS & BROTHERS,
august 13 19, Chartres street.

DRY GOODS.
MACKINAW, Rose and Point blankets
Heavy goods for negro clothing; silk umbrellas
Plaid and striped muslins; black bombazets
Sky blue and other colored flax threads
Irish linens and sheetings; cotton stockings
Black crapes and velvets; cotton musquito netting
French embroidery on muslin and bobbinet
New style fancy hdkfs, for sale by
ANDREWS & BROTHERS,
august 10 19, Chartres street.

FRESH DRY GOODS.
RECEIVED per recent arrivals,
Heavy Lowell cottons and kerseys
Silk bombazines and bombazetts, circassians, fine
Osnaburgs in whole and demi pieces
5-4 super cottonades, fast colors
5-4 furniture and fancy plaids
Fancy checked and striped muslins, new patterns
Cotton musquito netting, various qualities and patterns
14-4 super Marseilles summer quilts
Super blk Italian crape of all widths
Red French curtain muslin and bordering
4-4 Irish linens in whole and demi pieces of all qualities
Heavy linen sheetings of various widths
Damask table linen and diaper napkins of French and Irish manufacture
French embroidery of nearly every new pattern, some very rich
Black silk and cotton velvets
Italian lutestring; jet black, plain and figured silks and satins
An elegant assortment of fancy hdkfs, new style
Latest style of French goods for ladies dresses
Mourning muslins and ginghams
Fancy silk gloves, some very low priced
Point Duffle and Mackinaw blankets.
And a great many other seasonable and staple goods, worthy the attention of city and country purchasers, for sale low by ANDREWS & BROTHERS,
july 24—2m 19 Chartres street.

GRATUITOUS CONSULTATIONS of all diseases—Daily from 3 to 5 P M, at Doctor T. Legr's, corner of Conti and Levee streets.

SALES AT AUCTION.

BY TRICOU, DOMINGON & CANONGE.
ON Tuesday, 18th inst, there will be sold at 4 P M, at 64, St Ann street, a quantity of household furniture. Terms Cash. august 18.

BY HEWLETT & BRIGHT.
WILL be sold on Saturday the 22d of August inst at Hewlett's Exchange,
A Lot of Ground in faubourg Clouet, having 25 feet front on Clouet street, by 240 feet, French measure, in depth, between Casa Calvo and Grande Hommes sts, and opposite the splendid house of Madame Veuve Bertand.
Terms—One half cash, the balance at 6 months credit, for notes endorsed to satisfaction and mortgage until paid.
Acts of sale to be passed before W Octave de Armas, notary public, at the expence of the purchaser. aug 17

BY TRICOU, DOMINGON & CANONGE.
ON Wednesday, the 26th of August, 1835, at noon, at noon, at Hewlett's, for account of the creditors of Mr Louis Bouligny, will be sold,
Lots Nos 6 and 7, of square No 3, in suburb Bouligny, and Nos 4, 5 and 6, of square No 6. Squares Nos 5, 4, 94, 116, 117 and 180. A reserve at the upper limit of the said suburb, being 2 feet 6 inches front on the whole depth of said suburb.
Terms—1, 2 and 3 years, in approved endorsed paper, secured by mortgage. july 21

BY JOS. LECARPENTIER.
ON Tuesday 8th September next, there will be sold at noon, at Hewlett's Exchange; by virtue of an order of the hon. Parish Court, for the parish and city of New Orleans, dated March 4, 1835, the following described slaves given up by J M Fernandez for the benefit of his creditors.
Edmund, 11 years old, good servant.
Guillaume, a creole negro, 60 years old, blind of an eye.
Sam, a mulatto 21 years old, good labourer, heavy built, addicted to running away.
Terms—6, 12 18 and 24 months credit, for a note satisfactorily endorsed and mortgage until final payment.
Acts of sale before Jos. Cuvillier Esq. notary public, at the purchaser's expense. a 6

NOTICE.

Detained in the jail of the parish of St John the Baptist, the American mulatto called HENRY, and the two negroes JOHN and LEWIS. Henry is very tall, speaks but English, and says he belongs to Mr Nickle, of New Orleans: John and Lewis are both very black, they speak but English, and say they belong also to the same Mr Nickle. The owner is requested to claim said slaves in conformity to law and pay all charges.
Parish of St John the Baptist, August 7, 1835.
OVIDE TROUARD,
august 14 for M Lumiais, sheriff.

NOTICE—A LIBERAL REWARD.

Went astray from the subscriber, on the 7th instant, a red HORSE, about 10 years old, one of the hind feet white. Said horse is well known as drawing a flower cart: the above reward will be paid to any person bringing back said horse, or giving such information that may lead to his recovery. J BTE. ADAM,
august 13—☞ Flower merchant.

THE partnership heretofore existing in this city under the firm of Mallard & Co, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. E. Mallard is authorised to settle the outstanding business of the house and will continue its signature in liquidation only. Edw. MALLARD,
Robt. A. Fitzgerald, per pro.
N. O. 30th July 1835. Edw. MALLARD.

The subscriber will continue to transact business on his own account and in his own name.
july 30—1m Edw. MALLARD.

THE subscribers inform their friends and the public, that they have just opened at the corner of Hospital and Old Levee streets, a DRUG AND MEDICINE STORE, where they will keep a constant and general assortment of drugs, medicines, chemicals, patent medicines, perfumery, &c. They hope by their unremitted attention to their business to secure the confidence of the public, of which, they solicit the patronage.
a 3 P. MARTIN & Co.

HUGUES PEDESCLAUX has removed his notarial office to No 143, Chartres street, between St Louis and Toulouse. august 12.

PARIS FASHION.
WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
STORE OF NOVELTIES.
GAULHIAC, hair dresser, 174 Chartres street, corner of Jefferson street, 35, has just received by the Marengo, the following fresh articles:
Cream of Perse, do. cucumber, do. calimaçon, do. cold cream, do bears fat, pomatum, superfine, in pots of two ounces and one ounce, almonds soap, superfine rose do; the regenerator of the hair; the philatrix, Lime powder; the selenite, to dye the hair in black; amber lavande brandy, cologne water, &c.
Black silk and coloured gloves, superfine quality, white and colored scotch thread gloves.
An assortment of combs, tooth brushes all quality, dishes &c.
Whigs of all colors and a complete assortment of silk hats superfine, with bassed boxes. a 4

GOODS for the Mexican market:—8 cases Liston 10 do. Rebecillas; 4 do. Sattin Ribbons; 10 do. Seed Beads; a lot of Champagne Wine; 2 bronze Cannons. ALSO, 4 cases No. 11-2 black Galloon, triple chain, for sale by JULES LEBLANC & Co.,
a 3 No. 103, Royal st.

FLOUR—1500 barrels sweet superfine Flour, in store, and will be reinspected, for sale by
aug 3 G. DORSEY, New Levee.

BAGGING AND BALE ROPE.—Kentucking, Dundee and Eastern Cotton Bagging—very superior and heavy Kentucky Bale Rope, in store and for sale on liberal terms by ANDREWS & BROTHERS,
a 3-1m 19, Chartres st.

GOSHEN BUTTER—50 kegs Goshen Butter, landing from ship Ocean, and for sale by
LEGENDRE & SAMORY,
aug 6 No. 51, Toulouse street.

MACKEREL, COD FISH, HERRINGS, &c.—Received by the subscribers per brig Acton, from Boston and for sale,
100 barrels No. 3 Mackerel,
100 boxes Cod fish,
100 do. first sort smoked herrings,
200 half boxes soap, [Jackson's brand,]
200 boxes sperm Candles.
CARRIERE & BORDUZAT,
a 3 11, St. Louis street.

TUMBLERS—22 boxes received per Marengo, from France, expressly ordered for coffee houses, for sale by the package or dozen, at 40, Chartres st.
aug 3 JAMES M. CROSBY.

LARD—443 kegs Lard; 19 do. Butter, landing ex steam boat Gladiator, for sale by
aug 1 ORAIN & MIGNON, 7 new levee.

A CARD—My engagements prevent me to give any longer private lessons, but to those families who had honored me with their confidence, I beg leave to recommend as my substitute Mr Podarré, a gentleman of the highest attainments, and whose method of teaching is similar to mine. Apply to Mrs Fremaux, Toulouse st.
j 30 CABOCHE.

BELLANGER'S COLLEGE.
Under the superintendance of Mr. Caboche.
MR CABOCHE having succeeded to Mr. Bellanger in direction of the College for young men, situated on the Bayou road, invites all the fathers of families who are not acquainted with the method of Jacotot, which is used in said college, to call and witness the lessons given to the students. Facts will better than any speech convince the parents. j 27 3—

VEGETABLE COMPOUND OIL
FOR dying and converting Red and Grey Hair to a Black or dark brown, and also for preserving, nourishing, and promoting its growth, without any inconvenience whatever.
The proprietor of this inestimable preparation, is well aware that the foundation of all the nostrums, which have heretofore been made use of for the purpose of converting red or gray hair to a black or dark brown, is the nitrate of silver or other mineral substances, which, it is admitted, will color the hair, but at the same time will deaden and destroy it; so that in the end the cure is worse than the disease.
The ingredients of which this Vegetable Compound Oil is composed, are such as will be found to nourish and promote the growth of hair, and that more so than any other article known, which is sold for that purpose, (notwithstanding the wonderful things they are said to perform.) It will also soften and give it a beautiful glossy appearance; and also, at the same time, will color and convert it to a beautiful black or dark brown, according to its nature and primary color. The dye itself being purely vegetable, and combined with other ingredients, becomes nourishing, softening, and greatly promotes the growth of hair, and is recommended as the best valuable preparation, for this purpose, of any that has ever been offered to the public.
The Vegetable Compound Oil acts upon the hair in a slow and progressive manner, and if applied according to the directions, and regularly continued, it will keep the air a good color, will feed and nourish it, and greatly promote its growth. And surely the hair is a beautiful ornament to any person, but particularly the female, and therefore its beauty ought to be cultivated and preserved.
About three bottles of this oil will be sufficient for one person for a year, and persons getting into years, also beauty of whose hair is on the decline, will find this compound oil a great benefit in preserving it.
Finally, this Vegetable Compound Oil, with these directions observed and these cautions complied with, will perform all that is said of it, and this the proprietor asserts not by supposition or theory only, but by actual experience.
A fresh supply of the above, of a very superior quality, at reduced price, just received and for sale by
june 12 BENJ. LEVY.

THE subscriber have on hand and offer for sale on reasonable terms:
50 sacks prime Havana green coffee
100 M best Havana segars
300 boxes soap; 500 boxes sperm candles
20 pipes winter strained sperm oil.
WILLIAM G HEWES & CO,
august 14 47, Camp street.