New Orleans Daily Crescent.

TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 6, 1866.

THE BALTIMORE IMBROGLIO.

REMARKS OF JUDGE MARTIN.

Proclamation by the New Commission.

SCENES AND INCIDENTS AT THE MARSHAL'S OFFICE.

Meetings of Radicals and Conservatives.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 2.—The following is what was said by Judge Martin, of the supreme court of Baltimore city, before permitting the oath to be administered to the new commissioners appointed by Governor Swann:

In the matter of Wm. T. Valiant and Jas. Young, who have applied to be allowed to take the oaths prescribed by the first section of the act of 1862, chapter 131, I desire to be understood as expressing no opinion on the question as to the jurisdiction of the governor of Maryland to remove the police commissioners, who were in the office under the appointment of the legislature, for official misconduct, or as to the validity of the title of the applicants to the office which they claim to be entitled under the appointment of the executive. In directing to be administered to these applicants the oaths required to be taken by them by the act of assembly, 1862, chapter 131, the court performs only a ministerial duty, which may be discharged by the clerk. It is no evidence of title in the applicants to the office claimed by them, but only puts them in a condition to maintain the validity of that title. The taking of the oaths prescribed by the police act is only a compliance with the condition demanded by the statute, and without the performance of which the applicants could not be regarded as entitled to hold the office of police commissioners or to discharge its duties, even assuming that the mode in which they have been appointed was entirely exceptionable. The question of their title to this office cannot be tried in this form.

The following proclamation has just been issued by the newly appointed commissioners. The old board, regarding it as an attempt to seduce their force from their control, are also about issuing a proclamation:

BOARD OF POLICE, BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 2.—Having been appointed police commissioner, by his excellency Gov. Swann, vice Messrs. Sam. Hinds and Nicholas L. Wood, removed, we desire to state that in the prosecution of the duties assumed, we do not design interfering in any respect with the police now assigned, or to remove any person connected with it for his political opinion, provided he does not, hereafter, render himself amenable to the laws now in force for the government of the police of Baltimore. We believe the officers and men in the department are disposed to do what the law requires of them as conservators of the peace—and it is hoped and expected that they will cheerfully aid us in preserving the peace of the city.

We also invite all good citizens to assist us by their counsel and their example; that they will use their best endeavors to prevent any undue excitement, and they will also advise all disposed to act otherwise to quietly and peacefully acquiesce in the measures now about being inaugurated by the authority of the Governor.

JAMES YOUNG,
WM. THOMAS.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 3.—At 12 o'clock noon, the new police commissioners appeared at the marshal's office. At half-past 10 o'clock this morning they were admitted by a guard within the inclosure and proceeded to the door of the marshal's office, where they were met by the clerk of the old board of police commissioners, to whom they made their demand and requested to see the members of the board. This request was refused by the clerk, when the new police commissioners immediately retired. They were greeted as they passed through the big crowd gathered in front of the marshal's office, with derisive laughter by some of the friends of the board. The new commissioners then proceeded by the way of Lexington street to the sheriff's office. Large crowds of people are gathered in the vicinity of the police office, courthouse and station houses, but up to the present time all is quiet.

At 12 o'clock the new board of police commissioners, after spending about an hour with their counsel at his office, got into a carriage, bearing a document understood to be a formal demand for the delivery of the police commissioners and all appertaining to their possession. They took a circuitous route to reach the office where the old commissioners were in session. After making a detour of about a mile to avoid the large crowd that was gathered together at various points, they approached the office of the old board of police commissioners, where their appearance was the signal for a simultaneous demonstration of approval by the now largely increased crowd. The new police commissioners were again admitted to the inclosure, and at a door of the office were met by the clerk of the old board of commissioners, who received the document of the new commissioners, telling them that the commissioners inside would consider the matter and make their reply in writing.

Messrs Valiant and Young then returned to their carriages, amid mingled groans, jeers, hisses and hollings. The carriage drove off to the corner of North and Baltimore streets, to the conservative head quarters, where the new commissioners were received with loud cheering by the crowd gathered there. It is understood that the new commissioners are busy organizing a new police force. Some five or six members of the old police force resigned last night, and reported for duty this morning to Messrs. Young and Valiant.

There are reports of an arrival of United States troops at Harmon's bridge, on the Washington road, but they cannot as yet be verified.

Judge Bond summoned the sheriff before him and inquired if it were true that he was summoning a posse. He said he was doing so at the request of the new commissioners. The judge warned him to desist, and said if he did not obey, he would forthwith cause his arrest.

A few new officers have been sworn in by the new police, and are designated by white ribbons.

The document presented by the board of police commissioners to the old commissioners was formal demand for the surrender of all the police station houses, marshals office, fire alarm telegraph and police force.

A special Baltimore dispatch of the 3d to the St. Louis Democrat (radical) has the following:

The Unionists of the city held a large and enthusiastic mass meeting, the last of the campaign, at the Front street theater, this evening. The building was packed to the utmost extent and hundreds of persons were unable to gain admission. Ex-Secretary Harlan, Senator Cole, Representative McKee, Gen. Kenly and others were speakers. The meeting adopted the following brief and eloquent address to the country:

"The loyal citizens of Baltimore, assembled at an extraordinary junction in the affairs of the city and State, think it due to themselves and their fellow-citizens of the other States, to give a calm and deliberate expression of their views and purposes in reference to those occurrences which are now agitating the minds of our community.

First—We are a law abiding people, and it is our purpose and desire to maintain the law and not to resist.

Second—We propose to maintain and defend our rights under the law and in a lawful manner.

Third—We hold, that in case of any doubts in the construction of the law, those doubts are to be determined only by the constitutional interpreters of the law, viz: the courts which are created for that purpose.

Fourth—We demand, as a right, that this question in controversy between the governor of the State and the police commissioners, a question in which, as citizens, we have a deep interest, shall be subjected to the decision of the courts, and if it is submitted we believe there will be no difficulty.

Fifth—We desire also to express our strong confidence in the integrity and fidelity of Messrs. Hinds and Wood, who, with the mayor, constitute the present police board, and we appeal to the fact of the quiet and order now prevailing in our city under circumstances so provoking of excitement, evidence of the efficiency of their administration, and we pledge to them our undivided support in the lawful discharge of their office, until displaced by the decision of a competent judicial tribunal; and finally while we deprecate undue excitement and in this crisis desire to speak and act dispassionately as well as firmly, we cannot refrain from expressing our indignation at the action of Gov. Swann in his attempted removal of the police commissioners. We believe that act to be a violation of the Constitution and laws of the State, and an assumption of authority which he has no legal right to exercise, and we declare to the people of the United States, what is abundantly shown by the manner of conducting the investigation, by the fact that the judge is a known candidate for office for the United States Senatorship, was himself a party to the case by the language of his decision, and by the political character of those whom he has appointed to execute the process of commissioners, that the object sought was not justice, but to promote political and personal ends by the transfer of the power of the State to a faction composed chiefly of those who were sympathisers and abettors of the late rebellion.

The conservatives also held a meeting in the lower part of the city which was well attended. Various ward meetings have been held to make arrangements for next Tuesday. The city has been quiet all the evening, and only the usual number of arrests have been made.

European Gossip.

A CONGRESS OF THE ROTHSCHILDS—THE PARIS EXPOSITION, ETC., ETC.

[Frankfort (Oct. 3) Correspondence of the Cin. Commercial.]

CONGRESS OF THE ROTHSCHILDS.

The congress proposed by the emperor of the French has, so far, not been convened. But another congress, perhaps reaching further and of more influence than the *pourparlers* and scribblers of diplomatics, has lately met at Ischl, and its important transactions may be felt all over Europe.

Members of all the houses of the Rothschilds, from Frankfort, Paris, London, Vienna, Naples and their branches, met there in council, to deliberate which course these money majesties ought to pursue, in consideration of the political changes proposed and effected in Europe. The financial affairs of Italy, Austria, France and Mexico, Turkey and America were eagerly discussed; the new houses, which begin to compete with the renowned bankers, as Erlanger, in Frankfort, Oppenheimer, in Cologne, and a host of minors, were duly sifted and considered; the determination of Prussia to establish branches of the Berlin national bank in Frankfort, Cassel, Hamburg and other German commercial centers, was not lost sight of; and though not initiated by the resolutions that passed at that assembly, it is no secret that important conclusions have been arrived at.

It is not without significance that they met on Austrian territory, instead of in Germany. The Rothschilds always favored Austria more than Prussia. They were the *deus ex machina* who many a time saved the imperial treasury from impending bankruptcy. Baron Charles, of our city, was therefore earnestly considering the removal of his house from Frankfort to some city in Switzerland. He had bitterly opposed the high handed measures of the Prussian generals during the hostile occupation of our free-town; had manfully pleaded the cause of his fellow-citizens in Berlin, and won golden opinions of them, and was unwilling to "fetch any longer the chestnuts out of the fire," as the German adage says.

But the family council resolved upon his remaining in Frankfort, and he willingly submitted to the voice of the majority, to the great rejoicing of our citizens. If he had left, it was asserted that several hundred wealthy families would have followed his example, as the Frankfortians are afraid of the Prussian military system. Still the barons are said to have agreed not to accept or hold any longer, the consul-generalships intrusted to them by the emperors of Austria, France, Spain, Charles, as Austrian consul general in Frankfort, and James, as Prussian consul general in Paris, have made so many disagreeable experiences during the late German crisis, that they think they can very well do without the fees of consuls, and are willing to resign.

Still Prussia is willing to reconcile the Frankfortians as much as possible. It is true, Dechend, the president of the board of directors of the Prussian National Bank, was lately here to collect information for the establishment of a branch of this mighty institution in our city—a procedure much disliked by our great bankers.

Yet he was soon followed by the Prussian secretary of the treasury, Baron Heydt, and his brother, a banker from Elberfeld, to see what share and interest our banking houses would take in the new loan of forty millions thalers just approved by the Prussian parliament. This is certainly an act of politeness and good will which ought not to be slighted.

[Paris (Oct. 10) Correspondence of the N. Y. Sun.]

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

On Sunday morning after a first rate breakfast at the well furnished table of the *Freres Provençaux*, I betook myself to the Champ de Mars, where the grand exposition of 1867 is now being prepared for its motley contents. I went again on Monday and made myself master of all the details of the work, which is really progressing very rapidly. Immense changes have been made since I looked at it only about three weeks ago.

The exposition is not going to be merely one large building by any means. The building itself will only be like a large planet, with a circle of smaller constellations. The whole thing will cover an immense area of ground, and the place at present seems more like the site of a small town than of an "exhibition," as we usually understand the meaning of the word. The whole vast field of Mars, where for years the French army has been in the habit of having its parades and inspections, where Napoleon, the little corporal, mustered his battalions and harangued his legions before leading them on to Austerlitz and Jena, is now taken up with what is to be the great show place of the commerce and industry of all nations. The place of war has been transformed into an abode of peace. The sword, according to the biblical prophecy, has been beaten into the plow-share. For how long, I wonder? Never mind; it is best not to rush forward too far. Let us, as the French say, be content with the present, and laugh and feast while we may. So, hey! for the exhibition.

There are three great ways for reaching the World's fair, but the best view is obtained by following the broad avenue which leads down from the Champs Elysees. By this route the visitors will be presented, by a sudden *coup d'œil*, with a magnificent view of the buildings and all its surroundings. This avenue debouches on a little hill, from the crest of which you look down on the busy scene which the great old Champ de Mars now presents. You see the central building, which is a vast ellipse, built of brick and faced with stone, and abounding in glass and iron arches to infinity. The whole place is a series of ellipses, one within the other. Flower gardens and fountains, with delicious walks, (as they are going to be) bordered with trees, separating the various lines of structure. Each tree, which is transplanted whole, costs about $60, so some idea may be formed from this what the whole thing will cost. The field of Mars had hitherto been a barren waste covered with a scanty crop of grass—but it will now be a magnificent park with gardens and porticoes and rivulets and fountains most beautiful to behold.

Every nation has a space marked for it, and the scene, as I saw it in its abnormal condition, looks more like a collection of building lots with the different tenements marked off than anything else to which I could draw a parallel. But all this will be changed, they do things "so differently in France." The extent of the avenues, alleys, and garden walks is to be something fabulous, and will, at the lowest estimate, exceed sixty miles. Chairs on wheels are to be moved slowly by machinery over the entire building, so that the visitor may be able to travel through the entire structure, and look at everything from his comfortable seat without being subjected to any unnecessary fatigue, save of his organs of vision, which will have a good deal of work cut out for them.

Special departments are laid out for every distinct article of merchandize and manufacture. As an instance of this I may mention the chocolate department. Here the visitor will imagine himself to be in the tropics, and under the burning sun of one of the West India islands, for all the attendant circumstances will lead to such a belief on his part. In the middle of this section will be a cocoa tree in full luxuriance, and near it a lecturer will explain all about the manufacture of the article, by the aid of the necessary machinery, which will be near at hand. The visitor will then be able to follow up the whole process, from seeing the berry on the tree, to witnessing its gathering, stripping, pressing, drying, and so on, until he is provided with a cup of chocolate to refresh him for his exertions and show him how the process culminates. Similar places will be provided for other articles, and the plan will no doubt prove as successful as its novelty deserves. It is too early in the day to speak of the separate departments, and what is going to be done with regard to them, but the plans I have seen are good in the extreme.

Everything will be on a grand scale. There is going to be a church and a *cafe chantante*, a chapel and a circus, an Egyptian pyramid and a steam engine—in fact every conceivable you could imagine. The emperor's kiosk will be a magnificent addition to the general building. The Egyptian quarter will be also one of the principal attractions, as besides the industry it will display of that portion of the kingdom of Napoleon, the native Egyptians will be seen outside at work as they are accustomed in their own country, and the Nile will be represented by a small portion of the Seine, which will be annexed for the purpose.

The machinery department will be very large, so vast, in fact, that the building itself could not contain it in the original plan, so the isle of Billancourt has been chartered for the display of man's genius, and machinery of every description will have all its own way.

I forgot to mention before that a club house will be a great feature. Here all exhibitors will have the right of membership, and business can be done, calls received and club house chat indulged in, as well as good club-house fare, within the exposition itself. It is a great idea, worthy of the genius of a nation that has boasted itself of a club de jockey, and instituted a Derby race like John Bull. From all I hear, and all I have seen, the exhibition of 1867 will be the most successful, as well as the most novel, that has yet taken place. It will serve as a model for us, the best one we can have, and also for the English when they have another some ten years hence. It seems a pity that it will only live a few months; that so much money and time are being expended on what will only live like a butterfly, merely for a month.

LORD BYRON'S TOMB.

An attempt is being made in London to raise a fund to rescue from neglect and ruin the tomb of Lord Byron. It will be remembered that the clerical authorities of Westminster Abbey refused him a place in the poet's corner, and his body was carried to a Nottinghamshire village church, which is now in such a dilapidated condition that its congregation is not even protected from the inclemency of the weather. A plain marble slab marks the site of Byron's grave. Hanging beneath the slab is a small escutcheon on tattered and tarnished silk, to the memory of his mother, while the "sole daughter of his house and heart," has but a plain mural tablet.

The literary men of England are ceasing to depreciate Byron's gifts, and to contest his rank as a poet. He belonged to a morbid school, but his genius shone resplendently through all its clouds of affectation, and in spite of the melancholy delight he felt in being considered a martyr, his positive sufferings were not trivial. It was truly remarked of him, "The grand Napoleon of the realms of rhyme, he was always preparing his St. Helena, in which his own passions were jailors, more cruel than any conceivable Hudson Lowe," but his last glorious act bore witness to the generous impulses of his heart, and his death was noble. Surely, it is time that England should cease to deny him the homage she accords to many a lesser man.

WEDDING TROUSSEAU OF THE FUTURE EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.

[Paris Correspondence London Telegraph, Oct. 15th.]

I must now see if I can make your readers understand the glories of the trousseau of the Princess Dagmar. I do not understand them myself, but this is no reason for not describing them. One Madame Boyer, a milliner, took me to the top of a high place, and behold what I saw!

The first glory developed—the presentation dress of the princess, after the marriage—is composed of rose pink velvet, trimmed with a deep border of magnificent silver lace, of a most beautiful floral design and cobweb-like texture. Bouquets of the same were *appliqué* to the train at equal distances.

The petticoat of the richest rose satin, trimmed with the same lovely lace as the train.

There was also the princess' pillow, the covering formed entirely of the richest guipure. Many articles of underclothing were also displayed, all of the richest and most fairy like description—indeed, so fine that you could hardly see them without a magnifying glass.

I also saw the gold lace, embossed with pearls, for the trimming of a dress for the Empress of Russia; but it was not yet decided whether the dress should be made of white satin or turquoise blue velvet. Having seen the effect of this beautiful trimming on each of the materials above mentioned, I should decide in favor of the white satin, but I a voice in the matter.

There was also a dress for her majesty the Queen of Wurtemburg, quite of a simple kind, and for morning wear. It was composed of a rich blue silk, trimmed with velvet of a deeper shade, and was lubed, what I think slang people in your country would call a "howler."

By-the-bye, I forgot to tell you that the robe of the princess cost "only 2200."

The ladies with whom I had the happiness to be were in fits of delight at the "cheapness." "Cheap as possible," said Mrs. X. "Mais c'est une vraie occasion," cried out Madame de Z. But somehow I noticed that the husbands gradually got near the door, and looked at their watches as if they had important engagements elsewhere.

GROCERIES AND PRODUCE.

WELLER, CREW & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS
AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 13 New Levee street,
Offer for sale, for cash, at lowest market rates, a full stock of STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES, consisting in part of
SUGARS, TOBACCO, SPICES,
COFFEE, CIGARS, GROCERS' DRUGS,
RICE, CANDLES, CORDAGE,
MOLASSES, SOAP, WRAPPING PAPER
TEAS, OILS, WOODENWARE,
FRUITS AND NUTS, PRESERVES, &c., &c.
FISH, BROOMS, CANNED GOODS,
Together with a full assortment of
Choice Wines and Liquors.
WELLER CREW & CO.,
No. 13 New Levee street.

DUMONTEIL & VILLERE,
(F. DUMONTEIL—EDW. VILLERE,)
Commission Merchants,
—AND—
DEALERS IN FOREIGN PRODUCE,
No. 157 Common street, between Carondelet and St. Charles streets, New Orleans.

TATE & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Corner New Levee, Common and Fulton streets, New Orleans.
ALEX. J. DYAS, of the oldhouse of Dyas & Co., is with us, and will be pleased to serve his old friends and customers.
TATE & CO.

LOTT, WOOD & CO.,
(W. B. LOTT, Madison co.—C. W. WOOD, Canton, Miss.)
Wholesale Grocers,
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
65 Common and 48 Canal streets.
Major C. C. Sebastian has charge of our sales department.

MILLIKEN & BRINGIER—
(R. MILLIKEN—M. D. BRINGIER.)
Sugar Brokers,
AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 21 Canal street, New Orleans.

CAMMACK & SQUIRES,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
21 New Levee and 10 Fulton Street,
Between Gravier and Common streets,
Pork, Flour, Lard, Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, Salt, Fine Wines, Liquors, Tobacco and Cigars, constantly on hand in quantities to suit purchasers. Orders for plantation supplies carefully put up. City orders for family supplies solicited.

GEORGE O. GARNER & CO.,
J. C. GOODRICH, H. L. GOODRICH, C. R. BAILEY,
WHOLESALE GROCERS
—AND—
Commission Merchant,
Nos. 89 COMMON AND 44 CANAL STREETS.

J. W. GOELZE,
WHOLESALE GROCER
—AND—
Commission Merchant,
NO. 7 FRONT AND 8 AND 10 FULTON STREETS,
New Orleans.

R. S. WILLIAMS,
WHOLESALE GROCER,
32 New Levee, 45, 47, 49 and 51 Gravier street,
NEW ORLEANS.

BIDWELL, PAYNE & CO.,
(H. BIDWELL, R. C. PAYNE, JNO. N. PAYNE
WHOLESALE GROCERS, AND DEALERS IN WESTERN PRODUCE,
Nos. 33 and 35 Tchoupitoulas street,
New Orleans, La.

WOODS, PICKETT & CO.,
S. H. WOODS—WM. R. PICKETT—MIKE L. WOODS
35 Commerce Street,
(CLARK, STEWART & BIBB'S OLD STAND,)
MONTGOMERY, ALA.
Wholesale and Retail Grocers,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND COTTON BROKERS.
REFERENCES:
Jerry & Harris; H. W. Earle & Co.; Battle, Noble & Co.; Col. J. O. Nixon, and Col. D. B. Pease, New Orleans.

SUGAR, SYRUP AND MOLASSES—
Crescent City Sugar Refinery.
DOUBLE-REFINED LOAF,
GUT-LOAF,
CRUSHED,
—And—
POWDERED SUGAR.
WHITE and YELLOW CLARIFIED SUGAR,
GOLDEN SYRUP, FAMILY SYRUP
SUGARHOUSE.
—And—
REGOILED MOLASSES.
Louisiana and West India
SUGAR and MOLASSES,
For sale by A. Thomson & Co.,
48 Tchoupitoulas street.

THEODORE PELLE,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Liquors and Wines,
49 TCHOUPITOULAS STREET,
New Orleans.

A. M. D'MELA, COMMISSION MERCHANT,
—AND—
Importer of Cuba Produce,
—Also, Dealer in—
LOUISIANA SUGAR AND MOLASSES,
Office, No. 81 St. Louis street.
Louisiana and Cuba Sugar and Molasses always on hand and manufactured.

HAIR RENEWER.

DR. FRENCH'S VEGETABLE

HAIR RENEWER!

To an Enlightened People.

I have been induced to put the above styled preparation before the public from the well known fact, that in no way have people of this and even other countries been so much imposed upon, as by the comparatively worthless compounds for the HAIR, bringing in their train a long list of sad results.

The human hair is an elongated epidermic appendage, a part of the human system, and should, to produce beneficial results, be treated scientifically, as is any other part or function of the system. Its essential structure consists of an assemblage of epidermic cells at the bottom of a flask-shaped follicle or seed vessel, supplied with blood by vessels distributed to its walls; it is made up of a root from which

THE HAIR IS DEVELOPED,

And a stem or shaft continuous with it, the root exhibits a bulbous enlargement, which, with the lower part of the stem, is inclosed in a formation of granular cells. The bottom of the follicle or seed vessels is occupied by a papilla or germ, upon which the hair rests; a compound cellular vascular tissue the true germ of the Hair. Here, then, lies the seat of the disease, which causes gray Hair, to fall out, Hair and the blood which supplies these seed vessels being in a vitiated state, or filled with humor impregnates these seed vessels with its unhealthy qualities, so that to effect an entire recovery of the state of the hair, we must first begin here.

The Growth of Hair

Takes place at the root by the development of new cells at the base, the old being pressed forward by the new or becoming elongated in the stem, so to keep up a healthy and vigorous growth of Hair, the bulbs or roots must be kept in a healthy condition, by being supplied with good blood. In vigorous health, the Hairs are firmly set in the skin; when in a pathological or diseased condition, they fall out spontaneously or with slight force, become gray, and filled with humor, resisting further immersion in coloring.

In most cases of Hair falling off, the bulb contains many alongside the sheath and tray gone remaining behind, and capable of reproducing Hairs under proper treatment, and favorable circumstances; even when the entire follicles are lost, it is possible that new ones with their germs may be formed.

The nutritious Hairs in effected through vessels in close contact with the follicles, and ramifying into their structure, so that the blood supplying them with the being devoid of some property very necessary for their nutrition, must be the cause also of decay; this, also, in the composition of a

NUTRITIOUS WASH,

As a dressing, must not be neglected; what is most needed must be found and used.

The Premature Baldness and Grayness

Of the Americans as a people, is in a great measure owing to the non-observance of hygienic rules, and excess of mental labor in a climate foreign to the race. The effect of Hairs are manifest; it is one of

MANS CHOICEST ORNAMENTS,

As well as a protection from injury.

MY VEGETABLE HAIR RENEWER

Is the result of long and patient experiment, study and research; not the ephemeral production of a day. Its composition is in strict accordance with hygienic rules and scientific principles, being a true

RENOVATOR AND RESTORER

Of Hair in a PATHOLOGICAL or DISEASED state to the natural color and condition of health, by working upon the roots and pulpi accessories of the Hair, supplying the Hair with that nutritious element in which they, in a great debilitated, and removing the accumulated excess of dandruff and humor, making

A MOST BEAUTIFUL DRESSING,

Always keeping the Hair soft and glossy, being well perfumed and agreeable in its odor, thus affording

An Excellent and Desirable Article

Of intrinsic value for the toilet.

It will in all cases (with the exception of very aged people where the roots, germ and sheath have all gone away, or become disorganized by age,) PROMOTE A NEW GROWTH.

Restore the Gray to its Natural Color,

Stop and prevent the Hair falling off, causing it to become

MOIST, SOFT AND GLOSSY,

Without staining the skin, being free from silver and other injurious chemicals, and truly beneficial to the hair in all its phases.

Abundance of Testimony might be Published,

But I will only call attention to these two:

MR. AUSTIN B. FRENCH:
I had lost the most of my Hair, and was afflicted with severe itching of the scalp for a long time. I began to use your VEGETABLE HAIR RENEWER, and it soon cured the itching, and produced a fine growth of Hair upon my head. This preparation is a great thing. I believe it will do more than any other preparation. I recommended it to a Mrs. Cranbury, who obtained and used it, and who could give a first rate certificate. Yours respectfully,
J. N. SOULE,
Yarmouth, Me.

PORTLAND, April 29, 1866.

MR. FRENCH:
DEAR SIR—I have used your VEGETABLE HAIR RENEWER for the last two years, with the following great and to me important results: When I commenced its use my Hair was very thin and rapidly falling off. It was also very gray. The RENEWER immediately checked the falling off, and after a daily application for a few months, my Hair became thick and glossy, and is now fully restored to its natural color. Yours respectfully,
MRS. S. E. TUKEY.

ASK FOR FRENCH'S.

ASK FOR FRENCH'S.

Take No Other.

Take No Other.

FOR SALE BY ALL APOTHECARIES.

GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., General Wholesale Agents.

AUSTIN B. FRENCH, Proprietor,
Portland, Me.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.....PROPOSALS

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF LEVEE COMMISSIONERS,
STATE OF LOUISIANA, NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 26, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS to be in duplicate and to be left with the Secretary of the Board at the Mechanics' Institute, will be received until MONDAY, the 12th day of November next, for the construction of the following Levees:

Number of Section.	Length in Feet.	Where Situated.	Plantation.	Name of Proprietor.
1	1,500	Above Jackson Bend	Wing Plantation	Jackson Bend Co.
2	1,500	Below Jackson Bend	Wing Plantation	Jackson Bend Co.
3	1,500	Below Jackson Bend	Wing Plantation	Jackson Bend Co.
4	1,500	Below Jackson Bend	Wing Plantation	Jackson Bend Co.
5	1,500	Below Jackson Bend	Wing Plantation	Jackson Bend Co.
6	1,500	Below Jackson Bend	Wing Plantation	Jackson Bend Co.
7	1,500	Below Jackson Bend	Wing Plantation	Jackson Bend Co.
8	1,500	Below Jackson Bend	Wing Plantation	Jackson Bend Co.
9	1,500	Below Jackson Bend	Wing Plantation	Jackson Bend Co.
10	1,500	Below Jackson Bend	Wing Plantation	Jackson Bend Co.
11	1,500	Below Jackson Bend	Wing Plantation	Jackson Bend Co.
12	1,500	Below Jackson Bend	Wing Plantation	Jackson Bend Co.
13	1,500	Below Jackson Bend	Wing Plantation	Jackson Bend Co.
14	1,500	Below Jackson Bend	Wing Plantation	Jackson Bend Co.
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