The South-Western.

VOL. VII. SHREVEPORT, LOUISIANA, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1, 1859. No. 42.

TERMS.

The South-Western is published weekly at Three Dollars per annum, payable in advance—four dollars if not paid at the time of subscribing. Persons wishing to discontinue must give two weeks' notice. No paper stopped, except at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements inserted at the rate of One Dollar per square for the first insertion, and Fifty Cents for each subsequent one. Ten lines, or less, constitute a square. Liberal deductions made to those who advertise by the year.

J. P. BENJAMIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, No. 49 Canal street, New Orleans. Will also practice in the supreme court of the United States, Washington.

C. ROSELIUS,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Custom-house street, New Orleans.

G. L. KOUNS & BROS.,
COMMISSION, RECEIVING & FORWARDING Merchants, No. 2 Front street, (opposite the Canal street ferry,) New Orleans. Particular attention given to filling and shipping orders for Western Produce from the Levee. Agents [illegible] Red River Packet, Era No. 1 and Era No. 2. june9

W. Wallace. P. J. Weaver, Jr.
WALLACE & WEAVER,
COTTON FACTORS, Commission, Receiving and Forwarding Merchants, No. 62 Carondelet street, New Orleans. oct6

[illegible] A. B. MURRAY.
[illegible]AN & MURRAY,
([illegible] to Shelby, Seymour & Co.,) [illegible] GROCERS and Commission Merchants, corner of Common, New Levee and [illegible] streets, New Orleans. sept8

FELLOWES & Co.,
[illegible]SION MERCHANTS, No. 149 Common [illegible] New Orleans. july28

TOLEDANO & TAYLOR,
[illegible]SION MERCHANTS and Cotton Factors, corner of Union and St. Charles streets, N. apl4

F. J. VAN BIBBER & Co.,
COTTON FACTORS, Commission and Forwarding Merchants, 44 Carondelet street, New Orleans. Special personal attention will be paid to all [illegible]ed to my care, and to the purchase of Groceries, Plantation supplies, Provisions, Western Produce, etc. apr14

A. D. DONOVAN,
COTTON FACTOR, Commission and Forwarding Merchant, No. 51 Carondelet street, (Union Row,) New Orleans. march17-1y

J. B. VALENTINE & Co.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 51 Common street, New Orleans. Collecting, Receiving and Forwarding, and Planters' orders specially attended to. june2

THOMAS L. WHITE,
No. 105 Canal street, (second door below the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank,) New Orleans,
Bookseller & Stationer,
LAW, Medical, Miscellaneous and School Books, Writing Paper, viz: cap, letter and note. Wrapping paper of various qualities; quills, steel pens, ink, and a general assortment of Blank Books. Country merchants and teachers are requested to call and examine the stock. j26-1y

F. F. FOLGER & CO.,
Hardware, Iron, Ship Chandlery, &c.
New Levee and Tchoupitoulas sts., (between Gravier and Poydras streets,) New Orleans.
Agents for **Straub's Celebrated Queen of the South Corn and Wheat Mills.** my20-1y

TUFTS & COLLEY,
Successors to Neilson, Wardwell & Co.,
Importers of and Dealers in Foreign and Domestic
HARDWARE, CUTLERY,
Guns, Rifles, Pistols, and
HEAVY GOODS,
of every description, Nos. 7 and 9 Barclay street, opposite the Astor House, New York.
Walter Tufts, Jr. }
Chas. Oates Colley. } February 9, 1859

TAYLOR & CHURCHILL,
Successors to
TAYLOR & HARTT,
Wholesale
HARDWARE DEALERS,
29 Magazine street, and 52 and 54 Gravier street, New Orleans.
Refer to...Oglesby & Griswold.
W. W. Smith, Esq.
John Walters, Esq sept 10, 1856*

REMOVAL.
TAYLOR & RADDIN,
Wholesale Dealers in **BOOTS, SHOES, HATS AND CAPS,** have removed from No. 41 Magazine street, to the large and commodious stores Nos. 21 Magazine and 47 Common street.
New Orleans, September 30, 1857-1y

TIRRELL & BATES,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS, SHOES AND HATS,
No. 9 Magazine street, New Orleans.
Manufactory, at South Weymouth, Mass. march 12

FURNITURE.
C. FLINT & JONES,
Nos. 44 & 46 Royal street, New Orleans.
Would invite the attention of their friends and the public to their large and well selected stock of **Cabinet Furniture.** Having within the past year greatly enlarged their establishment, they are now enabled to exhibit the best and most varied assortment of Cabinet Furniture ever offered for sale in the south, comprising everything necessary in the furnishing of a dwelling.
In addition to Furniture, we keep for sale Plush, Hair Enameled Cloth, Gimp, Cord, Tassels, Springs, Tacks, Twine, Varnish, Glue, &c.
Spring, Hair and Moss Mattresses.
Patent Spring Bed Bottoms, a new and economical invention, Comforts, Spreads, Sheets, Pillow Cases and Mosquito Bars.
MIRRORS OF ALL SIZES,
in endless variety; Plain and Checked India Matting. Refrigerators of all kinds, together with Ice Boxes of every size.
Furniture carefully and securely packed for shipment to the interior.
City and country purchasers will always find our stock ready for their inspection, and are cordially invited to visit our store and examine for themselves.
New Orleans, April 14, 1858.

REMOVAL!
D. KELHAM,
FURNITURE STORE,
Has removed from Nos. 43, 45 and 48 Bienville street, to
No. 53 Royal Street,
New Orleans.
Keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of Furniture, such as mahogany and walnut

Bedsteads,	Bureaus,
Armoires,	Centre Tables,
Chairs,	Sofa do
Sofas,	Card do
Tete-a-tetes,	Extension Tables,
Easy chairs,	Washstands,
Secretaries,	Book Cases,
Ottomans,	Lounges,
Canopies,	Cribs,

Feathers, looking-glasses, spring, hair and moss mattresses, etc. [april 9, 1858] D. KELHAM.

JOS. H. & I. N. MARKS,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Commission Merchants and Dealers in
LOAF, CRUSHED and POWDERED SUGAR,
FISH, of all kinds,
Foreign and Domestic Wines and Liquors, Tobacco, Cigars, &c., &c., &c.
Nos. 43, 45 and 47 New Levee,
Nos. 33, 35 and 37 Fulton Street,
Between Poydras and Gravier Streets,
[illegible]-1y NEW ORLEANS

CARPETING.
J. D. DAMERON & Co.,
84 Canal street, (Touro's Buildings,) New Orleans.
HAVE constantly on hand a large and choice assortment of Velvet Wilton Tapestry Carpeting;
Brussels Tapestry Carpeting;
Three-ply and Ingrain do
Matting, rugs, baizes, door mats;
Stair and hall Carpeting, etc.
Floor Oil Cloth,
from 3 feet to 24 feet wide, which we cut to suit any size room or hall.
Together with window cornices, curtain pins, transparent window blinds, ect. my27-1y

Osnaburgs.
200 BALES from the Lauderdale Factory, Florence, Ala., received and for sale by
J. B. VALENTINE & Co., Agents,
51 Common street, New Orleans.

Hardware in New Orleans.

SLARK, STAUFFER & Co.,
No. 64 Canal Street,
Nos. 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21 and 23 Dorsier Street, and Nos. 13 and 15 Custom House Street.
Importers and Dealers in
FOREIGN and DOMESTIC HARDWARE,
American, English and genuine Swedes Iron, Tin Plates, Copper, Ploughs, &c., &c., &c.
Also—Burden's celebrated Horse Shoes. And Agents for **Page's Portable Saw Mills.** a20-1y*

PAGE'S CELEBRATED SAW MILLS!
GEO. PAGE & Co.,
Schrœder, near West Baltimore Street,
Baltimore, Md.
RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public generally, that they have greatly enlarged their manufacturing establishment, and have now such facilities as enable them to execute all orders with despatch, and in the best style of workmanship. They continue to manufacture three classes of their justly celebrated patent portable CIRCULAR SAW MILLS, which have given so much satisfaction to purchasers throughout the Union. Those mills can be driven by horse, steam, or water power, being equally well adapted to either. They manufacture all kinds and sizes of steam powers, such as steam engines, Boiler and Smoke Stacks, mounted on wheels, ready to be attached to the saw mill, with the engine detached ready to go to work, or Steam Engine and plain cylinder boiler.
They manufacture also a large size horse power, with an enlarged wheel, and third class Saw Mill, particularly adapted to plantation purposes; many hundred of which latter are in use throughout the State, doing good service and enjoying the favor of the best judges.
They also manufacture horse powers of 3 sizes adapted to all the purposes of the plantation and farm; also, timber wheels and lumber cars.
Their portable circular saw mills have been greatly improved, and may now be said to be perfect in all their details, and to rank as the greatest labor-saving machines of the age.
Caution against Infringements.—As their mills are patented and their rights have been infringed upon, and they have lately obtained damages in an action brought in the United States circuit court for the district of Maryland, for an infringement of their patent rights, they hereby forewarn and caution all persons from purchasing mills similar in principle to theirs from unauthorised builders and manufacturers or their agent or agents, as they are determined to seek redress through the laws of their country, for every violation of their rights and privileges, as guarantied by the patent granted them by the government of the United States.
A pamphlet containing full descriptions of their three classes of saw mills, steam powers, horse powers, prices, terms, capacity for sawing, &c., will be furnished to any gentleman applying for one by letter.
Apply to their agents in New Orleans,
a 13 SLARK, STAUFFER & CO.
Page's Saw Mills.—In referring our readers to the advertisement of Page's Saw Mills, we would remark that there are several of them in use in this State, and they give the greatest satisfaction. Indeed they are held by experienced persons to be superior to all others, of which fact the manufacturers have numerous testimonials. As our State grows in population, saw mills are wanted in greater number, and it is of the utmost importance to those who get them and go into the lumber business, to obtain machinery that is durable and labor saving, which qualities, with great speed, are claimed for Page's mills. [Galveston News.

SCHMIDT & ZEIGLER,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
175......Old Levee Street......175
Between Hospital and Barrack streets, New Orleans.
ARE daily receiving from Europe and the North the **Choicest Liquors, Wines, Brandies and Groceries,** to which they call the special attention of families, planters and country merchants.—They pledge themselves to furnish their friends on as favorable terms as any house in the trade in the city. The following comprises only a small portion of their extensive stock:
150 casks Claret Wine;
100 bbls White Wine, (Haut Sauterne;)
50 do do do Barsac;
25 quarter casks Alexander Seignette Cognac;
10 quarter do Louis Lebreton, [illegible] do;
10 do do Castillon Cognac;
20 do do John Morris, 1815, Cognac;
40 do do Burgundy Port;
10 do do Old Madeira VP;
60 bbls very old Bourbon Whiskey;
100 bbls New York Brandy and Gin;
50 baskets Champagne, pints and quarts;
300 do Annisette and assorted Coldials;
250 cases Brandy Cherries,
200 do Fruits in brandy, and in their own juice;
20 boxes Swiss Cheese;
2000 Linsburger Cheeses;
200 kegs Holland Herrings;
150 cases Sardines;
Goshen and Western Butter and Cheese;
Loaf, crushed, powdered and broken Sugar;
Rio, Havana and Java Coffee;
Green and black Teas, of every quality;
Tobacco, candles, soap, spices, pickles, ketchups, sauces, mustard, peppers, preserves, Havana sweetmeats, olives, capers, anchovies, almonds, raisins, figs, prunes, currants, dates, filberts, chesnuts, cranberries, mackerel, salmon, shad, codfish, buckwheat, salad, olive and lard oils, sugar-cured hams, buffalo tongues, family beef, pork, etc., all of the best quality.
Orders from the country punctually and carefully filled. Country merchants and others visiting the city are invited to call at 175 Old Levee street.
march25 SCHMIDT & ZEIGLER.

JED'H. WATERMAN. CHAS. M. WATERMAN.
J. WATERMAN & BROTHER,
HARDWARE MERCHANTS,
Corner of Common and Magazine streets, New Orleans.
HAVE on hand and are daily receiving by foreign and domestic arrivals a general assortment of articles, comprising in part as follows:
Hardware, Cutlery, &c.
Iron, Steel, Nails, Rope,
Axes, Chains, Scythes,
Carpenter's Tools, complete,
Cooper's Tools, complete,
Anvils, Vices, Bellows,
Stock and Dies, Screwplates,
Ploughs, Hay Cutters, Corn Shellers,
Agricultural Implements,
Mill, Cross-cut and Pit Saws,
Ox Yokes, Bows, Singletrees,
Turning Lathes,
Platform Scales,
Corn Mills, Cob Crushers
Hoes, Hames, Shovels and Spades,
Andirons, Fenders, Shovels and Tongs,
Copper and Iron Coal Hods,
Single and double barrel Guns,
Coffee Heclas, Chafing Dishes,
Chinese Gongs, Iron Bedsteads,
Britannia and Plated Ware,
Meat Cutters, Sausage Stuffers,
Stock Kettles, Portable Forges,
nov 15, 1857 Seines, Fishing Tackle, etc etc.

Drugs, Medicines, &c.
THE subscriber having recently been supplied with a large and fresh stock of Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Perfumery, etc., would respectfully notify all country merchants, planters and physicians that every thing in my line will be sold at very small advance for cash, or city acceptances. Below are a few of the articles on hand:

900 ozs sulph: quinine,	300 lbs pow'd rhubarb,
100 " sulph: morphine,	200 lbs ipecac,
100 " atrychnine,	500 lbs senna,
100 " nitrate silver,	2000 lbs gum arabic,
15 bbls refi'd camphor,	600 lbs tartaric acid,
100 kegs sup: carb: soda,	300 lbs blue mass,
10 bbls cream tartar,	300 lbs calomel, E.&A.,
20 bbls epsom salts,	1000 lbs indigo,
20 bbls copperas,	2000 lbs madder,
15 bbls castor oil,	50 lbs chloroform,
20 bbls linseed oil,	20 gross seid'z powders
20 bbls sp: turpentine,	20 " yeast "
20 bbls alcohol,	25 " soda "
40 kegs salt petre,	40 gross sugar lemons.

2000 bxs druggists' glassware, patent medicines, perfumery, medicine chests, instruments, etc., etc.
G. N. MORISON, Wholesale Druggist,
dec27, 1857 12 Magazine st., New Orleans.

LOUISIANA
STEAM CLOTHING MANUFACTORY,
Nos. 165 and 167 Canal street, between Baronne and Philippa, New Orleans.
THE undersigned respectfully invite the attention of Planters to their extensive establishment, in which they manufacture
Plantation Clothing
to order, at the shortest notice, of the best materials, and in the most substantial manner.
Having adapted steam power to their Sewing Machines, they are enabled to promptly supply any quantity of Clothing that may be required.
Thankful for past favors, they will spare no trouble to make themselves deserving their continuance.
Planters visiting the city are invited to call and examine our Steam Sewing Machines.
HEBRARD & Co.
New Orleans, April 13, 1859.

E. R. STEVENS & Co.,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
Cutlery, Guns, Pistols, Perfumery,
FANCY GOODS,
Paper, Stationery, School & Blank Books,
PLAYING CARDS, &c., &c.,
Nos. 55 and 57 Common street, New Orleans.
The subscribers have removed to their new and spacious stores (as above) nearly opposite the City Hotel, and invite the attention of city and country dealers to their extensive assortment of goods adopted to every branch of trade. We receive our goods direct from the manufacturers, both foreign and domestic, and are enabled to offer them to dealers as low as any other house in the Union.

Combs, Brushes and Fancy Goods:

Ivory Combs, all Nos.	Porte Monnaies,
India Rubber "	" Purses,
Imitation shell,	Reticules,
Buffalo,	Pocket Books,
Horn,	Hooks and Eyes,
Hair Brushes,	Looking Glasses,
Tooth and Nail Brushes,	Necklaces,
Shoe and scrubbing "	Watch Guards,
Writing Desks,	Suspenders,
India Rubber Toys,	Silver Thimbles,
China do	Pocket Compasses,
Buttons,	Blacking,
Marbles,	Twines,
Pins,	Tacks, etc., etc.

Perfumery, Soaps, &c.

Genuine Farina Cologne,	Vinegar Rouge,
Wright's sup'r do	Macassar Oil,
Taylor's " do	Bears' "
Lubin's Extracts,	Antique "
Wright's do	Pomatum,
Taylor's do	Ox Marrow,
Lily White,	Bandolino,
Chalk Balls,	Powder Puffs,
Toilet Powder,	Balm of 1000 Flowers,
Rice do	Lyons' Kathairon,
Meen Fun,	French Soaps,
Cosmetique,	Military do.

And a large assortment of Taylor's Transparent Wash Balls and Wright's Fancy Soaps.
Also of direct importation, Cutlery, Guns, Pistols, Percussion Caps and Needles.
A large stock of Printing, Writing and Wrapping Papers of every description, Playing Cards, Inks, Pens, School Books, Blank Books, etc.
Copying Presses, Envelopes, and Stationery of every description. [mh25] E. R. STEVENS & Co.

H. P. BUCKLEY,
(Late Young & Co.,)
8 Camp street, New Orleans,
Watchmaker, Jeweller & Silversmith,
Importer of fine Watches for ladies and gentlemen, of the most celebrated makers of England and Switzerland, made to his own order expressly in heavy cases (gold and silver,) and warranted standard fineness.
Ladies' chatelaines and neck chains;
Gent's guard, fob and vest chains, seals, keys, etc.
Finger rings, ear-rings, breast-pins, cuff-pins, etc.
Diamond pins and rings,
Spectacles for every age, in gold, silver, steel and tortoise shell frames;
Silverware, warranted pure as coin, consisting of table, tea and dessert spoons;
Silver table and dessert forks, ladles, butter knives, mustard and salt spoons, sugar tongs, etc.
Plated ware, consisting of castors, candlesticks, waiters, etc.
Having been always engaged in the mechanical part of the business, all watches sent for repairs will have the strictest personal attention; and having every facility for making any portion of a watch, he will be enabled to work on very reasonable terms.
Jewelry made to order and repaired. Diamonds reset in the latest style. Canes mounted in gold and silver. nov 15, 1856

W. W. CRANE & Co.,
Late H. R. Beach,
CARRIAGE DEALERS,
LOUISIANA
Carriage Repository,
Nos. 49 and 51 Carondelet street—Union Row—New Orleans, [illegible] on hand a large and complete assort-[illegible]

WHOLESALE DRUG STORE.
HENRY GOLDMANN,
180 Poydras street, and Corner Canal & Levee streets,
New Orleans.
PHYSICIANS, Druggists, Planters and Country Dealers are invited to examine my stock, which embraces every article in the Drug Line, and Apparatus for Pharmaceutists, Schools of Medicine and Natural Philosophy.
All articles warranted, and offered at the most favorable prices.
A large stock on hand and ready for delivery of
Henry Goldmann's Fever and Ague Remedy.
— — Tropic Cough Syrup.
— — Southern Gonorrhœa Mixture.
New Orleans, February 16, 1859-6m

WATER COLORS.
Newman's, Ackeman's,
Reeves & Son's, Osborne's.
PAPER HANGINGS, &c.
JUST received a large stock of the above Colors, in cakes and in mahogany and rosewood boxes, with lock and key. Also, **German Colors,** in cakes and boxes, a fine assortment.
Oil colors, in tubs---English and American;
Canvases for Portraits in frames of 8x10to42x56
Canvas in rolls, from 36 to 66 inches wide;
Strechers for canvases, of all sizes;
400 doz fine sable and camel hair pencils;
160 " paint and varnish brushes, all sizes;
80 packages gold and silver leaf;
100 bundles of duck metal---white and yellow;
Tin foil, in sheets and books;
Tinsel of all the usual colors.
French and American Paper Hangings.
Doors, Window Sash and Blinds, of all sizes and description, for sale cheap.
......WINDOW GLASS, &c......
5000 bxs American Window Glass, all sizes;
700 do English and French, from 8x10 to 33x65
300 lights fine Plate Glass;
120 bxs double thick American, from 8x10 to 20x30
1000 lights colored glass;
100 Glazier Diamonds;
500 bundles glazier tins;
10 tons White Lead, in 25 to 700 lb kegs;
5000 canisters and kegs colored paints, in ½ oz to 100 lb packages;
2500 lbs fine French Green, dry and ground in oil;
1000 bbls Whiting and Paris White, of my own manufacture, fire dried.
Paint Mills of all sizes and every article usually kept in a general Paint, Oil and Color Store, will found at
R. CLANNON's,
nov 2, 1857 98 Canal street, New Orleans.

LEEDS' FOUNDRY,
Corner of Delord & Foucher Streets,
NEW ORLEANS.

Is prepared to furnish vertical and horizontal Steam Engines, Sugar Mills, Vacuum Pans, Sugar Kettles, Clarifiers, Filters, steam and horse power Draining Machines, Saw Mills, Gin Geering, Iron Columns and Fronts for buildings Furnace Mouths, Grate Bars, etc., and all machinery required for the South.
They respectfully call the particular attention of the planters of Louisiana and the adjoining States to their style of Steam Engines, Sugar Mills, Vaccuum Pans and Draining Wheels, which for strength, durability and convenience, have not been excelled.
New Orleans, February 7, 1856.

STEAM ENGINES.
SAW MILLS, CORN MILLS,
SHINGLE MILLS,
LATH MILLS, COTTON GINS,
BELTING, NEWELL SCREWS,
CIRCULAR SAWS,
HOSE, &c., &c., &c.,
Constantly on hand and for sale by
D. C. LOWBER & Co.,
73 Camp street, New Orleans.
A price list will be sent by mail to any one desiring it. jan5

The Shreveport Brewery.
Managed by A. SCHAFFNER.
HOME Manufacture of **WHITE CREAM ALE,** brewed from pure and fresh White Malt.
Brewers' Yeast, for Family Use, always on hand, and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers.
Barley Malt for feeding cows and hogs. This article is celebrated for causing cows to yield an extraordinary quantity of rich Milk, and is guaranteed to be free of any deleterious effect.
The Ale is put up in 5 gallon kegs, half and whole barrels, and together with malt, and yeast, can be had at all times at the Brewery, or at Jacob Marks, on Texas street, corner of Edwards. 8o-24

Cottage Grove Female Seminary.
Six miles south of Collinsburg,
Bossier Parish, Louisiana.

Mrs. Louisa M. Ricks,	Principal.
Mrs. Louisa M. Doles,	Matron.
Mr. Zac. Doles,	Agent.
Terms per Session of Five Months:	
1st Primary Department,	$12 50
2d do do	15 00
1st Academic Department,	20 00
2d do do	25 00
Contingent Fee, for each pupil,	1 00
Music on Piano, Harp, Guitar, Melodian or Violin, each,	25 00
Use of instrument,	5 00
Embroidery, Drawing, Painting, Wax Fruit Flowers, French and Latin, each,	10 00
Boarding, per month $8, per session	40 00

Boarding, payment required one-half in advance, or note to draw interest.
Boys, under twelve years of age, will be received into the school, and when the number shall have reached twenty-five, a competent male teacher will be employed and the boys taught apart from the females.
Pupils will be received at any time, and be charged from the time of entering, yet all will see, at once, that the sooner they enter the better for themselves' as the classes will be formed at the commencement and advance steadily all the time
D. E. DICKSON, }
JOSHUA J. LEWIS, } Trustees
D. A. CHILDERS. }
References:
G. W. Sentell, G. Nattin—Collinsburg.
A. Hughes, James H. Hughes and B. F. Stewman, Rocky Mount.
B. F. Looney, K. P. D. Tayler, Sentell's Store.
W. A. Kelly, W. C. Mitchell, Bellevue.
James Cooper, Shreveport. dec15

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.
THIS Institute, situated two miles from Shreveport, re-opened for the reception of pupils on Monday, 4th October.
Circumstances have compelled the proprietor to change the order of his establishment in some particulars.
He will strictly limit the number of his pupils, and receive day scholars as well as boarders.
He prefers to receive pupils from 10 to 16 years old.
His rates of tuition will in all cases be twenty-five dollars per session of five months.
For modern languages, viz: French, Spanish, or Italian, extra charges will be made.
For board, tuition, washing, fuel and lights, one hundred dollars, per session of five months, or two hundred dollars per year of ten months.
The course of studies will be such as is uniformly pursued in our best high schools and colleges.
No pupil will be received for less than five months.
Charges must, without exception, be strictly paid half in advance.
Boarders must come prepared with a sufficient amount of bedding, towels, and clothing, properly marked. S. P. HELME, A. M.
October 6, 1858.

To the Public!
THERE is now an opportunity (at least to the people in the vicinity of Shreveport) for the Southern man who feels the interest of his country and the galling insults heaped upon him by Northern fanatics, to say, "No more of your Trash will I have!" By so doing, the country would soon become rich in manufactories which will buy what you have to sell, even things which you no further use for, such as timber which you now burn up, and old cast iron which is in your way, and many other things too numerous to mention, and in return will furnish you with such articles as you need, and exactly as you want them, and of the best material.
T. W. JONES, proprietor of the BRASS AND IRON FOUNDRY, has determined to put down the price of Castings, such as grate bars and gin gearing, to the low figure of **Five Cents a Pound,** also the Hall and Spear Ploughs Improved, Nos. 1 and 2, to $4 50 and $5; the Scooter Plough Improved at Fifty Cents only.
He is also prepared to do any kind of Machinery that the country may want in a workmanlike manner.
He has on hand Iron Railing, of beautiful patterns, for Galleries, Grave Inclosures, etc. Also, Metallic Packing, second hand Boilers and Steam Engines, which he will sell on reasonable terms. Circular Saw Mills made to order, and all kinds of Machinery repaired.
[illegible] will be made to suit purchasers by they giv-[illegible]
Shreve[illegible]

Spring and Summer Clothing!
At the Baltimore Clothing House,
Texas street, next to A. Marx's store.
STRAUS & Co.,
HAVE received a new and large stock of Spring and Summer Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, which for quality and richness of assortment has never been excelled in this market. The goods were manufactured expressly for this trade at their own wholesale house in Baltimore, and will be sold at the very low prices for which our house is so celebrated. To country merchants we offer fair inducements. Our stock in part comprises:
Fine Cassimere Suits of all the latest styles and in great variety of pattern; tweed, alpaca, Italian cloth and d'été coats; black summer cloth coats; dress coats, white and fancy linen coats, etc.
Pantaloons.—Cassimere, tweeds, alpaca, linen, plain and fancy, etc.
Vests—A large stock, embracing every description: Marseilles, linen, silk, satin, cassimere, etc.
A full stock of **Youths' and Boy's Clothing.**
Furnishing Goods—Fine white and fancy linen and Marseilles shirts, undershirts and drawers of all sizes, silk cravats, neck ties, scarfs and handkerchiefs, kid and thread gloves, hosiery; caps, silk, cassimere and wool hats, etc.
Shoes and Boots—A complete assortment; together with a variety of articles too numerous to mention.—Come and see for yourslves at the Baltimore Clothing Store of [march16] STRAUS & Co.

ARRIVAL OF A SPLENDID STOCK OF
Spring and Summer Goods
At the New York Cash Store!
LADIES! If you want to see a large stock of Fashionable Dress Goods for spring and summer, such as: Robes a Quilles, Robes a Lays, Double Skirts in patterns and pieces of Barage, Tissues, Lawn, Muslins, Ginghams, or French and English Prints, call at M. LEVY's.
If you want to find the largest stock of Ginghams, Swisst Jaconets, Cross-bar, etc., call at M. LEVY's
If you want to see a late impertation of French Silk Lace Mantillas, of this spring's fashion, in great variety, call at the New York Cash Store of M. LEVY
A large stock of Crinolines for ladies, misses and children; Hosiery of all colors; Embroideries, Laces; Shoes with and without heels, just opened at M. LEVY's
Gentlemen! If you want to buy good and cheap Clothing, shirts, drawers, undershirts, half hose, hats, boots, shoes, etc., step into the New York Cash Store. You will be waited on politely at
march 23 M. LEVY's.

Latest style of Spring and Summer Goods!
W. MARKS,
HAS just returned from New Orleans with the finest and most complete stock of Fancy and Staple
DRY GOODS,
ever brought to Shreveport, and assures the public that he will sell them at unusually low prices. The attention of the ladies is particularly invited to the rich fabrics, they may feel assured of obtaining bargains. The goods are all new, being fresh from the importers, and suitable to the season.
My Clothing and Furnishing Goods are of the very best quality, and cannot be surpassed in town. The gentlemen of Shreveport and its vicinity are invited to call and judge for themselves. [mh23] W. MARKS

Ladies Attention!
Miss LINQUIST,
Corner of Market and Milam streets, (near the Commercial Hotel,) Shreveport.
BEGS to appraise her lady friends and customers generally that she has just returned from New York with an elegant assortment of **French Millinery,** selected in person from the leading establishments of fashion, embracing in part
Cloaks and Bonnets, of various description and qualities.
Artificial Flowers and Feathers, of the most superb styles.
A new style of Head Dresses, also Head Ornaments for balls, parties and evening.
Every description of materials for manufacturing Bonnets. A new style of Bonnet Trimmings.
Plush, Velvet and Silk for trimmings. Embroideries, Ribbons, Gloves and Blonde Lace.
Black English Crape, of different qualities. Children's Hat, Flats and Caps, &c., &c., &c. n3

New Music.
THE subscriber begs to inform the Ladies of Shreveport and its vicinity that he has just received direct from the publishers a large collection of
MUSIC,
embracing all the favorite Piano Airs, new Polkas, Waltzes, Ballads, Songs, etc. The assortment will be replenished weekly.
E. RANKIN,
feb16 At the Post Office.

SALT—2000 sacks coarse and fine Liverpool salt, in fine order, and for sale at the lowest rates by
a5-28 HOWELL & BUCKNER.

Trifling With a Heart.

"Louisa, who was that gentleman that came home with you?"

"O—it was one of my friends."

"It was not Henry Southron?"

"No. It was not."

"But I thought Henry waited upon you to the party."

"So he did."

"And did he not remain until the close?"

"Yes—I believe so."

A cloud came over Mrs. Burnet's face, and she seemed troubled. She gazed upon her daughter for some moments without speaking further. Louisa was nineteen years of age; a bright-eyed, happy, merry-making girl, possessing a true and loving heart, but a little inclined to be thoughtless in her moments of social joy. She was an only child, and had been a pet in the family; but her love was not confined to the circle that met around her own hearthstone. More than a year before she had promised Henry Southron that she would be his wife as soon as time and circumstances rendered such a step proper. Henry was an orphan, and had just gone into business on his own account. He was a young man of whose friendship any sensible maiden might have been proud; a generous, upright, steady, industrious youth; fixed firmly in his moral course, and of a fair, manly personal appearance.

"My child," said the mother, after reflecting awhile, "what have you been doing? Why did not Henry come home with you?"

"Because he didn't choose to, I suppose," replied Louisia.

"That is not the reason," said Mrs. Burnet, with assurance. "Something that you have done has caused this. Now tell me what it is."

"You are too anxious altogether, mother, There is no damage done, I assure you."

"Still, my child, I should like to know what you have been doing."

"Well—I'll tell you," returned Louisa, giving herself a rock in her chair. "Henry is altogether too attentive. One would think to see him at a party, that I was already his wife, and about the only female present."

"And you have become tired of so much attention?"

"Of course I have."

"And you have been throwing it off?"

"Yes. I took occasion this evening to show him that I didn't like quite so much overseeing. I talked with everybody else, and suffered Mr. Pingree to wait upon me down to supper. Poor Harry looked as though he had lost his last friend. It will give him a lesson, I guess; and in future I hope he will make a little less love in public."

"My child," said Mrs. Burnet, with much feeling, "you are trying a dangerous experiment. The time will come, if you ever marry with Henry Southron, when you will be proud of his undivided attention."

"It will be time enough for that when we are married," replied Louisia, with a toss of the head. "But don't give yourself any uneasiness. He will come around again all right."

"Did he offer to wait upon you home this evening?"

"No. He was rather shy of me after supper; and when the party broke up I ran off alone. Mr. Pingree overtook me on the way, and accompanied me to the door."

"I think, my child," remarked the mother, after another season of reflection, "that you have been not only very foolish, but, to a certain extent wicked. Stop—listen to me. You know that Henry loves you most truly—that [illegible] soul is devoted to you—and that his demonstration of which you should be proud, for, let me tell you, an undivided, unanswering love is something not always to be secured. Now you have been trifling with Henry's heart—you have both pained and mortified him; and it so happens that those hearts which love the most strongly and deeply are the ones which suffer the most from slight or neglect, and which shrink the most quickly from coldness and trifling. Believe me, Louisa, you are entering upon dangerous ground. If you care for Harry's love, I advise you to ask his pardon as soon as you have an opportunity."

"Ask his pardon!" repeated the thoughtless girl, with an expression of surprise. "Mercy on me! what are you thinking of? You shall see him at my knees before the week is out."

"Ah, my de r one, you don't know so much about the human heart as you think you do. A heart may revolve steadily around its centre of affection for a long time—for so long a time that it seems fixed in its course like a planet around its sun—but a sudden strain may snap the cord in sunder, and the stricken heart fly off in a tangent, and never come back. If you must trifle, trifle with anything rather than with the heart. We are going to Mr. Winthrop's to-morrow, and I hope I may induce Polly to tell you a little story of her experience in life."

Louisa said she would be very glad to hear it; then she tried to laugh; and then, having told her mother once more that she was needlessly anxious, she went to her chamber.

On the following morning Mrs. Burnet met her daughter as usual, making no allusion to the circumstances of the previous evening. In the afternoon they walked out to call at Mrs. Winthrop's, having had an urgent invitation to visit there. They remained to tea and spent the evening.

Polly, of whom Mrs. Burnet had spoken, was Mr. Winthrop's sister. She was a maiden lady, past-three-score, and had for many years found a home with her brother. Her head was now silvered, and time had drawn deep marks upon her brow, but still there were marks of beauty left upon her face. During the evening she came and took a seat by the side of Louisa, and after some common-place remarks, the old lady said, in a quiet way—

"Your mother told me that you would like to hear a little of my life history."

"If you would please to tell it, I certainly should, for anything which you deem worthy of telling must be interesting," replied Louisa.

"Then let us walk in the garden. The moon is up, and the air is warm and pleasant."

They went out, and when they had reached the grapery they went into the arbor and sat down.

"There is no need that I should make any preliminary remarks," commenced Polly, "for I have come out on purpose to tell you a short story, and I shall tell it to you as plainly and simply as possible, and when I have done, you may know why your mother wished that you should hear it."

"When I was of your age people called me handsome; but still, with all my faults, I do not think I was ever proud or vain. I knew that I was good-looking, and I meant to be good. I tried to do right, as I understood it; and when I failed, it was from a lack of judgment, and a proneness to be thoughtless where I should have been directly the opposite. When I was eighteen years of age, George Ashmun asked me if I would be his wife. He was a noble-hearted, generous, upright man, and I never experienced a season of more blissful joy than when I became thus assured that his heart's best love was mine. I told him yes, and our vows were plighted. We were to wait a year, and then, if we continued to hold the same purpose, we were to be married. I don't know as any one envied me; but I do know that in all the country around there was not a better man than was he who loved me, nor was there one whose prospects in life were more promising.

"From my girlhood up I had been a sort of pet and favorite in our social circle, and considerable attention was shown me from all quarters. George was one of those honest-minded, practical men, who cannot appear different from what they really are, and who follow a true and just cause straight-forwardly and frankly. When he had proposed for my hand, and I had promised to be his wife, he devoted his entire attention to me. It almost seemed as though he could not be devoted enough. In public, or in private, it was all the same. When out upon our social pic-nics and excursions he was constantly by my side, anticipating my every want and ever ready to guard and assist me. I allowed myself to get tired of this; I allowed myself to feel that I would like a little more of my own liberty; I even went so far as to feel annoyed by his close, undivided attention. It was a thoughtless, reckless emotion on my part, but I was foolish enough to give it a place in my bosom. Some of my female friends joked me on the subject, and I finally determined that I would not be quite so closely tied to my lover. I did not stop to ask myself how I should feel if he were less attentive to me. I did not reflect that I might have been very unhappy had he bestowed his social favors upon others of my sex. In short, I did not reflect at all. I was only seized with a reckless determination to be a little more free and independent.

"We had a pic-nic in the grove near our village. I was buoyant and happy, and I laughed and chatted with all who came in my way. We had a dance before dinner, and George asked me if I intended to join in the amusement. I told him certainly. Then he took my hand, and said he would bear me company; but I broke from him in a laugh, telling him at the same time that I was engaged to dance with another. He was disappointed—I could see it at a glance—but he took it in good nature. Before the second dance he came again; but again I told him I was engaged. He betrayed no ill-feeling at all, only I could see disappointment. In a little while I was among a company of laughing, joking, merry-making friends, of both sexes, who had been companions for years, and one of the gentlemen said that I must go with him to dinner. I knew that George had made arrangements for me to take dinner with him; but what of that? Should I be tied to his skirts? No. I meant to be free,—and I told the man who made the proposition that I would go with him. I must have been blind, as I know I was foolish and wicked; but I did not stop to think. When the dinner hour arrived George came, with a happy, smiling, hopeful face, and offered me his arm.

"For what?" said I. 'For dinner, my dear,' he replied. Then I told him I was engaged with another; and, before his very face, I took the proffered arm of the man to whom I had given my promise, remarking to my lover, as I tripped away, that he would have to find somebody else. I saw the look he gave me—a look of pain, of mortification, and of reproach—and as I called it to mind after I had reached the table I felt a little uneasy; but I said to myself—'He will come around all right,' and thus I tried to pass it off. Towards the latter part of the afternoon George came to me again. He asked me what I meant by my treatment of him. He was earnest and anxious. I told him he must not question me in that manner.

"But," he urged, 'only tell me if you mean anything by it."

"Yes," said I, 'I do,'

"And he asked me what it was. I told him I meant to teach him a lesson. [illegible] of good manners,' said I. 'I want to teach you not to be attentive to me.' And I added, very thoughtlessly,—'you annoy me!'

"He did not answer me. I saw his lip quiver, and his manly bosom heave; and, as he turned away, the sunbeams that came through the branches of the trees rested upon the big tears rolling down his cheeks. The impulse of my heart then was to spring forward and detain him; and ask him forgiveness, and make him happy. But a foolish, whimsical pride restrained me. I let him go, and tried to comfort myself with the reflection that it would come out all right.

"When the party was breaking up, he came and asked me if he should see me home. He was very cool, and seemed only to mean that he felt bound to make me the offer, seeing that he had brought me there. I was not going to accept any such offer as that, and told him I should not require his attention.

"Polly," he said, 'you do not mean this. Do not make me think that I have mistaken you!' He trembled as he spoke, and I could see that he was fearfully agitated.

"But I had gone too far to give up then; and with a light laugh I turned from him. I went home one way—he went another. All the next day I looked for him, but he did not come. And a third—and a fourth. On the fifth day I received a letter from him. It was from a distant town whither he had gone to see his widowed mother. He wrote to me that he feared he had been disappointed. If I could trifle with his heart then I might do it again. He said he was going out west, and might be gone some time. If I still loved him when he returned I might be sure of finding him unmarried, for he had no heart to give to another. Still he would like to hear from me—he would like to see me if I wished it. He wrote as one who had been deeply wronged, and there were one or two sentences in the missive that touched me unpleasantly. A week passed, and I did not answer it; but at the end of that time I made up my mind to call George to me, and confess my fault; for well I knew that I had been very wrong. I wrote, and my letter reached its destination just twelve hours after he had started on his journey.

"I never saw George Ashmun again. In less than a year he died in a mad-house! He did wrong—he did wrong—very, very wrong—to leave me as he did. He ought to have made an effort—for his own sake and for mine. But—oh!—that could not make my crime the less. I had done a wicked thing—a cruel, thoughtless deed it was—and the penalty fell heavily upon me!

"Louisa, your mother asked me to tell you my story. I have done so. If it can profit you, I shall not regret the pain I have felt in the recital. That I have not ceased to suffer let those hot, bitter tears bear witness. Oh! of all things within the sphere of your influence, beware how you trifle with a trusting, loving heart!"

Silent and thoughtful did Louisa Burnet return to the parlor; and but very little did she say on her way home. On the following morning she wrote a brief note, and sent it to Henry Southron. She simply asked him to come and see her. He came; and when they were alone she fell upon his bosom, and asked him to forgive her. She gazed up through her streaming tears, and begged for his love and confidence once more. Of course he could not refuse. Perhaps he was never happier than at that moment, for surely it must have been a mighty love and a true devotion that could have prompted the course the maiden had thus pursued.

Louisa never forgot the lesson she had received. She became Harry Southron's wife, and when in after times she saw husbands neglecting their wives, she had occasion to thank God that she was blessed with the true and undivided faith and devotion of her bosom companion.

Surely there is nothing on earth of more worth than a faithful, virtuous, and devoted life-partner; and he or she who can trifle with the heart of such an one only sows the seed which shall yield a harvest of pain and remorse.

Price of Cotton and Slaves.—The high price attained by southern labor has had much to do with the desire lately expressed to increase its supply by foreign importations.—With abundance of wild lands of unexampled fertility, which might apparently be the source of almost fabulous wealth if the power existed to place them at once under cotton cultivation, the most direct method of increasing the prosperity and power of the south, is, by a few, supposed to be to reöpen our ports to the introduction of fresh immigration, forced or voluntary, from the coasts of Africa.

But the present value of slaves is not without a precedent, and is no evidence that our labor falls short of our present necessity. In 1835, the demand for slaves at the south commenced palpably to increase, and under its stimulous, which had its origin in an extraordinary price for cotton, sales were made that, for advantage to the seller, are even now scarcely equaled. The emigration of blacks from Virginia and other northern slave States to the region of cotton and sugar culture was rapid, and the amount of virgin soil suddenly converted into fruitful harvest fields was unexampled. The cotton crop rose in a single year hundreds of thousands of bales, and without any addition to the stock of negroes, except by the ordinary increase of that species of population, prices ultimately fell.

Great and growing as was the demand, the supply of cotton began to exceed it, and commercial disaster following, the south suddenly found itself on the verge of bankruptcy. Cotton, which brought twenty-four cents in 1836, in 1841 sold but little above six; and negroes, which, in the former year, readily commanded from twelve to fifteen hundred and two thousand dollars, could, in the latter, have been purchased for seven and eight hundred.

No law is more certainly ascertained than that the price of negroes is, and must always be, governed by the price of cotton. It must fluctuate with the fluctuations of our great staples. But who dreams that cotton is to command, year after year, the figures which have been realised the past and present season? If the stock with which the manufacturing world is to be supplied, receives no addition from other quarters, will not production, under existing circumstances, grow in these United States with such extraordinary rapidity that a surplus will soon remain unsold, or change hands at diminished rates? Even now the stock is such that one unusually large crop promised to exert some influence on the price, had no convulsion been produced in Europe by ambition and misrule. But the slightest change in the value of our great staple will be felt upon our labor.

The cotton States dictate the value of the negro in Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky, and Missouri. Increased profits from planting in the lower Mississippi valley, creates a demand for slave labor, and this demand increases its price. But the increase of labor also enlarges the production of the great staple of the south, which, having attained a certain point, is decreased in value, effecting a reduction of the line of profits and of the price of the labor itself. Any convulsion among the nations, subtracting from their power to manufacture, lowers the point at which the supply of cotton [illegible] and consequently in the value of slaves.

Thousands of hands are in the cotton fields to-day that never before saw the cotton plant. Thousands of acres will this year, notwithstanding the loss by floods, whiten with harvests, that for the first time have been stimulated into production. If no untoward circumstances happen, and no change is witnessed in the policy of the planting interest, the stimulous already given to cotton culture will end, at no distant period, in the reduction of the price of cotton, and a corresponding decrease in the value of negroes.

The fact that an extraordinary price has been attained by negro property, so far from logically creating the desire to pour into the cotton States thousands of raw hands from Africa, should awaken a prudent caution against the effects of a possible revoulsion in the profits of our great staple. Experience has taught that planters are tempted by unusual returns from their harvests to devote their whole attention to the growth of cotton, neglecting to raise even their necessary plantation supplies. Each year of extraordinary prosperity adds to the strength of the inducement to spend every energy on one single crop, and increases the desire to enter the market for a new supply of labor, even at the most extravagant rates and at the hazard of a debt, dangerous should the prices of cotton fall.

Who, that witnessed the ruin that gradually settled down over the south from 1839 to 1841, does not remember the sad spectacle of deserted plantations—lands that had laughed with fatness covered with rank weeds and relapsing into a wild—which followed the broken fortunes of thousands who, a short time previous, believed cotton could not again decline and negro property was cheap at the highest prices demanded? With the experience of those years of misfortune, corroborated by a similar, preceding state of affairs, in 1825, is not a little caution wise at the present time?

We have the means, by the emigration of slaves from the northern slave States to the cotton region, to effect an over production of our great staple; should we then seek to hasten such an event by importations from abroad, if it were even practicable, of hundreds of thousands of negroes a year, at a mere nominal price?

With our domestic labor, just as it now stands, the prosperity of the south is with the greatest certainty assured, by encouraging a greater diversity of employments. Each planter will improve his condition by producing everything which he consumes, and the community would be an hundred fold enriched by the establishment of manufacturing industry in close contiguity to the cotton fields, not only producing at home the fabrics we consume, but exporting the manufactured article instead of the raw material.

The belief that the present price of slaves is to be maintained is fallacious. The profits of the industry which creates the present demand will attract capital into it. That field of production will, at length, unless a diversion is produced, or timely caution is taken, be overwrought. The past predicts this result; and the south would profit by using its light in the solution of new problems of social policy which have lately been presented. [Picayune.

Don't write poetry, till you get so full of it you can't hold in no longer; then write as little as possible, knowing this, that your most sensible friends will be ashamed of your effusions, unless genius sparkles in every line. But even genius is not enough to make a readable poet. He must have good sense and learning. And these two things would cure nine-tenths of the poetasters that adorn our magazines and periodicals. The whole Adamic race scarcely furnishes on an average, two true poets a century. [Louisiana Baptist.