the Winchester road, and twenty-
Chattanooga. Our men cut their
d effected their escape with a loss
l and wounded. The enemy are
e five miles from the river oppo-
a. They drove in our pickets this
illed one of Capt. Shiller's men.
are advancing within three hun-
the river bank.
pected here to-morrow.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE STATE OF MASS—Boston, May 24.—A wily and bare arous horde of traitors to the people and the government, to our country and to liberty, menace again the national capital. They have attacked and routed Maj. Gen. Banks, and are advancing on Harper's Ferry and march ing on Washington.

The president calls on Massachusetts to raise one more for its defense. The whole active militia will be summoned by general order issued from the office of the adjutant general to report at Boston for duty on to-morrow. They will march to relieve their brethren and friends, to oppose with fiery zeal and courageous patriotism the progress of the foe. May God encourage their hearts, strengthen their hands and inspire the patriotic army people.

Given at headquarters, Boston, at 11 o'clock, this Sunday night, May 24th.

[Signed] JOHN A. ANDREW,
governor.

YORK, June 4.—The Advertiser publishes a diamond dispatch to the Charleston Courier, of yesterday, which states that the battle commenced again on Saturday afternoon at 1 o'clock, on side of Chickahominy, about eight miles from Richmond. Our troops under Gen. Longstreet, made the attack. The fight lasted till eight o'clock in the evening, and resulted in a well won bloody victory—we captured the enemy's camps, breast works, and ten pieces of artillery driving them back completely.

The federals renewed the fight on Sunday morning 2 at sunrise, and attempted to recapture the camps, but was driven back and defeated. Their loss is much greater than ours. Five have been killed on their side to one on ours. Gens. Lee and Johnston and president Davis were on the ground during the fight.

The federals were commanded by Gen. E. D. Keyes. The slaughter among the enemy was terrible.

RICHMOND, June 7.—All quiet along the lines today. The clouds threaten a heavy rain to night. The only incident on the lines to-day, east of Chickahominy, was the advance of a yankee regiment skirmishing, while our troops were engaged in strengthening their position. The Twelfth Virginia moved forward when the enemy receded at a double quick.

Gen. Lee issued an address to the army to-day which has a fine effect, in which he says there will be no more retreating, the watchword being victory or death.

RICHMOND, June 9.—Frémont crossed Shenandoah river at Port Republic and attacked Gen. Jackson this morning. After a short contest he was driven back. He then attacked Ewell, who again repulsed him.

The cannonading near Richmond yesterday, was mere child's play. Both sides were shelling the woods occupied by the out posts.

BANKS.—We understand that some of the banks are preparing to resume specie payments, and we notice that the Bank of America has already taken the lead in this direction.

Gen. Beauregard has removed all his commissary and quartermaster's stores into Alabama. Though quite as sanguinary an ever, he is evidently less sanguine than he was a couple of weeks ago.

The Union convention for Virginia (Kanawha) met at Carenshing on the 30th ult., and nominated the following tickets: For governor, Frank H. Pierpoint; for lieutenant governor, Daniel Polsley, for attorney general, James S. Wheat.

The news from Charleston gives us the particulars of the declaration of martial law in that city. The Charleston Mercury, in anticipation of an attack there, puts the query: "Is not Charleston the noble deck?" and a correspondent, speaking of a contemplated surrender of the city, says: "It is the book of fate. Patriots may have to pass under the yoke, a doom shall be pronounced on the 11th inst. From Halleck to Pope, 100,000 strong, says, Beauregard, and 20,000 prisoners, locomotives.—Corinth, lost a victory.

The dispatch to the Mercury of his "victory" says we have taken prisoners." In his number "from official dispatches" one thousand." I. two thousand dead.

Pope having been of the first division of the army for him to hold for safe keeping owners, runaway negroes in the existing negroes seeking masters would they were under [N. O. Delta.

on meeting was day. Over one and there was

Johnson, Hon

rebel army at Co- the oath of allegi-

finest of the 11th a meeting of the ndrson, on Sat- purpose of having y of instructing my, to regulate ly necessary to the people, and f prices for suc-

Rivar have sent

ave had ere this of heroic Texas. t our people will ow the northern ght for liberty— d with their own r know a better lest of all causes, wives, and chil- ainst aggression. e made desolate— their blood. Or ave been known d excel all their storic monument in all after times, noble deeds. We vite him to fair supplies of pra- Clarksville Stand.

Error is Self-Destroying,

TRUTH SELF-ASSERTING—the oft repeated lines

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again,
The eternal years of God are hers;
But Error, wounded, writhes in pain,
And dies amidst her worshipers."

It is the terse enunciation of the grand truth upon which, God's providence, depends all our hopes in human progress, and the perfectability of human government. We have but to watch carefully the workings of any system and to detect the latent causes which, by slow operation perhaps, disrupt the most magnificent plans of government, and thwart the most hopeful systems of legislation. If we find that some principle of government, or some social maxim heretofore received as an unquestionable God's truth, has given rise to such results, the great school of experience has then taught us a new lesson. However sacred the maxim or principle may have been considered before, it should be discarded at once, and trampled under our feet. Be assured it is a damnable lie, and can by no means be made to work harmoniously with anything that is true. It must die, and its writings must overthrow and destroy all the influences of what is true and good, and interwoven with it. By heeding the lesson, and by that only, are we made wiser and happier in the future. The most sacred belief in the nutritious properties of sawdust, and the most persistant practice founded on it, would result only in the death by starvation of those who accepted it. It can never harmonize with the everlasting truth of the laws of digestion. There would remain no hope for the human race until some bold thinker should dare to question the theory, and amidst much persecution and loud howlings of execration from its devotees, convince the world that sawdust was naught, bread the true staff of life.

The world is now beholding, not for the first nor second time, the terrible consequences of one of those social fallacies which we have been so slow to question, and so timorous of denying. It originated in modern times with the social philosophers in France, and became first urged there as a principle for practical operation. It became incorporated in that venerable instrument which we have held as sacred as holy writ, our declaration of independence. It made a bloody orgie of wild passions throughout all of France. It seared the minds of English philanthropists, and in its practice laid waste Jamaica. It converted San Domingo into a desert, it haunted by beings worse than the wild beasts of the forest. It has brought about the destruction of the grandest government upon the western continent, which has ever risen in the progress of the world. It has intruded itself profanely into the portals of our holy religion, and unable to harmonize therewith, has dragged the minds of worshipers to a denial of holy writ, and converted holy men of God into such demons of malice as Henry Ward Beecher.

It is the accursed falsehood that "all men are born free and equal," which, more than any other error in the history of mankind, has locked the wheels of human progress, and stained the earth with blood. Never was a fallacy so accordant with all our feelings of human brotherhood, more consistent with all our generous emotions, accepted more heartily or relinquished (it indeed we are yet ready for that) more hardly.

Still it is a manifest lie, never capable of entering the minds of men, looking clearly upon the human race, and free from intoxicating fumes of a false but attractive philosophy.

Let us remark in the outset, to avoid misapprehension, that all individuals of the same race are entitled to the same political privileges. That where the blood is the same by nature, there should be no distinction by law. That whilst the best should govern, because they will do so most wisely, should not create a caste with peculiar privileges. The old error of hereditary aristocracy, has no foundation in the laws of nature or of civic policy. The son of the humblest citizen is equal to the heir of the wealthiest, or the son of him highest in power.

But races are NOT equal. The Hottentot is not equal to the Chinese, or the Mexican. They in turn, are not equal to the European. Whoever will consider them "and teach men so," are ministers of evil. Such misguided men lighted the lured flames of insurrection, and stained heartsickening with the blood of innocents, throughout the beautiful island of Hayti, and left it since a cypher on the face of the earth. Such men have desolated Jamaica. The insidious workings of the mighty lie upon the minds of men has, for forty years, rendered Mexico and all South America one grand theatre of anarchy, civil strife and social degradation. In our own beautiful land clothed in the garments of freedom, and sanctioned by the heroes of our independence, it has perverted the christain religion, dissolved our Union, desecrated the temples of political liberty, and arrayed a half a million of men to butcher their brothers around their firesides and altars.

For it is obvious, that without that fanaticism of human equality, falsely supposed to result from human brotherhood, the north and south would never have been arrayed against each other. It is the fatal seed out of which have sprung the noxious weeds of fanaticism, growing ranker and ranker, until they overshadowed and choked all that was good and true in the constitution framed for the posterity by the anxious forethought of the sages of the revolution. They sowed it in the declaration of independence. We reap it in the whirlwind and the storm. "This bloodiest picture in the book of time," now opened to our view, reads us the lesson in tones of terror, that falsehood is not harmonious with truth, and that the course of God is upon it.

If we are wise, it remains for us to heed the lesson, and recognize for ourselves, and exhibit to the world the new evangel of equality of citizens, but subordination of races. It is heaven's own, and will be obeyed. The highest condition possible to the African race is tutelage, and industry wisely enforced. The highest condition possible to the half civilised races is personal freedom with political subjection to a race of superior intelligence. The Mexicans and South Americans will continue to retrograde, until subjected to the domination of European powers, or to their Anglo Saxon neighbors. It will be left to us, by sustaining ourselves in this struggle to establish the principle of this true harmony of the human race. If we succeed we retain the institution of slavery, and commence a career of prosperity. San Domingo, Jamaica and the islands of the French may grow wiser also by our example, and return to the happy condition when their plantations teemed with wealth, and their ports enriched the commerce of the world. We ourselves, taught by past experience, with a more stable government calculated to suppress anarchy, but leaving to the humblest born an avenue to the noblest position, will find new impetus for our industry, and from the attainment of individual wealth, step to the culture of the highest arts, and the most refined literature. If overthrown, human society and human government goes back a hundred years. The old error of human equality, will work anew its baneful influences.—Succoded by an indolent race in our midst, thrown out of their normal position, nothing is to be hoped but discord, poverty, anarchy, military despotism, and the scenes again of fifty years ago in France. We fight the cause of the world. [Washington (Ark.) Telegraph.

Letter from Commodore Tatnall.

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE VIRGINIA.—The following is a copy of a letter addressed by commodore Tatnall to secretary Mallory:

RICHMOND, Va. May 14, 1862.

"SIR:—In detailing to you the circumstances which caused the destruction of the C. S. steamer "Virginia," and her movements a few days previous to that event, I begin with your telegraphic dispatches to me of the 4th and 6th instant, directing me to take such a position in the James river as would entirely prevent the enemy's ascending it.

"Gen. Huger, commanding at Norfolk, on learning that I had received this order, called on me and declared that its execution would oblige him to abandon, immediately, his forts on Craney island and Sewell's point, and their guns to the enemy. I informed him that, as the order was imperative, I must execute it, but suggested that he should telegraph you and state the consequences. He did so, and on the 6th instant you telegraphed me to endeavor to afford protection to Norfolk as well as the James river, which placed me in my original position. I then arranged with the general that he should notify me when his preparations for the evacuation of Norfolk were sufficiently advanced to enable me to act independently.

"On the 7th inst. commodore Hollins reached Norfolk with orders from you to consult with me and such officers as I might select in regard to the best disposition to be made of the Virginia under the present aspect of things.

"We had arranged the conference for the next day, the 8th, but on that day, before the hour appointed, the enemy attacked Sewell's point battery, and I left immediately with the Virginia to defend it.

"We found six of the enemy's vessels, including the iron clad steamers Monitor and Naugatuck, shelling the battery. We passed the battery and stood directly for the enemy, for the purpose of engaging him, and I thought an action certain, particularly as the Minnesota and Vanderbilt, which were anchored below forts Monroe, got under way and stood up to that point, apparently with the intention of joining their squadron in the roads. Before, however, we got within gun-shot the enemy ceased firing and retired with all speed under the protection of the guns of the fortress, followed by the Virginia until the shells from the Rip Raps passed over her.

"The Virginia was then placed at her moorings near Sewell's point, and I returned to Norfolk to hold the conference referred to.

"It was held on the 9th, and the officers present were Col. Anderson and Capt. ——, of the army, selected by Gen. Huger, who was too unwell to attend himself, and, of the navy, myself, commodore Hollins, captains Sterrett and Lee, commander Richard L. Page and lieutenants Ap. Catesby Jones, and J. Pembroke Jones.

"The opinion was unanimous that the Virginia was then employed to the best advantage, and that she should continue, for the present, to protect Norfolk and thus afford time to remove the public property.

"On the next day, at 10 o'clock, A. M. we observed from the Virginia that the flag was not flying at Sewell's point battery, and that it appeared to have been abandoned. I despatched Lieut. J. P. Jones, the flag lieutenant to Craney island, where the Confederate flag was still flying, and he there learned that a large force of the enemy had landed on the bay shore and were marching rapidly on Norfolk, that the Sewell's point battery was abandoned, and our troops were retreating. I then dispatched the same officer to Norfolk to confer with Gen. Huger and Capt. Lee. He found the navy yard in flames, and that all its officers had left by railroad. On reaching Norfolk he found that Gen. Huger and all the other officers of the army had left, that the enemy were within half a mile of the city, and that the mayor was treating to surrender.

"On returning to the ship, he found that Craney island and all the other batteries on the river had been abandoned.

"It was now seven o'clock in the evening, and this unexpected information rendered prompt measures necessary for the safety of the Virginia.

"The pilots had assured me that they could take the ship with a draft of eighteen feet, to within forty miles of Richmond. This, the chief pilot, Mr. Parish, and his chief assistant, Mr. Wright, had asserted again and again, in the presence of commodore Hollins and Capt. Sterrett, in reply to a question of mine, they both emphatically declared their ability to do so.

"Confiding in these assurances, and, after consulting with the first and flag lieutenants, and learning that the officers, generally, thought it the most judicious course, I determined to lighten the ship at once, and run up the river for the protection of Richmond.

"All hands having been called on the deck, I stated to them the condition of this, and my hope that, by getting up the river before the enemy could be made aware of our design, we might capture his vessels which had ascended it, and render efficient aid in defence of Richmond, but that, to effect this, would require all their energy in lightening the ship. They replied with three cheers, and went to work at once. The pilots were on deck, and heard this address to the crew.

"Being quite unwell, I had retired to bed.—Between one and two o'clock in the morning, the first lieutenant reported to me that after the crew had worked for five or six hours, and lifted the ship so as to render her unfit for action, the pilots had declared their inability to carry 18 feet above the Jamestown flats, up to which point the shore on each side was occupied by the enemy.

"On demanding from the chief pilot, Mr. Parish, an explanation of this palpable deception, he replied that 18 feet could not be carried after the prevalence of easterly winds and that the wind for the last two days had been westerly.

"I had no time to lose. The ship was not in a condition for battle, even with an enemy of equal force, and their force was overwhelming, I, therefore, determined with the concurrence of the first and flag lieutenants, to save the crew for future service, by landing them on Craney island, the only road for retreat opened to us, and to destroy the ship to prevent her falling into the hands of the enemy. I may add, that altho' not formally consulted, the course was approved by every commissioned officer in the ship.

"There is no dissenting opinion. The ship was accordingly put on shore as near the main land, in the vicinity of Craney island, as possible, and the crew landed; she was then fired, and after burning fiercely fore and aft for upwards of an hour, blew up a little before five on the morning of the 11th.

"We marched for Suffolk, twenty-two miles, and reached it in the evening, and from thence come by railroad to this city.

It will be asked what motives the pilots could have had to deceive me. The only imaginable one is, they wished to avoid going into battle.

"Had the ship not been lifted, so as to render her unfit for action, a desperate contest must have ensued with a force against us too great to justify much hope of success, and, as battle is not their occupation, they adopted this deceitful course to avoid it. I cannot imagine another motive, for I have seen no reason to distrust their good faith to the Confederacy.

"My acknowledgements are due to the first lieutenant, Ap. Catesby Jones, for his untiring exertions, and for the aid he rendered me in all things. The details for firing the ship and landing the crew were left to him, and every thing was conducted with the most perfect order.

"To the other officers of the ship, generally, I am also thankful for the great zeal they displayed throughout.

"The Virginia no longer exists, but three hundred brave and skillful officers and seamen are saved to the Confederacy.

I presume that a court of inquiry will be ordered to examine into all the circumstances I have narrated, and I earnestly solicit it. Public opinion will never be put right without it.

I am sir, with great respect, your ob't serv't.

JOSIAH TATNALL,
Flag officer commanding

Hon. S. R. Mallory, secry of the navy.

Died

At his residence near town, on Wednesday evening, June 11th, at 8 o'clock, the Rev. S. P. HELME, formerly pastor of the presbyterian church in Shreveport.

☞Northern papers please copy.

Obituary.

Died in Norfolk, Virginia, May 3d, 1862, of typhoid pnumonia, RICHARD M. DONALD, of Caddo parish, Louisiana, in the 22d year of his age. He was one of the first who volunteered in the service of his beloved country, and was a member of the Caddo Rifles. Though he did not fall on the field of honor, as a soldier would wish to fall, yet he expired at the post of honor and of duty. He has left a doting mother and two sisters and a brother, with other relatives, and friends to mourn their irreparable loss. In all the relations of life the subject of this notice exhibited a most exemplary character. A kind and obedient son, an affectionate brother, a faithful pupil, a reliable friend, an upright and moral citzen, a true patriot and soldier; his life presents that excellence of character on which it is delightful to contemplate, but which few attain.

All the contaminating influences of camp life failed to corrupt him. Standing firm in his moral rectitude he was a model among soldiers, and the object of admiration of all with whom he associated. Unlike most soldiers who become corrupted by association—he grew in virtue till he was matured in death, into a glorious assurance of a blissful abode beyond the grave. He died in peace, trusting in his Savior. He received every attention during his illness, that kind and friendly hands could bestow, not only from his officers and comrades, but from strangers also. He had quite a large funeral procession to follow him to his last resting place. "His remains were escorted to the burial place by the "Richmond Grays," with military honors, and all was done that sympathy and friendship could prompt."

Weep not mother for thy son,
For he has gone to rest,
Be not troubled now for one
Who ever will be blessed.

A FRIEND.

Shreveport Price-Current.

COTTON—Middling, —@—c.
SUGAR—N. O. brown, 5@12c. ₱ lb.
MOLASSES—35@40cts. ₱ gall.
FLOUR—Texas, 2@c.s. ₱10 lb.
PORK—Mess, —@5 00 ₱ bbl.
BACON—Sides, clear, 20@.5c; ribbed, 18@22c. shoulders, 18@22c; sugar-cured hams, @— ₱ lb.
LARD—16@2 c. ₱ lb.
SALT—$2 00@$1 ₱ sack.
WHISKEY—$3 00 @5 00 ₱ gall.
OIL—Lard, $2 40 @ 2 50 ₱ gall.
CANDLES—Star, 48@50c. ₱ lb.
CORN—50@55c. ₱ bushel.
ROPE—@—c. ₱ lb.
NAILS—None ₱ keg. IRON—10@12c. ₱ lb.
BAGGING—Ky. —@—c; India, —@—c.
HIDES—5@6c. ₱ lb.
WOOL—2 0@35cts. ₱ lb.
LEATHER.—Sole, 30@35cts. ₱ lb. Upper, 4 0@50cts. ₱ lb. Harness, 40@50cts ₱ lb.

NEGROES FOR SALE.

I HAVE for sale Eight Valuable Likely Negro Men, good plantation or steamboat hands, terms liberal, sold for no fault, the extreme bad health of the owner compells him to sell, as he is not able to attend to them. Cotton will be taken in payment.

For particulars apply to JOHN CALDWELL, or at the Battle House, or to Capt. CHAS. HAYES, agent on board steamer Starlight.

Shreveport, June 18, 1862-3t

SAMUEL ARMITAGE,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR.
Market street, opposite the Postoffice, Shreveport, Louisiana.

I WOULD respectfully inform the gentlemen of this place and the surrounding country that he can always be found at his old stand, as above, and solicits their patronage, feeling assured that he will give satisfaction. He has lately returned from New Orleans with a fine assortment of seasonable goods, all fresh and of the most fashionable styles, selected by himself expressly for the accommodation of his patrons, comprising fine black and colored French and English summer cloths, Merinos, Linen Drillings, together with every description of goods for coats and pantaloons; plain and fancy silk marseilles, and other vestings. The best cutters and workmen are employed, and all work will be executed in a superior style and at the very lowest prices. Suits for weddings, balls or parties will be furnished at the shortest notice.

May 8, 1861.

ED. EBERSTADT,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
FAMILY GROCERIES, CONFECTIONery, Wines, Cordials, Fruit, &c.,
Texas street, between Edwardsand Market sts., SHREVEPORT.

HAS just received from New Orleans an extensive assortment of fresh FAMILY AND FANCY GROCERIES,

CONFECTIONERY, CRYSTALISED FRUITS, CANDIES, CORDIALS, &c., selected in person expressly with a view of meeting the wishes of his patrons, and embracing almost every article suitable to the season, including every description of French, West India and American Preserves and Jellies, Pickles, Ketchups and Sauces, Crystalised fruits, Fruits put up in their own juice, Brandy Fruits, Pie Fruits, Cranberries, Figs, Prunes, Citron, Dates, Currants, Raisins, Almonds, Pecans, Filberts, Brazil Nuts, superior fresh Candies, Sugar Plums, plain and motto Kisses, Lozenges, Gum Drops, Syrups, superior Cakes, fresh Oranges, Lemons, Apples, Pine Apples, &c., &c.

His supply of Groceries is very large, consisting in part of Sugar and Coffee, Tea, Chocolate, Hams, Candles, Soap, Starch, Flour, Molasses, Mackerel, Herrings, Sardines, Lobsters, Olives, Anchovies, Mustard; Soda, Butter and Water Crackers; Goshen, Western, Pine Apple and Swiss Cheese; Goshen Butter, Lard, Salt, Pepper, Spices, Indigo, Sweet and Lard Oil.

A superior assortment of Liquors of every description: Brandies, Whiskey, Gin, Port, Madeira, Claret and White Wines, Champagne, London Porter, Scotch Ale, Cider, &c., &c., &c.

Toys and Fancy Articles of every description for children. Superior Cigars, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.

Suppers, Confectionery and Refreshments for Parties, Balls or Weddings furnished at they ver shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

Shreveport, dec15

V. SHIDET,
WATCHMAKER, JEWELER,
and dealer in
FINE WATCHES, Jewelry, and
DIAMONDS
☞Texas Street, between Spring and Market, SHREVEPORT, LOUISIANA.
Watches and Jewelry repaired and warranted.
Shreveport, April 24, 1861.

DENTAL NOTICE.
DR. S. HINSON,
HAS returned, and associated with him in the practice of his profession,
Mr. N. C. Ogilvie.

HINSON & OGILVIE,
DENTISTS,
☞Office on Market Street, between Texas and Milam Streets, (opposite the Post-office,) Shreveport, La. [m14

EXPRESS BETWEEN THE
CONFEDERATE ARMY
AND THE CITIZENS OF
LOUISIANA AND TEXAS.

THE high waters on the Mississippi river and tributaries, and the appearance of the enemy's gunboats above New Orleans, has rendered it necessary to establish an Express to carry letters to each side of the river, and particularly to enable persons on the west bank of the river to correspond with their friends in the army.

The undersigned will carry letters to the army in Tennessee and Mississippi, at 25 cents each, Virginia, 50 cents, each.

The letters will be mailed at a post-office on the east bank of the Mississippi. Return letters will be mailed at the post office in Shreveport, La., to be thence forwarded to their respective addresses.

I will visit Monroe, Vernon, Homer, Minden, Bellevue, Shreveport, Mansfield, Greenwood, La., and Marshall, Texas.

Mr. Jones, at the Verandah hotel, Shreveport, will take charge of all letters left with him.

Refers to Reuben White.

Shreveport, June 11, 1862. J. L. HART.

Branch of the Citizens' Bank,
SHREVEPORT, 23d Sept., 1861.

THIS BANK will hereafter, pay and receive at its counter, AT PAR, the Treasury Notes of the Confedegrate States, and the Notes of other Banks of New Orleans.

Owners of paper deposited in this Bank for collection, unless willing to be governed by this regulation, are requested to withdraw the same.

sep23-tf ULGER LAUVE, Cashier.

COMMITTED TO THE JAIL
OF the parish of Caddo, in the city of Shreveport, a negro man aged about 30 years, 5 feet 6 inches high, of black complexion, calls himself JERRY, and says he belongs to Capt. Wm. McMillan of the city of Shreveport, parish of Caddo, Louisiana.

The owner or owners of said negro are hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be disposed of as the law directs.

J. B. WELCH, Jailor.

Shreveport, June 11th, 1862-3t

COMMITTED TO THE JAIL
OF the parish of Caddo, in the city of Shreveport, a negro man aged about 35 years, 5 feet, 5 inches high; of black complexion, calls himself CRAWFORD, and says he belongs Richard Allen, Padacah, State of Kentucky.

The owner or owners of said negro are hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be disposed of as the law directs.

J. B. WELCH, Jailor.

Shreveport, June 4, 1862-3t

COMMITTED TO THE JAIL
OF the parish of Caddo, in the city of Shreveport, a negro man aged about 40 years, 5 feet, 6 inches high; upper teeth out and left eye out, of black complexion, calls himself Guss, and says he belongs to John H. Caldwell of the city of New Orleans, La.

The owner or owners of said negro are hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away or he will be disposed of as the law directs.

J. B. WELCH, Jailor.

Shreveport, June 4, 1862-3t

COMMITTED TO THE JAIL
OF the parish of Caddo, in the city of Shreveport, a negro man aged about 40 years, 5 feet, 6 inches high, of black complexion, calls himself MADE, and says he belongs to Robert Geiger of the city of New Orleans, Louisiana.

The owner or owners of said negro are hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away or he will be disposed of as the law directs.

J. B. WELCH, Jailor.

Shreveport, June 4, 1862-3t

320 Acres of Unimproved Land for Sale.
SITUATED near Summer Grove, in a respectable neighborhood, being the north-east and north-west quarters of section No. 13, range No. 14 and township No. 16.

Terms of sale—One-third cash, the balance in one, two and three years, to bear eight per cent. interest from date, the purchaser to give his three promissory notes, payable as above, with a mortgage importing confession of judgment, and good personal security. For further particulars apply to P. H. ROSSON,

Shreveport, Nov. 2, 1859. Agent.

☞Mr. R. K. Stephens will show the premises to any person wishing to purchase.

FOR SALE OR RENT.
THE west half of lot No. 1, in block No. 53, situated on Market street, opposite the episcopal church, with the buildings and improvements thereon.

Lots Nos. 2 and 3, in block No. 53, with the improvements thereon consisting of a dwelling with four rooms, also negro quarters and a never failing underground cistern.

Also that desirable country residence, situated immediately beyond the corporation limits and lately occupied by J. W. Pennall, Esq. The dwelling is large and commodious, good kitchen, negro quarters, stable, etc. There is also a fine fruit orchard and vegetable garden, with a large cistern and well on the premises.

The above property will be sold or rented on reasonable terms, for particulars apply at this office or to J. P. HAILEY.

Shreveport, June 20, 1860.

Valuable Plantation for Sale.
I OFFER for sale my Plantation, situated four miles south-west of Shreveport, in the parish of Caddo, and one half mile from the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas Railroad, containing thirteen hundred and twenty acres, about three hundred and fifty acres of which are in cultivation.—There is on the place a good overseer's house, negro cabins, cribs and stables, and a well of as good water as there is in the parish. I will sell the place for less than the timber on it is worth.

Shreveport, Aug. 24, 1859-tf M. WATSON.

☞SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS!☜
Still Ahead of all Trade!
A. WINTER,
TEXAS STREET, SHREVEPORT,

HAS still on hand a good and varied assortment of Spring and Summer Goods, selected in person expressly for the Shreveport market, and including all the latest and most fashionable descriptions of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,
Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c.

This stock is well worthy the attention of all purchasers, who may rest assured that they will be sold at Lower Prices than any other house can offer them.

Boots, Shoes and Brogans for ladies, men and boys, embracing all qualities and sizes.

Also—A large and complete assortment of fancy and staple Groceries, Plantation Stores, Hardware, Cutlery, Glassware, Queensware, etc., etc. to all of which the attention of my old patrons and the public is solicited. A. WINTER.