

The South-Western.

BY L. DILLARD & CO.
Office... Corner of Texas and Market Sts.,
IN WATSON'S BUILDING—UP STAIRS.

SHREVEPORT:

WEDNESDAY, JULY 20, 1864.

We are compelled to decline receiving any more subscriptions.

We regret to record in another column the death of the Hon. Henry Marshall of the State parish. Our section of country has sustained a great loss. The deceased was one of our wisest citizens, and during his long residence among us was distinguished and admired for his urbanity and modest self respect which ever mark the character of a gentleman. At the most critical period he was selected as the chosen representative of his fellow-citizens in their national assembly that was to make the new government. As a legislator his course was honest and sincerely devoted to the good of his section and our common country. In his public career and by many acts of private munificence, he won the attribute of the soldier's friend.

As a citizen his loss will be regretted by his neighbors for his great social and moral worth and as an example of the chivalrous and noble southern gentleman.

We are under many obligations to our old friend Sam Edmonds of this parish, for a bountiful supply of vegetables. By the way, we would remark that the meeting of his friends which he arranged at his house on the 9th inst., was a very pleasant affair. We regret that we were not able to attend, but our reporter informs us that everything went on in fine style. Almost the entire neighborhood, ladies, gentlemen and children were present, together with some friends from our city, and in the gay dance or cheerful conversation, every one seemed to enjoy themselves to their hearts' content. The dinner spread in a grove in the yard, was one of, if not the best ever out in this parish. It is useless to say the music was excellent, when we say that Sam Williams and his son were at their post, occasionally assisted by a fine amateur performer from the neighborhood. If we are to take it as a specimen of the way the host provides for his household, we wonder that all the young ladies got away, we think it a pity that some of them did not consent to remain and take charge. Perhaps they did, as he seemed to be in a fine humor, who knows?

The attention of all persons who purchased and sold any description of merchandise, &c., during the year 1863, is directed to the advertisement of R. M. Lusher, C. S. State Tax Collector.

It is asserted as an indisputable fact, that the late glorious rains have not only made an abundance of new corn, but an immense quantity of old corn besides. Many farmers who, previous to the rains, had no corn whatever, have their cribs full. What a remarkable "institution" is rain.

The Crockett Quid Nunc suggests that it is the duty of the district attorneys to institute suit for the recovery of the two pairs of cards and the two thousand possession caps, given to each member of the legislature by a vote of that body, if in their opinion they think such an appropriation of public property illegal.

The New York World says one of two more naval expeditions are being organized against southern ports, but no definite information is given.

The Galveston News says: We learn that a negro man, a runaway from Louisiana, who had been allowed by the sheriff to go at large, entered the house of a soldier in Brazosita, where there were none but females, and attempted violence towards them. For this he was confined till Monday night, when a detachment of Capt. Bennett's company took him from jail and hung him.

The McKinney (Tex.) Messenger of the 8th inst., states that the weather continues very dry, much to the disappointment of the farmers who have been anticipating a fine corn season. The prospect until within a week or so past had been exceedingly promising, but without more rain and that speedily the crop will beyond question be a short one.

The Houston Telegraph of the 11th inst., says, by the letter in to-day's paper from Young's rancho, it will be seen that Vidal has again deserted, this time back to his original home, Mexico. He and his men are said to be friendly to our cause. The Mexicans in the yankee army are continually deserting with their arms and equipments, many of which they smuggle across the river into our lines and sell to our men. A few weeks ago the yankees in Brownsville had quite a scare and prepared to leave without ceremony, fearing Ford was really making a demonstration on them.

The Washington (Ark.) Telegraph of the 18th inst., says: Last Sunday three federal deserters rode into town, having left their comrades at Suddo gap, where there was a scouting party of about 300 federal cavalry. These deserters are young men, well-dressed, well mounted and intelligent. They surrendered themselves to the recruiting officer at Murfreesboro, who disarmed them and sent them to report here. They seem anxious only to get out of the war. They profess to be Indiana. They report that Gen. Steele has about 14,000 men at Little Rock and 7000 at Pine Bluff, but do not profess to do more than guess at it from information. They are being kindly treated, which is all the easier as they were not the hateful yankees look about them. Indeed they seem modest and well behaved enough to pass for southern boys.

Review of the Virginia Campaign.

We cannot perhaps, perform a more acceptable service for a majority of our readers than to give them a condensed review of the operations in Virginia. Grant's "on to Richmond" was undertaken with all the power that could possibly be concentrated in one man's hands, and all the military resources of the United States were placed at his disposal for the avowed purpose of capturing the rebel capital. The concentrated armies of the United States were equal to the achievement. The great battle of the Wilderness was the first in the series of engagements between Grant and Lee, and was fought on the 5th, 6th and 7th of May, and was attended with almost unprecedented carnage to the federal army. Compelled to change his intended course, Grant next pursued the route by Spotsylvania courthouse, and there again encountered Lee on the 12th of May, and suffered, it is said, a heavier defeat than at the Wilderness. Grant then fell back from the Po to the Ny, and, on the 19th ult., made another flank move, and wheeling round placed his base at the White House. Meantime Lee, anticipating the purpose of Grant, retired on the interior line to the Chickahominy, Grant having his force on the north side. Up to the 20th of May, several unimportant actions took place. But, on the 26th of June, was fought one of the bloodiest battles of the war. In all the previous battles, the enemy's loss far exceeded ours; in General Lee's troops always fought behind breastworks, but in this last battle our loss was small beyond all former precedents, not exceeding 500, while that of the enemy is estimated at not less than 15,000. This battle was fought at Grapewine bridge, a little above Bottom bridge. The question has been asked, Why did Grant bring his troops up, as is reported, ten columns deep, to such a slaughter-pen, before Lee's fortifications? The answer given by the army correspondent of the New York Times, is that he had determined to advance upon Richmond directly, and having been foiled in every previous attempt, this last effort was made as an "experiment," in accordance with his original plan, before resorting to the change of base, and having found Lee ready to meet him here, as in all his previous attempts, there was no alternative left but to change his entire plan of operations, which the Times's correspondent intimates had been contemplated from the first. The same writer says the battle was necessary to determine whether Richmond should be attacked from the north, and Grant's successive defeats at the Wilderness, Spotsylvania and the Grapewine bridge were all so many experiments, which finally led him to the conclusion that Richmond was impregnable from the north.

On the 13th and 14th of June, Grant again renewed his usual flank movement to cover a defeat, and crossed his whole army to the south side of James river. On the 16th ult., General Smith, with the greater part of Butler's forces, assisted by Gen. Hancock, assaulted the outer works of Petersburg, and, by the morning of the 17th ult., succeeded in carrying the outer line, about one and a half miles from the city. The report of this partial success was telegraphed to the New York papers of the 18th ult., as the taking of Petersburg, and those yankee dispatches gave us our first intelligence of that attack. According to the best information we can gather, Beauregard's forces were the only troops then present for the defense of Petersburg. On the 17th, Grant's whole army came up and made three unsuccessful assaults, which were repeated on the 18th ult., and again repulsed, with an acknowledged loss of 50,000 men. By that our own troops, it is asserted, in this case, appear to have been situated as follows: Beauregard in the city with his troops directing the defenses; D. H. Hill, with his army, was on the east of Petersburg, defending the approach on that side and with power to reinforce Beauregard at any time. Gen. Lee's main force appear to have been at that time in three divisions, one at Petersburg cooperating with Beauregard, one before Butler at Bermuda Hundred, and one holding the railroad between Petersburg and Richmond.

We may remark that according to our late dates, D. H. Hill attacked the 2d and 5th corps, commanded by Hancock and Warren respectively, on the 21st ult., defeating them and capturing 25 pieces of artillery.

In this brief review we must not omit the important point of Lynchburg on the south side railroad, connected with Richmond by the Danville road, which last communication the enemy has been endeavoring to destroy, and Hunter, Pope and others have been sent to accomplish that purpose. Our last accounts inform us that Hunter has been utterly defeated near Lynchburg by Beauregard, with a loss of three thousand prisoners and all his artillery and wagon train. Beauregard was in pursuit of the enemy's routed army, which another large rebel force was moving up the Shenandoah valley. This it should be borne in mind, is the enemy's account.

In this review we have omitted to allude to Sheridan's raid upon the Richmond and Fredericksburg railroad, which came to a most disastrous end. He is reported to have been shipped in three successive attacks by Hampton and Fitzhugh Lee and was retiring to the lower James with his shattered forces.

Such was the situation in Virginia at our last accounts, and all the important facts are corroborated by the enemy's own accounts. What has transpired since, and up to the present time, will not probably be known to us for near two weeks, though we can scarcely doubt that the decisive battle has already been fought to determine the result of Grant's "on to Richmond." As far as accounts have reached us our arms have been every where successful to an extent never before experienced since the war commenced, and Grant's losses have exceeded those of any other federal army in the attempt to reach Richmond. After losing more than one-third of his army, and being defeated on all occasions, without making the slightest impression upon the main defenses of Richmond, or even reaching those defenses, it can hardly be supposed that Richmond is in much danger from the balance of his demoralized and shattered army. [Galveston News.]

The Monterey Morning Star of June 20th, gives a brief account of the attack made upon Eagle Pass by Texas refugees and yankees residing in Piedras Negras. They numbered some 40 to 60 all well armed, and taking advantage of the absence of the Confederate troops, took possession of the fort, entering it on a dark night, but took good care to leave again before the troops returned. Their sole object was pillage. The editor calls the attention of president Juarez to the necessity of punishing such outrages perpetrated by those who were enjoying the hospitality of Mexico.

The Houston Telegraph states that the conditions of Juarez is not promising. He has in all some six or eight thousand troops, badly disciplined and badly officered. He will risk no engagement with any serious force of the French, but will undoubtedly rely on their approach, and either scatter to the mountains or seek safety on the soil of Texas, which after all, much as has been said of it, is about the safest country on the continent, so far as hostile armies are concerned.

Old Age.

There are few persons, no matter how fervent their piety, who do not wish to defer as long as possible their departure from this life, and are never so anxious for renewal of a lease as at the very moment when the tenement is crumbling about their ears. The Abbe Morellet was wont to declare that, in spite of his overwhelming infirmities, he still clung to life in the hope of seeing how the French revolution would end, and Mite. Lenormand, the famous Parisian fortune teller, was anxious to live to see how Eugene Sue's "Mysteries of Paris," in the perusal of which she was deeply interested, would turn out. Most people are anxious to frame some plausible excuse.

But whatever may be the causes of our reluctance to shake off the burdens of this world, the effect is constant, and there is no subject which excites a more universal interest than this of longevity. Even the warmest partisans of that joyful doctrine, that sport life and a merry one, would willingly convert it into a long life and a merry one; and the very judges on the bench, those "sage, grave men," who lend others on the great voyage of discovery with so much coolness, never lose the opportunity of examining a very aged witness, without interrupting the proceedings, to inquire his mode of life; as if the judge himself had not long ago formed his own habits, and as if time were yet left for a new course of training to qualify him for a second century.

On the subject of attaining to old age, almost every one has a theory of his own, and backs it up with a sufficiency of opposite examples—water drinkers, wine drinkers, ale drinkers, and brandy drinkers, neat consumers and Hindoos have all furnished instances of protracted life; tea and no tea, much sleep and little sleep, have each carried their aeras far into the vale of years; sportsmen and book-worms have alike contrived occasionally to put off the payment of the debt of nature to the latest moment; and town and city, pole and equator, can each boast their Parrs and their Jenkins; nay, there are not wanting persons who have contrived to preserve the balance between their radical heat and their radical moisture by the use of that "noxious and pestilent weed," tobacco. In all these various and opposing theories it should seem that the judgment, as in other cases, is under the dominion of the passions, and that men recommend as wholesome those practices which they themselves find the most agreeable—by an easy mistake confounding their own powers of resistance with the virtues of their favorite system. Thus one old drunkard shuts the eyes of a son to the premature and painful atlas of all his acquaintances.

The human machine is of so pliant and accommodating a nature that, with the exception of gross intemperance and abuse of owners, it readily adapts itself to the variety of impressions which accident and habit engender. It seems most probable that instances of great longevity depend for more upon original conformation than on peculiarity of self-management. This much is certain, that no one ever succeeded in living long by taking too much pains to effect his purpose. The French, who afford among their celebrated characters many instances of their healthy body and vigor of mind protracted to the eighth and even ninthieth year, are a peculiarly cheerful race. Whatever good may be expected from consulting Celsus and Hufeland must be more than counterbalanced by the evils of perpetual solicitude; for if the end were worthy of the means, and if the outlining of ourselves, and what is still worse, our friends and connections, were not a calamity which a rational being should seek to avoid.

There are many persons, those who are compelled by circumstances to spend a greater part of the day in a calling which does not exercise the mind (and they are the bulk of society) who are careful how they dispose of the rest of their time. The body, perhaps, is wearied by the routine, and prone to take its ease; but, in nine cases in ten, its best reaction would be intellectual employment, and not luxurious indulgence. It is such persons who are often afflicted with the mental debility, so injurious to their comfort, and who, because they have daily business and employment, and yet they are ill at ease, think that their cure will be found in idleness and relaxation. They are ready to believe the friends who say "you stick too close to business, you work too much," while all the time it is but a very small portion of their nature that gets any want of exercise. Casting up accounts, reading invoices, selling wares over a counter, copying documents, and a hundred other necessary and useful employments of social and civil life, are not all that man needs for a living. He must do something more than these things; he would be fully alive, he must call out those higher faculties which, when they are properly active, make him but a little lower than the angels. Let him explore the vast fields of his knowledge, which the industry and genius of his fellow men have acquired; he will see how vast they are, compared with the possessions of the narrow mind, and how small with what remains to be discovered.

Why should the shop-keeper and the clerk, and farmer, and merchant, forget they are also men? It is this subjection of their manhood to the necessities of the shop and the desk, the farm and the merchandise, that makes them feel so discontented and languid; so dissatisfied with themselves, and all things around them. Let them use their privileges, and begin to do some of the glorious works which God has given them to do. Science awaits them, ever ready to unfold her secrets to the recreational gaze of the steady searcher. Art, that unfolds her wondrous charms to so few, may yet give them glances at the world of beauty, of which she is queen. Philosophy, that pierces the material surface, and loves to reach the essence of things. History, the tale of humanity, begun so long ago, and into which we have not penetrated half-way; and poetry, that knows by intuition what is else learned by reason and experience only; all these are, or may be, the portion of every individual man who will set himself free from the chains of mechanism and habit, which he petty advocates of mere business life are finding around him.

The Dallas Herald states that harvesting has been going on for some weeks, and is now, we believe, about over. The first week or two a great deal of rain fell, and retarded operations very seriously; and had the wet weather continued many days longer, a great deal of the wheat would have been ruined. As it is, the yield is said to be a very fair average crop. Oats are also very good, and the crop of Hungarian grass very superior. Corn never looked better than it does now, and the farmers tell us that with one more good rain the corn crop will be abundant.

Thieves and burglars still continue their operations in this city in spite of the increased force and vigilance of our police. Night before last the premises of Messrs. Farrow, McCarty, Dyer and Pausell were entered, all in the same immediate neighborhood, and we hear of two or three other houses that were entered the same night. The burglars did not succeed, as far as we can learn, in getting much money, though they took what they could get, together with other articles of value. [Galveston News.]

Necessary Humbugs.

All jobs in the way against humbugs, and deplore the tendency of the human race to be humbugged. This is the strain that has been sung for many centuries past by those who professed wisdom, and all the multitude echo the chorus. Yet we do not find that humbugs are less numerous, or that the people are less liable to be imposed on by them. We find some little of the humbug in everything around us, in everybody's character, and in everybody's action. We see it in everything we see; hear it in everything we hear, and without a humbug title could be done that is done. It is, therefore, hardly the language of cynicism to say that all the world is a humbug.

However it might have been at some remote period of the past, it is certainly the case now, that humbugs are absolutely necessary. People have an inordinate fondness for being deceived, and if they can find no one to deceive them, will deceive themselves. Hence the pleasure with which we watch the tricks of the juggler, and the excited interest with which we follow the fortunes of heroes and heroines upon the stage. These deceptive arts give us pleasure; but whether that pleasure arises from the exercise of faith, or from some more hidden, but less worthy principles of our nature, we cannot say.

In a great many of our humbugs, however, there is really no deception. The people can see through all the cloud, and understand what is going on, just as well as if all was done in pure daylight. Yet it is pleasant to have the cloud there. At the theatre, before the curtain is lifted, every spectator knows what those behind it are doing—that they are arranging the scenes and adjusting the lights, and making all the preparations for the act that is about to be performed. Yet when the curtain is raised, each tries to believe that the scene is real; that it is the desert island of Prospero, or the bleak moor where the wild sisters have aighted to bid the Taming of Shrew. So it is in all our grand pageants where great displays are made, or eloquent speeches rehearsed. No one is deceived by them. Everybody really rates them at what they are worth, though professedly they believe them what they appear to be. The humbug is not only endured without murmuring, but is eagerly cherished. It is accepted as necessary to conceal what would be coarse and unightly without this covering. When a physician, whose sands of life have almost run out, attempts to amend these constitutions by giving them his drugs, or Dr. Brainerd announces that he will read characters by feeling the bumps on the head, they may hoot in derision, but the great humbug of law, legislation and politics they take—not exactly as serious matters—but as very agreeable diversions thrown into the more serious parts of life. We need some such things to give a rounding to the sharp angles of business; and so long as they remain acknowledged humbugs, they will be perfectly harmless and often very amusing. There are three very humbugs which we must uphold, if we would maintain regularity and order. That some of them are evils there can be doubt; but so long as the constitution of the human mind remains what it now is, they cannot be wholly abolished. We hope, therefore, for some period in the future when people will be sufficiently controlled by reason to call things by their right names, and to see them as they really are.

MEXICAN ITEMS.—Senor Juan Antonio de la Fuente has been appointed governor of Coahuila. The governor of New Leon has caused a circular to be issued by his secretary, senior Gomez, prohibiting all contracts by servants of other persons in which the former had themselves engaged in military service as substitutes for the latter.

On the 12th ult., the Liberal troops under Col. Romero, defeated at Tamalulipas, district of Pachuca, the reactionary forces, killing and wounding several and making 80 prisoners.

The "Patriotic Official" says that Mrs. Gutierrez Estrada has refused to become one of the ladies of honor of empress Charlotte.

Gen. Mejia arrived in Mexico on the 10th inst., to pay the homage of his loyalty to Maximilian. Gen. Almonte has been appointed great marshal of Maximilian's court and minister of the empire.

ARRIVAL OF EMPEROR MAXIMILIAN.—Emperor Maximilian arrived in the city of Mexico on the 12th ult. We learn that his reception did not create so much enthusiasm as his warmest friends and admirers at the capital of the republic had expected.

The emperor has appointed ministers to France, England, Belgium, Italy and America, and will soon send an ambassador to the United States, in order that he may be recognized and a treaty of peace and amity made with his government. The time is drawing near when the United States, or rather Mr. Lincoln and his secretary, Mr. Seward, will have to act on this important and grave question. Judging from the non-intervention policy which the yankee government has adopted almost since the troops of Napoleon III entered Mexico—nearly three years ago—there is no doubt but that the monarchy imposed upon the Mexican people by French bayonets, will be recognized by the vulgar jester to-day rules the destinies of the northern portion of the once great and powerful United States. [Monterey Morning Star, June 26.]

From Maj. Gillock, just returned from Ringold barracks, we learned that Col. Ford had moved, with the entire force under him, against Brownsville. Our forces were supposed to number perhaps fifteen hundred or more men, and were in three divisions. They, however, reached Brownsville a week ago, without unexpected hindrance. Our informant further stated, that, as nearly as could be well ascertained, but Brown contained about two thousand federal troops. We had before understood the number to be greater. Our troops were in the condition, well provided for and eager for the fray. It was the intention of Col. Ford to take Fort Brown, if possible, and all seemed confident of a successful result. We feel somewhat disappointed at not getting news from that quarter of a later date, but it cannot be put off many days longer, when we expect to hear of stirring events and brilliant successes on our arms, unless the yankees, from prudential motives, evacuate and leave the country. "Old Rip" is after them in earnest, this time, and full of confidence in this ability to take the place. [San Antonio News, July 2.]

If not generally known, we announce on what we presume to be undoubted authority, that Maj. Hart has been relieved of his connection with the cotton business of government. The cause of this we can only surmise, but suppose that the many complaints raised against his administration of affairs whether rightly or wrongly preferred, have had no little to do with his removal. Major Taitchell, we understand was appointed to succeed Maj. Hart, but declined the appointment in consequence of the vast amount of labor necessary for a full investigation of the cotton business. We do hope that a full investigation will be had, and that the public may be enabled to see whether or not the government has been fairly dealt with. [Houston Telegraph.]

General Intelligence.

WILMINGTON, July 3.—Richmond papers of the 20th ult., contain the following:

PETERSBURG, June 22.—7 p. m.—Our situation remains unchanged. There is the usual cannonading and picket firing along the lines of the army; at some points, they are not over 300 yards apart. Our troops are in excellent spirits.

It is reported that Burnside's corps are gone to Washington.

A yankee lieutenant, captured on the 30th ult., says Grant is going to tear Petersburg to pieces with shot and shell in a day or two.

Gold was quoted in New York on the 24th ult., at 2 1/4, and closed at 2 3/4.

The Raleigh Confederate publishes the following letter in an extra to-day:

GASTON, July 1.—Dear Sir.—I reached here to-day, after two and a half days' journey from Petersburg. I do not think the road can be repaired for a month to Petersburg. All the fighting for several days past, has been on the railroad near Ream's station. There was heavy fighting there yesterday; we got the advantage. The city cannot be taken by Grant. All seem confident of our ability to hold the place. The enemy continues shelling the city every day. Some houses are badly damaged, but few persons have been killed. The enemy's loss since the commencement is about 20,000, while ours is only about 12,000.

Gen. Hampton, W. H. F. Lee and Chambliss met the raiders under Wison and Spear, and killed, wounded and captured 300 men. They also captured 1500 horses, and their artillery (15 pieces) all their wagon train, baggage and ammunition. This happened on the 30th and 31st ult., near Stony creek. They also captured 500 negroes. It is said by soldiers, to be the most complete rout ever seen.

MAINTON, July 2.—Nothing new. There is the usual skirmishing to-day. A regiment and two private companies from the yankee lines—this term of service having expired; but owing to military necessity, were not permitted to leave. They are present being much dispirited and averse to prolonging hostilities—many men, whose time expires in July and August, have determined not to fight.

ATLANTA, July 2.—The Louisville Journal, of the 26th ult., has been received. Guerrilla operations continue in western Kentucky. A fight with federal troops occurred near Uniontown, and another party demanded the surrender of Owensboro, but retired after occupying Cloverfort and Haysville.

The Washington Star of the 24th ult., says the works that command Petersburg and the railroad through Petersburg, can stop all communication between Richmond and the south; so long as Grant elects, he can hold the enemy by threat, and move south with twenty day's rations. Lee must follow or risk a heavy engagement on unfortified ground.

A correspondent from Chattanooga, of the 24th ult., says a rebel force cut the railroad above Dalton, and captured and burned two trains heavily freighted with supplies. The guards on the trains are very much demoralized. The consequence is frequent ambushes. Forty men have been known to capture one hundred.

A large quantity of government freight is collected at Harpeth's shoals on Cumberland river. No more boats are allowed to ascend the Cumberland—the government being unable to furnish conveyance for that guerrillas.

Brig. Gen. Archer has been transferred from Johnson's island to Washington, to be sent to Gen. Foster, and placed under fire in retaliation for the treatment of the Union generals at Fort Fisher.

FROM THE 25th PER CENT. TAX ON THE OLD CURRENCY, on the 1st inst., has not apparently affected its value in our market, but that, in fact, it has continued to improve judging from all the evidence we have on the subject. We believe every mercantile man on Main street continues to sell at the same prices as last month, and some of them have reduced their prices. We have just called upon Messrs. Snyder and Reichman, who are selling largely at auction, and whose sales are probably the best criterion for our market, as they are largely attended. Col. Snyder's last sale of flour on Tuesday was \$1.95 per 100 lbs, and he sold flour, up better, two or three weeks ago at \$2.50 per 100 lbs. Good Louisiana sugar sold on Tuesday, at \$5.20, which last month sold for \$7.65. In fact, Col. Snyder's last sale indicated a decline of 10 to 15 per cent. We may remark that he sold 1000 pair of blankets, on Tuesday, for \$2.20 per pair, which he sold for \$3 per pair last winter. On Tuesday he sold negroes for \$1.75 specie, while last December he sold negroes fully as valuable for \$2.50 specie, showing that while nearly all kinds of merchandise has declined, negroes have advanced near 15 per cent. In fact, the advance has been more, taking the value of our currency as a basis, for he sold negroes of equivalent value last December for \$3.20 in currency which was then 20 for 1 equal only to \$1.60 specie.

Mr. Reichman's sales indicate the same general result. He sold coffee on Wednesday at \$17.00 per pound, by the sack; while two or three weeks ago he sold coffee, no better for \$12 to \$25 per lb. Pepper sold for \$10 per lb, and at previous sales \$20 for the same article. Rice sold now at \$2.75 per lb; two or three weeks ago at \$3.00. In dry goods at Mr. R's sales on Wednesday, New England calico sold at \$1.05 per yard; last month some calico at \$1.40 to \$1.50 per yard. French calico on Wednesday, \$1.15 per yard; last month \$1.75 to \$1.90 per yard. Turkey red calico, on Wednesday, \$2.00 per yard; last month \$2.80 per yard—Imports, on Wednesday, \$6.25, and last month \$9.00 to \$10 per yard.

We think the above sufficient to satisfy the public that there is a general decline in the prices of merchandise, which we ascribe to the great scarcity of the currency than to any other cause. [Galveston News.]

An English merchant, formerly associate of the southern cause, and a resident of London, says: "You need not be surprised at the aid from England, as you see, as she has long since announced to you her determination on that question."

"From France you have expected much; but you will be disappointed—she has promised much, doubtless, but she'll humbug you."

"The English mercantile community are of the opinion that the war will end whenever the northern finances become as bad as those of the south, and not until then." [Hous. Telegraph.]

NOTICE.
Came into my possession on the 12th of June, a negro boy named Nelson, of black complexion, aged about 30 years, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high and weighs about 120 lbs. He says he belongs to Acland, on the Mississippi river. The owner is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs. J. G. McWILLIAMS.

TAKEN UP
ABOUT a month or six weeks ago, a MEXICAN SIZED NEGRO, with a male colt. The owner is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away. J. G. McWILLIAMS, 4 miles from Shreveport, July 20.

S.H.
A.T. Wilkeel
Jan. 28, 1929