

### TERMS

The South-Western is published weekly at \$2.00 per annum in advance, for the first insertion and for each subsequent one. Eight lines of text constitute a square. Liberal discounts made to those who advertise by the year. Ordinary notices, marriages, public meetings, cards of thanks, etc., to be paid for as advertisements.

**ISAACSON & KLINE,**  
Receivers for the United States Commission  
Merchants,  
Corner of Main and Common streets, on the  
Eastern Shreveport, La.  
Shreveport, March 8, 1865.

**DR. J. P. HUTCHINSON,**  
Physician of Medicine, Office at T.  
H. Moore Drug Store,  
nov30

**DR. GUY C. LESLIE,**  
Office at the old Court-house—Market  
street, (opposite the Presbyterian church),  
Shreveport, La.

**W. B. RILEY & Co.,**  
Commission and Forwarding  
Merchants,  
Corner Commerce and Crooked Streets,  
Shreveport, La.

**JAMES M. WILSON,**  
Auctioneer,  
Will attend to the sales of Real Estate, Ne-  
grees, Merchandise and every description  
of property.  
March 9, 1864.

**JONAS ADDISON,**  
Auctioneer,  
Corner of Texas and Market streets,  
Shreveport, La.

**W. B. RILEY & Co.,**  
Commission and Forwarding  
Merchants,  
Corner Commerce and Crooked Streets,  
Shreveport, La.

**W. B. RILEY & Co.,**  
Commission and Forwarding  
Merchants,  
Corner Commerce and Crooked Streets,  
Shreveport, La.

**W. B. RILEY & Co.,**  
Commission and Forwarding  
Merchants,  
Corner Commerce and Crooked Streets,  
Shreveport, La.

**W. B. RILEY & Co.,**  
Commission and Forwarding  
Merchants,  
Corner Commerce and Crooked Streets,  
Shreveport, La.

**W. B. RILEY & Co.,**  
Commission and Forwarding  
Merchants,  
Corner Commerce and Crooked Streets,  
Shreveport, La.

**W. B. RILEY & Co.,**  
Commission and Forwarding  
Merchants,  
Corner Commerce and Crooked Streets,  
Shreveport, La.

**W. B. RILEY & Co.,**  
Commission and Forwarding  
Merchants,  
Corner Commerce and Crooked Streets,  
Shreveport, La.

**W. B. RILEY & Co.,**  
Commission and Forwarding  
Merchants,  
Corner Commerce and Crooked Streets,  
Shreveport, La.

**W. B. RILEY & Co.,**  
Commission and Forwarding  
Merchants,  
Corner Commerce and Crooked Streets,  
Shreveport, La.

**W. B. RILEY & Co.,**  
Commission and Forwarding  
Merchants,  
Corner Commerce and Crooked Streets,  
Shreveport, La.

**W. B. RILEY & Co.,**  
Commission and Forwarding  
Merchants,  
Corner Commerce and Crooked Streets,  
Shreveport, La.

**W. B. RILEY & Co.,**  
Commission and Forwarding  
Merchants,  
Corner Commerce and Crooked Streets,  
Shreveport, La.

**W. B. RILEY & Co.,**  
Commission and Forwarding  
Merchants,  
Corner Commerce and Crooked Streets,  
Shreveport, La.

**W. B. RILEY & Co.,**  
Commission and Forwarding  
Merchants,  
Corner Commerce and Crooked Streets,  
Shreveport, La.

**W. B. RILEY & Co.,**  
Commission and Forwarding  
Merchants,  
Corner Commerce and Crooked Streets,  
Shreveport, La.

**W. B. RILEY & Co.,**  
Commission and Forwarding  
Merchants,  
Corner Commerce and Crooked Streets,  
Shreveport, La.

**W. B. RILEY & Co.,**  
Commission and Forwarding  
Merchants,  
Corner Commerce and Crooked Streets,  
Shreveport, La.

**W. B. RILEY & Co.,**  
Commission and Forwarding  
Merchants,  
Corner Commerce and Crooked Streets,  
Shreveport, La.

**W. B. RILEY & Co.,**  
Commission and Forwarding  
Merchants,  
Corner Commerce and Crooked Streets,  
Shreveport, La.

**W. B. RILEY & Co.,**  
Commission and Forwarding  
Merchants,  
Corner Commerce and Crooked Streets,  
Shreveport, La.

### Important Executive Order by the President.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,  
Washington City, May 30, 1865.

**ORDERED**—1st. That all acts and proceedings of the political, military and civil organization which have been in a state of insurrection and rebellion, within the State of Virginia, against the authority and laws of the United States, and of which Jefferson Davis, John Letcher and William Smith were late the respective chiefs, are declared null and void. All persons who shall exercise, claim, pretend or attempt to exercise any political, military or civil power, authority, jurisdiction or right, by, through or under Jefferson Davis, late of the city of Richmond, and his confederates, or under John Letcher or William Smith and their confederates, or under any pretended political, military or civil commission or authority issued by them or either of them since the 15th day of April, 1861, shall be deemed and taken as in rebellion against the United States, and shall be dealt with accordingly.

2d. That the Secretary of State proceed to put in force all laws of the United States, the administration whereof belongs to the Department of State, applicable to the geographical limits aforesaid.

3d. That the Secretary of the Treasury proceed, without delay, to nominate for appointment, assessors of taxes and collectors of customs and internal revenue, and such other officers of the Treasury Department as are authorized by law, and shall put in execution the revenue laws of the United States within the geographical limits aforesaid. In making appointments, the preference shall be given to qualified loyal persons residing within the districts where their respective duties are to be performed. But if suitable persons shall not be found, residents of the districts, then persons in other States or Districts shall be appointed.

4th. That the Postmaster-General shall proceed to establish post-offices and post-routes, and put into execution the postal laws of the United States within the said State, giving to loyal residents the preference of appointment; but if suitable persons are not found, then to appoint agents, etc., from other States.

5th. That the District Judge of said District proceed to hold courts within said State, in accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress. The Attorney-General will instruct his proper officers to issue, and bring to judgment, confiscation and sale, property subject to confiscation, and enforce the administration of justice within said State, in all matters civil and criminal within the cognizance and jurisdiction of the Federal courts.

6th. That the Secretary of War assign such Assistant Provost Marshal General and such Provost Marshals in each district of said State as he may deem necessary.

7th. That the Secretary of the Navy take possession of all public property belonging to the Navy Department within said geographical limits, and put in operation all acts of Congress in relation to naval affairs having application to the said State.

8th. That the Secretary of the Interior will also put in force the laws relating to the Department of the Interior.

9th. That to carry into effect the guarantee of the Federal Constitution, of a republican form of government, and afford the advantage and security of domestic law, as well as to complete the re-establishment of the authority of the laws of the United States, and the full and complete restoration of peace within the limits aforesaid, Francis H. Pierpont, Governor of the State of Virginia, will be aided by the Federal government, so far as may be necessary, in the lawful measures which he may take for the extension and administration of the State government throughout the geographical limits of said State.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

ANDREW JOHNSON,  
By the President:  
W. HUNTER, Acting Secretary of State.

The Galveson News, of the 26th ult., states that "We have had an opportunity of seeing how government property is disposed of in this city, during the past day or two. Well, we are glad to see it falling into the hands of our soldiers, but regret that it was not distributed to them in a manner more creditable to our country. Many officers, as well as soldiers, have been complaining that they could get no clothing, and that the answer invariably given them, when they applied for clothing or cloth to make it, was that there was none here. But the soldiers succeeded in finding large quantities on the 23d, and it was pretty rapidly distributed among them, though not by the officers having charge of it.

"The remark was often made that the only way they could get it was to help themselves, and they did so without opposition, so far as we have heard, from any quarter. Had the distribution been made more equally, there could be no just ground of complaint. We will not attempt to describe all the scenes that took place that day. But we saw no disorderly conduct, no quarrelling, no intemperance of intoxication. The soldiers appeared to go to work in real sober earnest, to draw their clothing in the only way they could get it, and to pay themselves some little, out of the government property, for the large amount of pay due them, and had they not done so, there is no probability that they would ever have got anything.

"So on writing the above, we regret to learn that some of the soldiers behaved very badly yesterday afternoon, entering some private buildings and offices, and destroying such property as they could not take. We trust enough of well-disposed soldiers can be found to protect our citizens against the balance. We learn that nearly all the private stores in Montgomery have been broken into and robbed by soldiers, and that much property was utterly destroyed."

Perhaps it is a true theory—but we hardly believe it—that in the beginning of the world people had four arms and four feet, but for their sins were parted into halves; and now, by love, to be united again and made one.

Knowledge may slumber in the memory, but it never dies; it is like the dormouse in the ivied tower, that sleeps while winter lasts, but awakens with the warm breath of spring.

Those always absent in company should be always absent from it.

### Terrible Explosion at Mobile.

The New Orleans Times of the 25th inst., contains the following particulars of the terrible explosion at Mobile:

The main Ordnance Depot of the United States forces stationed here was blown up about fifteen minutes past 2 o'clock P. M., of the 15th, making a tremendous report and spreading the wildest consternation throughout the city. The magazine was located in Marshall's Warehouse, situated on the corner of Lipscomb and Commerce streets, and the present appearance of the city in that neighborhood beggars description.

Major General Granger, accompanied by Colonel Shipley, went to the scene of destruction almost before the flying shells had ceased to explode, and immediately took steps for the relief of the sufferers and for the safety of the city. The following order from him will explain the course to be pursued:

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES, May 25th, 3. P. M. A sad calamity has overtaken us at an unexpected moment, resulting in the loss of many valuable lives and a great destruction of property, from the explosion of the main Ordnance Depot in this city, at Marshall's Warehouse. Whether this fearful calamity was the work of foul incendiaries or the result of carelessness, is for us to determine. Stringent measures will at once be taken to fix the responsibility upon the guilty parties, and bring them to summary punishment.

Big Gen. Dennis will immediately place guards to insure safety to both citizens and soldiers, and all persons are ordered to remain quietly at home until no further danger is apprehended.

G. GRANGER, major general commanding. It is impossible at present to arrive at any definite information of the number of lost. We think, however, that two hundred will scarcely cover the number, exclusive of wounded. Men were thrown down and seriously injured at the distance of half a mile from the explosion. Many persons are known to be buried beneath the ruins, and the commanding general has employed all available labor to rescue those still alive.

All prominent buildings, from St. Louis street up, including Water, Commerce, and Front streets, are about completely demolished. The Summer K to Dale was lying at the wharf, opposite Shipp's Press, and with another steamer, were torn to pieces, and it is reported every soul on board of them was lost.

The shock made the city tremble in an aspect, shaking every building to its foundation. The crashing of broken glass was heard in every direction, and falling walls made the earth resound like the rumbling of an earthquake. Gen. Granger and Col. Shipley were on the ground immediately after the explosion took place. Col. Shipley is of the opinion that there are at least four entire squares of buildings blown down. Too much praise can be given to the officers and soldiers for their promptness in being on the ground, and the assistance they rendered in removing many sufferers.

We visited the burning ruins shortly after the explosion, in company with Col. Shipley, and witness a scene which no tongue or pen can describe or imagination conceive. Four or five blocks entire were one conglomerated mass of ruins, two-thirds of which were on fire, while every two or three seconds shells exploded and fragments and bullets whistled through the air, which prevented the bravest of men from going so near. Still all men did not. Added to the flames of demolished buildings, were burning stumps along the levee, and from 8,000 to 10,000 bales of cotton, which rendered the scene still more grand.

Not a warehouse in that portion of the city was left standing, and thousands of men worked here after hour among the debris, bringing forth one after another of the writhing and dead victims. We saw the bodies of Mr. McMillan, in charge of the carpenters' work; of the captain, Assistant Quartermaster, and the Parser of the steamer Lauer, which vessel was lying on the Marine Ways, opposite the city, who was killed while sitting at his desk by a piece of shell or brick.

A number of bodies recovered are so burned and mutilated that recognition is impossible. It is estimated that the number killed will reach 300. When it is taken into consideration that in only all the workshops, foundries, cotton presses, etc., which covered the east end destroyed, were employing a large number of men, and from whom so far no account has been received, it will be seen that our estimate of two hundred will be below proper figures. The bed on the guard-house rang all the time of the fire a great amount of damage is done to the city, on a pecuniary point of view. We have heard it variously estimated at from five to ten million dollars. Eight squares of large and costly buildings were completely demolished.

The windows of the Custom House, on North and East front streets, are completely demolished. There is not a whole pane remaining. This was all the damage sustained by this building. The News office shared the fate of all buildings on Royal street, from Conti to the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Depot, having its windows knocked out, glass strewn in minute particles all over, and various partitions blown down.

The Tribune building was made a complete wreck, of inside by the entrance of a shell weighing about six y poun is through the roof, which fell among the material of the office, smashing things generally.

Cabs, carriages, etc., on Royal street, were capsize, and horses in some instances fell as if shot dead.

The clock seemed to effect the horses a great deal more than human beings. Those that were not knocked down instantly seemed stunned and paralyzed, and did not recover for some minutes. The tower of the clock may be imagined when it is known that a man named John Kavanaugh, a paroled Confederate soldier, was killed instantly on board the K to Dale by concussion. No mark was visible upon his body when taken up a few minutes after.

O. Wales street the loss in property is immense. Below St. Michael street the doors of windows suffered most. A continued wreck meets the eye, looking up this street, growing more confused and loosing semblance of buildings entirely as vision nears. Squares nearest where stood the magazine, commerce street, the warehouses and cotton sheds which lined the upper portion are now but a mass of ruins.

The buildings on the corners seemed to suffer most, some of them being razed within a few feet of the ground. Various offices and commission houses on Front street sustained comparatively little damage. On the river facing doors

and windows were all smashed and broken in; but beyond this the injury done them was slight. The amount of cotton destroyed is estimated from 8000 to 10,000 bales. Nearly all that was stored belonged to private citizens. Some government cotton was also burned.

The steamers Col. Cowles and Kate Dale were entirely destroyed.

There were about two hundred tons of ammunition, consisting of musket cartridges, cannon powder, and a large number of blank musket cartridges, and a quantity of loaded shells, grape, canister and solid shot, principally for field and siege guns.

The amount of powder, reaching fully thirty (30) tons, was contained in the warehouse. It was brought from Gainesville, and is about one-third of the ammunition surrendered by the rebel Gen. Taylor.

A JOINT LETTER FROM BEVERLY TUCKER AND GEO. N. SANDERS.—A DEMAND FOR A TRIAL.—To Andrew Johnson, President of the United States: Your proclamation is a living, burning fire, known to be such by yourself and all your surroundings; and all the hired perjurers in Christendom shall not deter us from exhibiting to the civilized world your hellish plot to murder our Christian President. We recognize in many of your most distinguished Generals, men of honor, and we do not believe their association even with you, has so brutalized them as to prevent their doing justice to a public enemy under such grave charges. Be this as it may, we challenge you to select any nine of the twenty-five Generals that we name, to form a court-martial for trial, to be convened at the United States fort, at Rouse's Point, or any other place that you will not grant the power to invite the mob to do us wrong.

Generals Scott, Grant, Sherman, Meade, Rosecrans, Howard, Burdette, Hancock, Hooker, Schofield, Wright, Dix, Caldwell, Emory, Blair, Pleasanton, Logan, Steele, Peck, Hatch, Franklin, Rodman, Alexander, Carr, Reynolds and Meagher. The money that you have so prodigally offered to have the unoffending neutrality of a neighboring State violated by the unwarrantable seizure of our persons, to be paid over to delay the professional and other expenses of our trial, to the lawyers that we shall designate, and who are in no wise to be prejudiced in our defence. Our witnesses also to have the fullest protection, and upon our acquittal of the charges preferred against us in your proclamation, we are to be permitted to return under safe conduct. In conclusion, we say we have no acquaintance whatever with Mr. Booth, or any of those alleged to have been engaged with him. We have never seen or had any knowledge in any wise of him or them, and he has never written us a note, or sought an interview with us.

GEO. N. SANDERS,  
BEVERLY TUCKER.

JAPANESE EXECUTION.—A letter from Yokohama contains the following additional particulars of the execution of one of the murderers of the British officers in Japan: "The culprit was taken round the town on a packhorse, under a strong guard, with his crime and his sentence before him. He was executed on the 28th of December, by having his head cut off. He was brought to the ground in a 'cango,' or native chair, from which he alighted and received his last meal, some 'saké' and a smoke. He then begged not to be blindfolded, and his request was granted. He requested the officer to give his love to his sweetheart, and walked up to the pit, into which his head was to fall and kneel down, facing the troops, and there sang a song to the glory of his prince and master, 'Moto,' who is the head of the 'Lookee,' chanted the executioner, and asked him to be sure to cut clean; then, at a roar, cursed at foreigners, and said all they wanted was Japan; gave the signal, and off rolled his head, which, as at once taken to the chief gate of Yokohama, and there spiked for three days. He was a big, muscular man, and confessed to killing Bird. He was over a man with 50 followers, and was disgraced and degraded, but would not say for what. He certainly met death as no man in the world could meet it, except himself—up to the last moment singing and chanting, and never showing the faintest sign of fear or care, and often repeated he would do it again if he got the chance."

HOOPTIDUNDUND!—A chronicler of Paris fashions, in one of the New York papers, describes a dress that recently was displayed by a modiste in "la belle Paris," the crinoline of which—

"Included seventy-five petticoats, not more than two of which were alike. Night dresses and other garments were all of the greatest description, and seem actually burdened with the number of minute locks, the quality of lace and delicate embroidery. The flannel petticoats were tucked, embroidered, or trimmed with narrow flutings. Upon some, there were side-breasts, and upon others, back and front breadths, composed of alternate puffing and insertions, so that morning dresses could be worn, opened over them. The street petticoats were elaborately and beautifully braided, or embroidered with silk, and silk and braid is embroidery stitch."

This, we should suppose, (says the New York Express) would do for one person. The Empress Eugenie only claims the privilege of wearing seventy-eight lace-skirts at one time, but consents to discard the hoop skirt in consideration of so much wearing material, if indeed material these three score and more of skirts can be called.

At her last "Court" at Buckingham Palace, Queen Victoria wore a black silk dress, with train, trimmed with erape and jet; a Mary-Queen-of-Scots cap, with long veil—the cap ornamented with diamonds. She also wore a necklace of diamonds and a brooch composed of a large sapphire set in diamonds, the Ribbon and the Star of the Order of the Garter, the Victoria and Albert Order, and the Order of Louise of Prussia.

The Turkish government contemplates building a gigantic railway—one of which is to traverse the whole of European Turkey from the Adriatic to the Black sea, and by a branch to the Aegean. Avion is the starting point, Adriatic the centre, and Varna and Enez the extreme points.

Admonish your friend in secret; commend him in public. Go as you would be met; sit as you would be found.

### How the Doctor got Lost in his own Door-Yard.

Doctor JOSHUA CALDWELL, who lived for many years in the town of Florence, out on the Western Reserve, in Ohio, was a most skillful physician, but, withal, one of the most eccentric and absent-minded men in the whole world—except Margaret, his wife, and she was full his equal.

One summer morning the Doctor got caught in a tremendous shower, which drenched him to the skin. It soon cleared off, however, and Doctor Josh. rode into his own yard, where he took the dripping saddle from his horse and let him go adrift in the pasture. The saddle he placed on a stout log, which was elevated some four feet from the ground, on two posts, where the doctor had begun to build a platform to dry peaches on.

After having got his saddle all fixed so that it would dry, he took the bride and putting the bits over the end of the log, stretched out the reins, and hitching them to the horn of the saddle, he went in to change his wet clothes and get breakfast.

Joshua, junior, and Margaret, junior, were away from home on a visit, and so the two seniors sat down together to their morning's meal. When they were about half through, Jim Atwood, a farmer who lived about eight miles distant, came in, telling the doctor he wished he would hurry and go over to his house, as he reckoned he might be wanted over there before night.

The doctor promised to be there, and Jim went off in a hurry to the village after some necessary "fixins."

When the doctor finished his breakfast, he took his saddle bags, and out he went into the yard, where he deliberately mounted his saddle, and set out, in imagination, to Jim Atwood's.

For a long time he rode on in silence, with his eyes fixed on "Bachan's Practice," which lay open on the saddle before him. At length he began to feel the fierce rays of a mid-day sun, and looking up from his book he discovered a comfortable house close to him, upon which he sung out for a drink of water.

Aunt Margaret, who had been for the last two hours very busy in the garden, soon made her appearance with a pitcher of milk, and after the stranger had taken a long draught the two entered into an animated conversation, the doctor larding out into rapturous praises of the scenery about the place, the neatness of the building, the fine orchard of peach and apple trees, and the lady, who had got a glimpse of the saddlebags, made a great many inquiries about the health of the neighborhood, &c.

The doctor finally took leave of the lady, assuring her that he would call on his return, and have some further conversation with her, as she reminded him so much of his wife, who he was sure would be very happy to make her acquaintance.

The lady turned to enter the house, and the doctor had just gathered up his reins, when Jim Atwood dashed up to the gate with his horse in a lather of foam.

"What in the thunder are you doing, doctor?" yelled Jim; "get off that log and come along!"

The doctor was a good deal astonished at first, but after a few minutes it got through his head that he had been all the morning riding a beach log in his own door-yard.

A SLEEPLESS MAN.—At present there is a soldier at the Chestnut Hill Military Hospital, who has not slept for a single moment during a period of fourteen years and six months. This may seem incredible, but nevertheless it is true, and can be verified by numbers of persons. The individual is an intelligent man, naturally, and has the benefit of a moderate education. His name is C. D. Saunders, orderly sergeant of company G, 18th Virginia volunteers. He entered the service of the United States on December 28, 1843. He is in the forty-fifth year of his age. His health has been generally excellent during his life. In 1845 he was attacked with cholera, and since that time with lung fever, on two occasions. In the summer of 1850 sleep forsook him, and since that time he has never felt the least drowsy. He has always led a temperate life. His wife and children live in Putnam county, West Virginia.

Since he entered the Union army he has been on seven raids and in four charges, during which time he informs us that he never felt tired or sleepy. He was in the four charges made beyond Harper's Ferry, Va., on the 17th, 18th, 19th, and 20th of August, and yet he did not feel the least sleepy. Why it is that he cannot or does not sleep is as much a mystery to him and to many scientific gentlemen, who, having had their attention called to him, have been astonished in their attempts to investigate the cause.

Upon one occasion, at his request, a number of curiously inclined gentlemen watched him for forty-two days and nights consecutively, in order, if possible, to arrive at the cause of the wonderful phenomenon. These gentlemen took turns with each other in the progress of watching, so that if he should chance to sleep it would be observed. Some of the watchers became drowsy, and it was as much as he could do to awaken them.

The singular man was sent to Philadelphia by order of the field surgeon. He was admitted into the hospital at Chestnut Hill on the 17th of November last, suffering from rheumatism. He has nearly recovered from his physical disability; his appetite is good, but yet he does not sleep. He receives simply physical care.

This brief narrative of a most wonderful phenomenon may seem fabulous, but the reader is assured that it is true. [Philadelphia Press.]

The statue of Senator Benton, which was ordered six years ago by the citizens of St. Louis, of Mrs. Harriet Hooper, arrived in this city on the 2d inst. It is of bronze, ten feet high, and was cast at the royal foundry in Munich. Its weight is over 500 pounds. A letter came with it from the sculptor Gibson, who examined it in Europe and pronounced it a splendid work.

Pennsylvania refused to allow the national government to pay the expense incurred by transporting the president's remains through the State. Governor Curtin maintained that Pennsylvania would at least do so much to evoke respect for Mr. Lincoln's memory.

**GENERAL ORDER,**  
No. 25.  
ALL PERSONS having business with the State Dispensary, at Shreveport, La., will call in person or will send their communications to W. BALL, in charge of Dispensaries at this place. Persons in charge of any of the branches of the Dispensary will make their monthly report to him. Mr. BALL is fully authorized by me to transact any and all business belonging to this Dispensary or any of its branches, and all business of whatsoever nature, pertaining to the State Dispensary and its branches, when transacted by him, shall be valid and will be approved by me.

AMZI MARTIN,  
Surgeon General of Louisiana.  
Shreveport, April 3, 1865.

Honor. Genl. Vachetoches Times, Alexandria Democrat, publish three months and present bill to the Dispensary for payment.

**SHREVEPORT AND ALEXANDRIA**  
REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET.  
THE fine passenger packet B. L. Hedger, Capt. B. Sycotte, will leave Shreveport every Saturday morning at 6 o'clock P. M., for Alexandria, Grand Zouave, Natchitoches, Campt and all way landings, returning will leave Alexandria every Tuesday morning at 4 o'clock P. M., for Shreveport and way landings in place of steamer New Era.

For freight or passage apply on board or to Capt. Wm. McMASTERS,  
Chief of River Transportation.  
Shreveport, April 5, 1865.

**FOR SALE.**  
I OFFER for sale my residence, situated one mile from Shreveport on the Marshall road. Also property in town property, Household, and kitchen furniture and a large assortment of Merchandise. Terms, Cash or Cotton.

There is available town property in Jefferson, Texas, which I will sell on the same terms.

ANNA B. WELLS,  
Shreveport, May 31, 1865.

**FOR SALE.**  
A DWELLING HOUSE, situated in a very desirable location, with a good underground reservoir, attached to the premises is a small orchard and vegetable garden. Apply to this office or to JERRY O'BRIAN,  
Shreveport, April 19, 1865.

**STRAYED OR STOLEN.**  
STRAYED or stolen from the undersigned on the 29th of May inst., a Light Sorrel Pony, having a bobtail, roached mane, blazed face, right smart saddle marks, rather thin, and about 13 hands high. A liberal reward will be paid for his delivery, or any information as to that I may get him.

Address the undersigned, living half a mile from the river on the railroad.  
MATTIE TUBBS,  
Shreveport, May 31, 1865.