



The South-Western.

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

SHREVEPORT:
WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1865

Thos. McFarlane, of New Orleans, is our only duly authorized agent to receive subscriptions and advertisements.

Rev. A. J. Hay is the duly authorized agent for procuring subscriptions to the South-Western.

THE RIVER AND STEAMBOATS.—The river at this point is still falling. The Capt. of the Sonora reports twenty-eight inches on the falls, at Alexandria, and thirty-three inches on the shallow bars. The Sonora left on Monday, drawing twenty-six inches, with a small cargo of cotton, at ten dollars per bale, which we believe is the ruling rate, though some of the boats are asking fifteen. We have had but few arrivals during the past week, and we were at least a week making the trip from New Orleans. So far as water is concerned, Jefferson still holds her own.

COTTON.—BUSINESS.—The receipts of cotton during the past week hardly met the expectations of our cotton friends. Owing to the receipt of telegraphic dispatches from New Orleans, that prices had taken a favorable turn, middling cotton, sold yesterday, as high as twenty-nine cents in specie. Judging from the sales of our leading houses, business is on the increase.

"HARMONY."—So called.—We find in the evening edition of the New Orleans Times, of the 11th, that some of "our home" rebels have been pardoned by the president. H. J. G. Battle and J. J. Kline, of this city, were civil officers of the Confederacy—so called. The following named gentlemen, residents of Bossier parish, were guilty of treason—so called, to the extent of upwards of twenty thousand dollars: S. W. Vance, G. W. Sentell, R. Y. Graves, John Adger and J. W. Vance. The president has "harmonized" with the above named gentleman by forwarding to Gen. Wells their pardons, where, upon application, they can get them. We understand that there are some others in this neighborhood who come under the exceptions of the amnesty proclamation, but decline to make application for pardon, on the ground that they have "sinned" beyond the pale of forgiveness. Poor fellows! if they but knew it, their innocence is pardon enough.

THE LATE STATE ELECTIONS.—Several State elections have been held lately, and the returns received thus far indicate strong republican majorities.

The elections reported are those of New York, Illinois, Wisconsin and Massachusetts. Gen. Slocum, the candidate for secretary of State, and the democratic standard-bearer in New York, is defeated by Gen. Barlow, only getting 2000 majority in the city of New York. Illinois has gone republican by 15,000 majority. Copperhead Buffalo, N. Y., has also gone republican.—Banks was elected to congress, from Massachusetts. State and congressional elections have also been held in Mississippi and Alabama. Of the latter, Patton is probably elected governor.

EXECUTION OF WELZ.—A Washington dispatch of the 10th, states that Capt. Wirtz was hung that morning in pursuance of his sentence.

A NEW STRIKE.—We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of McCreary & Barrett, wholesale and retail dealers in dry goods, groceries and plantation supplies, on the levee, two doors from Millam street. The amount of capital at the command of this house places them at once in the front rank of our first-class houses. Mr. McCreary has been known to this community for the past twenty years as an experienced, straightforward merchant, having at times been connected with our largest houses. Mr. Barrett is well and favorably known to our citizens as a quartermaster in the Confederate service, on duty at this place, at the time of the break up, and we all recognized in him a thorough business man and an accomplished gentleman. We predict that this firm will do its share of the trade of this place.

ANOTHER RICHMOND IN THE FIELD.—By reference to another column it will be seen that Messrs. Sale & Murphy have opened a new store on the corner of Texas and Spring streets, for the sale of dry goods, groceries, hardware, clothing, &c. Of course, everybody knows Dick Sale and any thing that he could add would be superfluous. Mr. Murphy was formerly a successful merchant of Lewisville, Ark., and stands deservedly high. See advertisement.

JOHN H. CARTER'S BRANCH HOUSE ON THE LEVEE.—Corner of Millam street, has received a lot of fresh buckwheat, superfine flour, and Texas cured bacon, which are offered at reduced prices. Persons in want of anything in the way of family supplies would do well to give the house a call. The agent, W. H. Elstner, gives his attention to the wants of customers.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that Mr. James T. Story, has opened a book and stationery store, at Cook & Tregel's old stand on Texas street—an establishment much needed in Shreveport. As this is a specialty with Mr. Story, purchasers will find a larger and better selected stock, and that too, at lower prices, than at those houses which do not give their sole attention to the business.

CHARITY HOSPITALS, NEW ORLEANS.—The New Orleans papers inform us that the new corps of surgeons, and physicians for the charity hospital, just elected, enhance unduly the very best medical talent in the country. The surgeons are Doctors Stone, Hunt, Hollister, Beard, Chapman, Smith, Johnson, and the physicians are Drs. Jones, Conna, Richardson, Nutt, Johnson, Herick, Drew, Shepherd, Beckford, Crauvoir, Fenner, Campbell, Hart, Semmes and Perivance. In so limited a list it would be difficult indeed to find so many distinguished names, either in this country or in Europe.

ANOTHER CHANGE IN THE BUREAU.—The New Orleans papers of the 11th inst., inform us that Maj. Gen. Baird had arrived in that city, to relieve Brig. Gen. Fullerton, as commissioner of the freedmen's bureau for the State of Louisiana. It is understood that Gen. Fullerton, was only temporarily in charge of the bureau, while Gen. Baird was necessarily detained in closing up the business of his former position.

TROOPS TO BE MUSTERED OUT.—A late order from Gen. Canby, musters out of service seven colored and two white regiments. The 45th and 70th colored regiments, on duty at this place, are included in the number. Their places, however, will be supplied by the 4th Illinois, and the 80th U. S. colored infantry, and a portion of a Pennsylvania cavalry regiment. Two companies of the 45th Illinois will be stationed at Marshall. Maj. Gen. A. J. Smith has been assigned to command of the western district of Louisiana.

ELECTION RETURNS.—Sufficient returns have been received to make it certain that the democratic ticket carried the State by at least ten thousand majority. Henry W. Allen got majorities in three parishes.

DEATH OF LORD PALMERSTON.—The latest advices from England bring us the news of the death of viscount Palmerston, the great British prime minister, in the eighty-second year of his age.

We are indebted to Capt. Scovill, and J. L. Howard clerk of the steamer Fairbanks, for full lists of late arrivals.

Capt. Billy Boardman of steamer Cuba, has placed as under a thousand obligations for renewed favors.

THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.—It is very evident that the Abolition cause has made a lodgment in New York, from whence it will most likely extend all over the continent. We think it advisable to admit this conclusion, if for nothing else, than to be prepared for it. Much of course depends upon the action of the authorities, but a great deal depends upon individuals. It is our firm and earnest conviction that fear, in epidemics, either directly or indirectly, kills quite as many, if not double as many, as disease. While we do not underrate the impending danger threatening us, in the shape of epidemic cholera, we are not disposed to think, from the lights before us, that it will be so fatal as on previous visits, if the proper precautionary measures are taken; and among other things we would have every individual fortify himself against unreasonable fear. There is an allegory which aptly illustrates the relative mortality of epidemic and fear, which runs thus: An Egyptian merchant, when passing out of the gates of Grand Cairo on a mercantile venture into Arabia, met the Plague going in. After the customary salutations, and in answer to an inquiry, the Plague informed the merchant that he was going into Cairo to kill three thousand people. Some weeks elapsed, and the merchant returning met the Plague on the road. "How's this," said he, "you told me you were going into Cairo to kill three thousand people, and now you are returning with you have slain at least thirty thousand." "I told you the truth," replied the Plague, "I killed only three thousand—a snoring assassin, named Fear, killed the other twenty-seven thousand. In illustration of the above the Chicago Times recalls the results of an experiment made several years ago in the Russian army with a number of condemned deserters, we believe twenty-four, who were permitted, as an alternative to their sentence of death, to be subjected to certain experiments of the surgeons for testing the contagious character of cholera. Half of them were subjected to the contagious influences supposed to produce cholera, including especially the use of sheets in which patients had suffered from that disease. They were kept ignorant, however, of the fact that such an experiment was being made. The remaining half were placed in sheets perfectly clean, but which they were told were infected. So much larger a proportion of the latter than the former were attacked, that the experiment was deemed conclusive that cholera is made epidemic as much by fear as contagion.

A French physician Dr. A. de Grand Boulogne, who has witnessed it, is said, fourteen cholera epidemics, has published in a letter, addressed to the general public. He says: "Cholera is the result, in nineteen out of twenty cases, of a choleric diathesis which may be either acquired or inherited. It is important to know whether the diathesis is choleric or not. The general rule in time of epidemics should be to pay the greatest attention to the diet of the patient. If the evacuation be formed of aqueous matter similar in appearance to very clear *chyle* or *rice water*, to dish-water or tea stirred with a few drops of milk, then the diet should be the most nourishing and easiest, although he may be suffering neither from pain nor weakness, he has the cholera. The progress of the disease has then to be arrested by the use of pepper-mint, and the food should be the most nourishing and easiest of an hour; it is to be taken quite hot, sweetened, and with the addition of two table-spoonsful of rum or old cognac, together with twenty drops of tincture of cinchona. Evacuation is then produced, and the infusion is continued till the patient is checked. Three hours generally suffice for this. If the medicine thus administered promote signs of intoxication, this is to be remedied by the use of tartar emetic, if it cause vomiting, then it is to be discontinued, and a small glass of old cognac or champagne is to be substituted in its place, which is to be taken every quarter of an hour. When the disease has reached its crisis, it is generally necessary to continue the treatment, and to use choleric aromatics, energetic frictions, injections not too strongly etherised, rubbing of the limbs, and to use every suitable means for increasing the circulation and exciting the nervous system.

Another system for the cure of this disease is set forth by Dr. John Chapman, an English physician, who treated the cholera patients at Southampton with great success, on its first appearance. It develops the theory of treatment with ice-bags to the spinal column.

"That the nausea, vomiting, copious discharge of the well-known rice-water stools, cold sweat and peculiar rigors of the body, are the result of a morbid action of the hypogastric spinal cord and sympathetic nervous centers, in the same manner as they induce phenomena of the like kind, though less in degree, in cases of summer diarrhoea, and of sea-sickness when it is accompanied with diarrhoea.

"That cholera may be completely averted, and, when developed, cured by modifying the temperature of the spine.

After detailing the symptoms of two cases of cholera which fell under his observation, Dr. Chapman offers the following suggestions for the use of the ice-bag: "The ice-bag should be continued until the whole spine only until the cramps and algid symptoms have been subdued.

"The ice-bag should be continued to be applied to the lower half of the spine until vomiting and purging cease.

"The patient should be assiduously watched, to guard, in the stage of reaction, against cerebral and pulmonary congestion, and the employment of which will be facilitated by continuing the ice too long in the cervical and dorsal regions.

"If such congestions should occur, they will be removed by leeches, by blisters, and by laborious breathing, and may be subdued by applying the double columned water bag, at a temperature of one hundred and twenty degrees, along the lower part of the neck and back, and the employment of which will be facilitated by continuing the ice too long in the cervical and dorsal regions.

"If it be necessary to induce sleep this may be done by the little bag applied in the same way."

It will be seen from the above that one of the most experienced physicians known to the world takes the grounds that cholera is only contagious through the influence of fear. We advise our readers to be good cheer. Whose affair!

THE HARRISON PLAGUE.—We have received the first copy of the above paper, published at Marshall, Texas, by Wm. G. Barrett and edited by S. D. Wood, since its resurrection. It is of large size, well printed and ably conducted. It loses nothing by comparison with any of its neighbors, and we should be surprised if it is not a complete success.

THE QUITMAN CLIPPER.—We find on our table this week the first copy of this paper that we have seen in many a day. It has been resurrected under the auspices of Messrs. Shuford & Porter, and makes a very creditable appearance. If they all the bill set forth, it will be a sure enough "Clipper." You have, gentlemen, our best wishes for your success.

PHELPS & CO.—We stated last week that the "Phelps" part of this house was some, if one could find him out, but that we had not been able to do so. Since then, we have found him out, and he is sure enough "some." We found him on board of a steambot, just up from the city, with one of the largest stocks of dry goods, groceries and plantation supplies ever brought to this city in one trip. The stock on hand and the business transacted by this house, compare favorably with any house in this section of the country.

We inadvertently stated, last week, that Mr. Jno. C. Elstner was the senior partner of this firm. The mistake arose from the fact that Mr. Elstner was the oldest in years, and it never occurred to us but what he was the oldest in the firm. But such is not the case. James Phelps is the senior, from the fact that he is the founder of the house—one that is creditable to any merchant in the country.

E. & B. JACOBS.—The business done by this house is truly astonishing. As an evidence of the fact, their sales for the past few weeks amounted to one hundred thousand dollars. To our certain knowledge, some of their old customers waited four or five days to have their bills filled, and that too, when at least a dozen clerks were fully alive to the importance of holding their situations. At present, the stock on hand, will exceed two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Merchants making bills at this house are only charged a certain percent, on first cost, and the invoices are opened to their inspection. As their goods, are purchased from first hands by an experienced merchant, they offer superior inducements to their friends.

OUR PLANTERS AND THE FREEDMEN.—The wise, just and practical course adopted and pursued by Gen. Fullerton, since he has had charge of the freedmen's bureau, in this State, and which we learn, from the commanding officer himself, will be discontinued, the chief of that bureau, appeals to our people generally, and our planters especially, for their cordial aid in giving effect to this wise policy for the plain duty and carrying out this wise policy, it will be incumbent on our planters to dismiss and expel from their minds many old ideas and some prejudices, which are the chief obstacles to the abolition system. They must realize the great change that has taken place in their relations to the colored population. Their civil rights as freedmen must be fully and cheerfully recognized. Commanding officers are reminded that provost marshals are members of their staff, and that they will be held responsible for their conduct. Instructions given to provost marshals by superior authority will be given through the commanding officer, and the reports required from them, at district and department headquarters, will follow the same channel of communication, except in special cases authorized by the regulations.

It is issued to all citizens (except to refugees and freedmen under the law March 3, 1865, and to all persons connected with the army) will be discontinued, but with a view to prevent any immediate suffering, they will be continued in his city until the 20th inst. and at the interior post in the department until the 30th instant.

The relief heretofore given to the different charities of the State can be continued no longer; and the issues of these institutions will be limited, as in the case of the issues to destitute persons.

These subjects, so far as they are under the control of the army, will be turned over to the civil authorities, and the officers now in charge of them, will be relieved of their duties, and the proper State, municipal and parochial authorities will receive all other information in their possession that may be useful to them.

V. Special orders No. 222, paragraph 3, series of 1864, No. 99, of 1864, from the headquarters of the defenses of New Orleans, are rescinded. The commanding general commands to the various officers of all officers and soldiers of this command, the executive order of November 16th, 1863, enforcing an "orderly observance of the Sabbath." District commanders will reestablish the present order, and the same measures as may be necessary to insure its observance within the limits of their commands.

FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.—The following circular from the assistant commissioner of the bureau of refugees, freedmen and abandoned lands for this State is republished, and will be carried into effect in the several parishes included in this district: HEADQUARTERS BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS, STATE OF LOUISIANA, New Orleans, Oct. 31, 1865. Circular No. 25.

I. The following instructions, received at this office from major general O. O. Howard, the commissioner of the bureau of refugees, freedmen and abandoned lands, will hereafter be put in force and carried out in this State: WAR DEPARTMENT AND ABANDONED LANDS, Washington, D. C., Oct. 4, 1865.

"State laws with regard to apprenticeship will be recognized by this bureau, provided that the nature and function of color; or, in case they do, the said laws applying to the white children will be extended to the colored."

"Officers of this bureau are regarded as guardians of orphan minors of freedmen within their respective districts."

"Agreat leave made for the free people, and now in force, on the statute books of this State, embracing the operations of this bureau, will be recognized and extended to the freedmen."

"The principle to be observed with regard to papers of all churches, taverns, or city shall care for and provide for its own poor."

"The agents of this bureau may make, with good and responsible persons, agreements of apprenticeship or service for the period of six months, or for a longer period, provided that the parents or guardians of such children consent thereto, and that the child shall not be bound by such contract until he has attained the age of twenty-one years."

"When contracts or agreements are made by the agents of this bureau with any person in Louisiana, they must be sent to the assistant commissioner at this office for approval."

"A State statute of this State requires certain civil officers to arrest persons accused of being vagrants. And it is provided that upon examination of such persons are found to come within the meaning of the word 'vagrant,' as defined in said statute, they shall then be imprisoned in the parish jails for a period of six months. This law applies to the freedmen, as well as to the white man. The complaint cannot be made that it bears with unequal severity upon those lately in slavery, for the law having been made prior to their being freed, and the control of masters, did not then exist, and it was made to apply only to whites and other free persons. Good and industrious freedmen will have nothing to fear from the execution of such a law, for they can at all times obtain work and employment; only vagrants and idlers will suffer."

"Whenever freedmen have been arrested and convicted as vagrants, it shall be the duty of the provost marshal or other agents of this bureau, to request the civil authorities to transfer such persons to their custody, if convicted, or after a short imprisonment. In case such transfers are made, they shall at once be taken to their employment for the term of their contracts, from good and responsible persons. The usual forms of contracts will be made in such cases."

By order of Bvt. Brig. Gen. J. S. Fullerton, Assistant Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, State of Louisiana, D. G. FENNO, 1st Lieut. and A. A. G. Contracts of apprenticeship will be made out in duplicate, one of which copies will be retained by the officer or agent for file. The other, accompanied by a full statement of the case in relation to both parties, will be forwarded to the assistant commissioner, at New Orleans, for his approval. D. H. REISE, 1st Lt. A. S. F. HEADQUARTERS BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS, State of Louisiana, New Orleans, Nov. 7, 1865. (Circular No. 25.)

Married. At the home of the bride's father, on the 10th inst., by Rev. E. M. Austin, Rev. W. B. Jones, of New Orleans, to Miss Annie E., daughter of James C. Jones, of this city, Mr. J. W. B. Jones, of New Orleans. With the above notice, we received the usual printer's fee. We wish the happy couple a long life, and a happy one.

Shreveport Price Current. [This embraces actual rates.]
COTTON—Middling, 22@23c. 7/8 lb. in specie.
SUGAR—110@115c. 7/8 lb. in specie.
MOULDER—75c@81c. 7/8 lb. gal.
FLOUR—Western, \$12.00@13.00 7/8 bbl.
Texas, \$5.50 7/8 100 lbs.
BAKON—20c. 7/8 lb.
COFFEE—30c. 7/8 lb.
WHEAT—Recd., \$3.00@3.25. Texas, \$4.00 7/8 gal.
CANDLES—32@34c. 7/8 lb.
COIN—50c. 7/8 bushel.
BAKING—80@82c. 7/8 yard.
ROPE—20@22c. 7/8 lb.
NAILS—\$10.00@12.00 7/8 keg.
IRON—25@27c. 7/8 lb.
FLOUR—\$8.50 7/8 7/8 lb. bbl.
Oil—Lard, \$3.00@3.25 7/8 gal.
BREWERY—20c. 7/8 lb.
TALLOW—10@12c. 7/8 lb.
SALT—Liverpool, \$4.50@5.00 7/8 sack.
NO. 1—20@22c. 7/8 lb.
SUGAR—Recd., \$3.00@3.25 7/8 lb. pair.
DRESSINGS—Brown, 10@12c. 7/8 lb. pair.
FRUITS—American, 30@40c. 7/8 yard.

New Orleans Market.
COTTON—The Evening Times of the 11th, says the rally reported at New York has inspired factors with more confidence, and rather increased the demand. Our quotations last evening were 41@42c. for ordinary, 43@44c. for good ordinary, 45@46c. for low middling, and 47@48c. for middling. To-day it would be difficult if not impossible, to get any at the inside figures, further improvement in pricing, and easier rates of freights are in favor of sellers.
SUGAR—Louisiana, common, 14@15c.; fully fair, 16@17c.; well clarified, 20@21c. 7/8 lb.
MOULDER—Louisiana, 75c@81c. 7/8 lb. gal.
FLOUR—Low superfine, \$5.00@5.25 7/8 good superfine, \$10.00@11.00 7/8 good extra, \$12.00@12.75 7/8 choice extra, \$13.00@13.75 7/8 lb. gal.
WHISKY—Recd., \$2.30@2.45 7/8 gallon.
HAY—\$20.00@25.00 7/8 ton.
OATS—60@65c. 7/8 bushel.
CORN—\$15.00@17.00 7/8 bushel.
BAKON—\$15.00@17.00 7/8 bushel.
RAGS—\$15.00@17.00 7/8 bushel.
ROPE—10@12c. 7/8 lb.

ATTENTION! Nov. 11.
DEK—W. Stern, cholera, 100@125c. 7/8 lb. net.
VEAL—Cattle, 10@12c. 7/8 lb. head.
HOGS—14@16c. 7/8 lb. head.
SILVER—\$1.50@1.75 7/8 lb. head.
MONETARY—Gold 148@149; Silver, 143@145.
The following are the quotations for bank notes:
Bank of Louisiana, 100@105c.
Louisiana State Bank, 100@105c.
Bank of New Orleans, 100@105c.
Crescent City Bank, 100@105c.
Merchants' Bank, 100@105c.
Union Bank, 100@105c.
Citizens' Bank, 100@105c.

McLURE & BARRETT,

ON THE LEVEE,
(2d Store from Millam street.)

SHREVEPORT, LOUISIANA.

THE subscribers have in store and are now opening one of the largest and MOST COMPLETE STOCK OF GOODS ever brought to this market, consisting in part of Sugar, Coffee, Flour, Bacon, Lard, Candles, Pork, Salt, Tobacco, both chewing and smoking, Cigars—Domestic and Imported, of all brands, Brandies, Whisky, and all descriptions of Pickles and Retalups, of all sorts and sizes, Mackeral—of all descriptions, Also—Wooden and Tin-Ware, of every description.

Also—Raisins, Figs, Preserved Fruits of all kinds, together with a FULL ASSORTMENT OF DRY GOODS, consisting of English, French and American Prints, Bleached and unbleached Domestic, Cotton Flims, 1/4, bleached and unbleached, Cotton Drilling, Linsays, Cotton Yarns, Pins, Needles, and everything else kept in a dry goods store.

A large assortment of Blankets of all qualities. Fall and Winter Clothing, A large assortment of Fall and Winter Clothing, of the best materials, superior workmanship, and most fashionable styles, embracing in part—Shirtings, Black and Fancy Col'd Cloth and other Dresses, Hats, Gilets and Sac Coats, Frockings, etc.

Boat Coats, Blankets, Caps, Suits, Super, Jeans, Flims, Fancy, Cotton, Yarns, Cloth, Stationery, Jeans, Cottonades and every description of Pantaloons.

Black, Fancy, Flannel Silks, Cassimere, Marcellines and other goods, Linen and Muslin Shirts, Flannels, etc. of every kind, Hats, Buttons, etc. of every description.

Hankkerchiefs, Hosiery, Gloves, Gentlemen's wearing apparel, and every description of Household Goods, Hats, Boots, Shoes, Trunks, Saddles, etc.

Misses' and children's Shoes, of every description, Gentlemen's sewed Water-proof Boots, Do do grain Do do half-waxed Calf Boots, Mop Boots, of all makes and sizes, Ladies' Gaiters and Shoes, Misses' do do Children and Infant's Shoes of every description.

A fine assortment of 30c. Biscuits, of all sizes and every thing usually found in a large store. Also—a very large and complete assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, Queensware, Glassware, Buckets, Tubs, Jugs, Rope, Spades, Shovels, Axes, Knives and Forks, Saddlebags, Saddlery of all descriptions, from a Head-stall to a Crupper.

Bugling, Rope and Twine. The subscribers invite the attention of purchasers to their stock, and to the other articles they sell as low as any other house west of the Mississippi river. (See notice) McCLURE & BARRETT.

THE CHEAPEST BOOK AND STATIONERY HOUSE IN SHREVEPORT.

JAMES T. STORY, (At Cook & Tregel's old stand.)

Texas street—Above the Market, A large and well selected stock of SCHOOL BOOKS, STATISTICAL MEMORANDA, Pass Books, Envelopes, Fine Letter Paper, Cap Note Paper, Dusters and Arnold's Writing Fluid, Gouche & Field's Pure American Pens, Pencils, Slates, etc. Also—Novels—Cheap Publications, &c., all of which he offers at the lowest rates. Call and see his Books and Stationery. Orders from the country promptly attended to. He has many other articles too numerous to mention.

JAMES T. STORY, Shreveport, La.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE. NINETY THREE ACRES OF UP-LAND—four and a half miles from Shreveport; forty acres in cultivation; good garden; comfortable Dwelling House; and out-houses. Apply at the Bank, to H. J. BATTLE, General Agent.