The South-Western.

SUPPLEMENT.

SHREVEPORT:

Wednesday Morning, January 16th, 1867.

Manufactories—The Effects in Alabama.

At the close of the war McElwain's iron would have been and charred remains of his once flourishing ... and the few blackened stacks that marked the ground merited the title. At the head of ... furnace and forge had been but an exceedingly small thing, comparatively, and situated fifteen miles from a railroad and near to navigable river, a less ... would have thought of prosecuting an enterprise of magnitude on its site. The proprietors of the works, however, had a ... of Alabama, and realised ... dreaming over their losses, ... despaired of repairing ... the wealth of the next generation ... be established on ... ds, and resolutely ... first princely fortune ...

... , but with some ex- ... unconquerable will, ... ight capital and as- ... shrewd and prac- ... in the not doubtful ... old from the barren ... country. Less than ... sed since the new ... commenced work, ... been of the success ... ses in this section, ... the results already ... to us—results which ... at are to follow.

... o were a few scat- ... s, traces of the small ... e war in the way of ... ly with one-fifth of ... with a mammoth es- ... he ground to furnish ... ployment to hundreds ... give wealth and pow- ... n who are laying in ... ions of a monument ... names to those who, ... rise up and call them ...

... y of men, and which ... n it with courage and ... great minds, and re- ... and heroic and power ... thy of the enterprising, ... spirited. How long ... izens will engage in it? ... rich fruits, and laying ... children, build up the ... their affection? ... he years preceding the ... wanton sacrifices of the ... s us what may be done ... ucture of iron. As her ... s and machine shops ... d reliance of the Con- ... uld now constitute her ... the South, as they will ...

... poor, it is true; and it ... gage in this great work ... will there is a way; and ... has done in Jefferson can ... d have been here long ... re is capital enough in- ... ess more hazardous than ... than this, to build a ... lls, that would give em- ... housand people, and fur- ... n to treble that number, ... ing the population of the ... in the same proportion ...

... ever become a great city, ... be founded on her railroads ... and with these she may ... cities in the State—let her ... and act boldly, promptly, ... all will be well.

[Selma Messenger.

TREES.—The New Orleans ... Every planter or farmer ... for setting out one or two ... each year. The orange, ... mon, the pecan, the pear, ... all these are profitable and ... fruits, and would, with little ... ense, add very materially to ... South. A trifling expense ... very little care annually in ... where but small value was ... the fertilised soil, the enjoy- ... d almost perpetual fruit would ...

... importing fruit when it can ... bundance, and of superior ... rue policy of our planters, ... en householders, is to plant ... ce as far as possible, the fruit ... their own consumption, and ... f dealers. It may be said that ... ot grow in a Southern climate ... on as in the North and West. ... been proved, and the result ... riments may demonstrate that ... prove the tree and its fruit.

WOMEN RIDE ASTRIDE?—The Lon- ... thinks that the modified bloom- ... n by Dr. Mary E. Walker, now ... ugly, and not defensible on the ... g more healthful than the dress ... n by women; but it asserts the ... oman to wear the dress. It ... his and some other similar mat- ... ss to argue with prejudice-bound ...

... argument is the right of choice, ... g it society is injuring itself, just ... ying women the right to ride as ... So fixed is this particular form ... that English society will not ... it, refuses to entertain the ques- ... ondemn a dozen leaders of fashion ... the attempt to introduce a reform. ... at walk into a ball room dressed ... line—that is, undressed to the ... the only result would be a general ... ce of tucker, but they dare not for ... ride astride. Yet there is abso- ... son, either of security, or modesty, ... the side saddle, not one single ar- ... which ought even to have a bearing ... ed to the distinct right, subject to ... morality, to ride as they please. ... say there are reasons for abolishing ... dle, for though we think there are, ... the point. A woman has a right to ... ish fashion, or Turkish fashion, or ... ashion, if she chooses, and society ... fusing to concede the choice.

TALK OF MEN AND WOMEN.—Some- ... statistical turn of mind, who evi- ... but little to do, publishes some cu- ... stics of the average talk of men and ... He has discovered that an ordinary ... ged man spends three hours per day ... sation, calculating at the rate of one ... words per minute, or twenty-nine oc- ... ges per hour, which would amount to ... hundred pages per week, or fifty-two big ... per year. Having ascertained these ... as regards the masculine portion of the ... race, the statistician applied his best ... to ascertain the amount of words ut- ... an ordinary middle-aged female per ... and the amount of time spent on the ... by that sex in general conversation. ... the most patient investigation and ab- ... calculation, this able arithmetician was ... compelled to give up the question and confess ... the magnitude of the figures produced, even ... in the outset of the inquiry, baffled all human calculation.

Whisky—What Men Drink for Pure Spirits.

From the New York Express.]

Since the commencement of the investigation by the government officials into the illicit distillery business, some queer revelations have been made in regard to the manufacture of whisky. The processes of manufacturing this vile stuff are as various as the quality of the pernicious compound usually found in nine-tenths of the bar-rooms throughout the city. Men have no *idea* of what they drink under the name of whisky.

It is now a matter of impossibility to get a glass of pure whisky or liquor of any kind, even in what are considered first-class places. The illicit distillation of whisky has been carried on since the tax of $2 per gallon, put on by the government, by small stills. As recently as Tuesday, one of the assessors was informed that some parties were manufacturing it in wash kettles. After a few hours search an old woman was found manufacturing what is called "potteen" in a kettle. The compound was sufficient to have poisoned a regiment of men if they had drank enough of it. "Potteen," or illicit Irish and Scotch whisky, is far-famed as an ingredient for making whisky punch or whisky skins. The singular flavor of the Irish is supposed to be caused by using turf for the extraction of the malt. In making potteen, that distilled from pure malt is considered superior to that made from a mixture of malt and raw grain. To assign a reason for this would require an analysis of the process of malt; but it may be observed that the effects of the malting process are similar to those the grain undergoes in the process of vegetation, when sown in the ground. The constituents or elements of this whisky are pelargonic ether, acetic ether, fusil oil and pyroligeneous acid, (crude kreosote.) Whisky owes its flavor to pelargonic ether, which is nearly identical with œnanthic ether. The smoky taste apparent in Scotch whisky is imparted by adding a small quantity of kreosote dissolved in acetic ether.

The manufacturer subsequently, not content with making a very respectable imitation of the genuine liquor, from new spirits and harmless flowers, must needs reduce the alcohol so much by the addition of water that it becomes necessary to resort to the alternative of giving the spirit a fictitious strength by the addition of Guinea pepper, kellitory or grains of paradise. This method of adulteration imparts a burning strength to the spirit which by the ignorant is considered an evidence of strength. By this means the dealer makes fifty gallons of imitation alcohol out of twenty-five gallons of genuine by adding to the latter twenty-five gallons of water, charged with Guinea pepper, etc., and mixing in a sufficient beading. The receipt usually used is as follows:

To forty gallons common whisky, add—
Thirty gallons water;
Five gallons tincture of Guinea pepper;
One quart tincture of kellitory;
Two ounces acetic ether;
One and a half gallons strong tea.

To improve the flavor of this whisky, add three ounces of pulverised charcoal, and four ounces ground rice into a gallon of spirits, letting it stand for a week and stirring it every day.

American Doctress in London—Queer Scenes

AT DR. MARY E. WALKER'S DEBUT.

From the London Telegraph, November 23.]

The medical students whose vagaries at the St. James Hall on Tuesday have excited general attention, were of the type scarcely caricatured Mr. Mr. Charles Dickens, in his well known fancy portrait, Mr. Bob Sawyer.

Before the time arrived for the lecturer's appearance on the platform, discordant noises issued from one particular part of the hall, to-wit, the large gallery at the end opposite the organ. Deep groans, violent spasmodic noises, suggestive of that state of physical suffering which our ordinary experiences of the channel may serve to recall, sharp and sudden cries of pain as if caused by the extraction of a tenacious double tooth, and, in short, every exaggerated imitation of anguish that the human voice is capable of affording, greeted the lady even while she remained hidden from the eyes of the crowded assemblage.

Ateight o'clock Mr. Nimmo, under whose management the course of lectures by Dr. Mary E. Walker appears to have been planned, came to the front of the orchestra, and there waited very patiently for a chance of making himself heard. He then claimed a fair hearing for a lady, a stranger, who had received from the government of her country a medal for valorous conduct. He called on the audience to respect that decoration and the wearer of it; and his emphatic little speech was, as a matter of course, loudly applauded. As the lady affects a singularity of attire, and even devotes a considerable part of her address to a vindication of "bloomer" doctrines, as illustrated in herself, we are fairly justified in speaking of her personal appearance, which is that of a delicate woman, younger than she states herself to be, with a compact, comely head, of the shape conventionally known as the Madonna, and with a rather fragile-looking form, prettily clothed in a sort of vivandiere costume, either black or invisibly blue.

A naivete in Dr. Mary E. Walker's mode of mixed preaching served for a time to amuse her hearers; but after she had proceeded with her strange combinations of pathos and pantalettes, physiology, clinical operations, and negro emancipation, with no apparent purpose of striking into a line of connected narrative or argument, the noise in the gallery re-commenced. Miss, or rather Dr. Walker, who spoke in "American," but who was tolerably well understood, except when using adjectives "concise" as verbs, would no doubt have conquered the antagonism of the clique in the gallery if she had kept a little nearer to the expressed theme, and simply told her "experience" in college, in private practice, and in the federal army; but she had allowed herself so liberal a scope for the discussion of the pantalette question and the rights of the negro, that there really was little chance of her doing justice to the subject announced for treatment. The interruptions were sometimes positively brutal; as when an evidently distressing cough with which the lady lecturer was troubled, and which caused her unmistakable pain, was mimicked by male throats and lungs in the Bob Sawyer interest. This manly amusement at one period threatened to produce rather serious consequences, for a gentleman in the body of the hall got up and proposed a forcible clearance of the gallery; and a great many hands were held up in favor of the motion.

An interval of comparative quiet ensued, and the lady was permitted to finish her lecture, though some of her ingenious bathos occasionally provoked laughter even among the better disposed part of the audience. It should be remembered of Dr. Mary E. Walker that she has done good service in the cause of humanity, has exposed her life to imminent peril, and was for a period of four years a prisoner of war. That she should be under the necessity of appealing, on these or any other grounds, to public courtesy in England is not very creditable to Englishmen.

A Washington correspondent says: It is determined to locate the White House, and the Presidential park that will surround it, about two miles out of the city, toward the northwest. Here the natural irregularities of the surface and a beautiful stream of water will afford every advantage to improve nature by its development in the hand of art. It is intended to make this spot to the nation what Central Park is to New York—the highest development of park and ornamental and artistic gardening. The land will cost about $1,500 per acre, so that half a million will secure the land.

Artemus Ward's First Letter.

From the Cleveland Plaindealer.]

The Toledo Commercial not long ago had the following paragraph:

"It was over ten years ago that Mr. Browne, became the local editor of this paper [being his first experience as a writer for the public,] and continued as such for some years, when he assumed a similar position on the Cleveland Plaindealer, and afterwards wrote for the Vanity Fair, since which time he has been engaged exclusively in traveling and lecturing. It is a fact that Mr. Browne was at one time a 'jour printer,' and probably a 'strapped' one. He was a compositor on the Commercial before becoming its local editor, and it was while thus employed that he began to develop the peculiar talent as a writer which gave him a national, and has now given him a world-wide reputation."

To this the Cleveland Plain Dealer rejoins:

"It is true that Mr. Browne first essayed humorous writing on the Toledo Commercial, but his talent in that line was developed, and first attracted public attention, on the Plaindealer. While working as a 'jour' on the Commercial, his sense of the ludicrous was one day strongly excited by some funny occurrence that he saw in the street, and a humorous account of it was the result. The sketch was left on the editor's desk, and pleased him so much that Mr. Browne was taken from the printing office and installed in a more congenial position in the sanctum. Although his first regular press writing was done on the Toledo paper, he had previously contributed some humorous squibs to Mr. Shillabar's [Mrs. Partington] Carpet Bag, upon which paper he worked for a time.

"Mr. Browne commenced writing for the Plaindealer in the summer of '58, Mr. J. W. Gray being then proprietor. His limitless humor confined itself to no special subject for a number of months, but was constantly 'cropping out' in all sorts of quaint sayings and juicy paragraphs. He finally concluded to give his writing more individuality by adopting a nom de plume. Hence the famous letters from 'Artemus Ward,' showman. These letters, first merely written for the purpose of 'filling up,' when 'copy' was scarce, sprang almost immediately into wide-spread notoriety. The first one appeared in the fall of '58. Here it is:

"'TO THE EDITOR OF THE PLAIN DEALER: Sir—I'm moving along—slowly along—down tords your place. I want you should write me a letter, sayin how's the show biznis in your place. My show at present consists of three moral Bears, a Kangaroo, [a amoozin little Raskal—'twould make you larf to deth to see the little cuss jump up and squeal,] wax-figgers of G. Washington, General Taylor, John Bunyan, Dr. Kidd and Dr. Webster in the act of killing Dr. Parkman, beside several miscellanyus moral wax stattoots of celebrated pirats and murderers, etc., ekalled by few, and excelled by none. Now, Mr. Editor, scratch off a few line sayin how is the show biznis down to your place. I shall have my hand bills dun at your offiss. Depend upon it. I want you should get my hand bills up in flamin style. Also get up a tremenjus excitement in yer paper, 'bout my unparalleled show. We must fetch the public somehow. We must work on their feelins—come the moral on 'em strong. If it's a temperance community, tell 'em I sined the pledged fifteen minits arter ise born. But on the contrary, if your people take their tods, says that Mister Ward is as genial a feller as we ever met—full of conviviality, and the life and sole of the soshul Bored. Take, don't you? If you say anything 'bout my show, say my snaix is as harmless as a new born babe. What a interesting study it is to see a zoological animal like a snaik, under perfect subjection. My Kangaroo is the most larfable little cuss I ever saw—all for fifteen cents. I am anxyus to skewer your influence. I repeet in regard to them hand bills, that I shall git them struck off to your printin offiss. My perlitical sentiments agree with yourn exackly. I know they do, beeauz I never saw a man whoos didn't.

"Respectfully yours, 'A. WARD.'

"P. S.—You scratch my back and I'll scratch your back.'

"Mr. Browne worked on the Plaindealer for over two years, at the end of which time he enjoyed a national reputation, his letters in this paper having been copied far and wide—even in Europe. In the winter of 1860, we believe, he accepted an offer from Vanity Fair, and went to New York, to take a leading position on that paper. He was there but a few months, when he commenced his career as a lecturer, which has been attended by such uniform and perfect success, and which is so familiar to our readers."

Casting Out Devils in India.

The Comatie Telegraph gives an account of a recent case of exorcism:

Casting out devils in India is extensively practiced by the natives. We were present a few weeks ago at an exercise of exorcism. The possessed was a young woman of about sixteen, hale and hearty in appearance, and withal, very good looking, as is the expression applied to native women. She was much excited as she accompanied or rather preceded her exorcist, and broke out occasionally into singing and dancing, with an energy and manner which showed that she had no self-control. The party which went with her stopped at a tree on the way, when the exorcist desired her to halt. His command instantly brought her prostrate before him, and she rolled on the ground in violent contortions. But her father objected to fixing the demon to that tree, and accordingly the exorcist addressed his patient in a tone of sternness to rise and go on further. She did so, and with a running dance to the sound of the tomtom and the Pujari's handdrum, she rushed along, seemingly unconscious of all around her.

They halted then under a Palmyra tree, in a desert place, near the foot of a hillock, where the poor girl was desired to balance herself gracefully to the music of the priest's handdrum, and approach the tree. She did so, and then embraced it with a tremor, the effect of compulsion rather than free will. The exorcist went through a few strophes of incantatory singing, then taking a few locks of her hair and knotting them together, he fastened the bunch to the tree by a nail, and then holding a live cock in one hand over her head, with the other he cut its throat and shed its blood freely over the stooping, trembling girl. He then cut off her hair, and thus freed her from her fastening to the tree. The blood-stained bunch of hair thus left behind, it is said, detains the devil also, and that he, or a legion thus exorcised, will haunt the tree till he or they shall choose to take possession of some other unfortunate. The girl seemed now weak and exhausted, and could hardly walk forward with a steady pace.

She was held by one of the male assistants of the priest, and conducted to a tank, where she was bathed, in her clothes, and came out of her own accord, hardly yet in here right mind. Put the scene was not over. The Pujari broke a cocoanut, and after placing it over the smoke of incense for a little while, he lifted the smoking censer to her with the usual incantatory music and singing. She again gradually lost her consciousness, and swayed to and fro with wild, disheveled looks. The exorcist demanded of her to tell him her demoniacal name. She sharply turned upon him, and with a scream uttered her name. He then inquired how many devils had possessed her, to which she replied, "Five." "Have they all taken their departure?" he asked. "Yes," was the reply; and immediately she ran along, dancing frantically, while the party ran after her to her house, where, after othe devilish ceremonies, she recovered consciousness, and the following day was married.

Affecting Story.

From the New Orleans Times, December 13.]

On the 29th of August, 1865, plaintiff, Clara H. Sprigg, widow, of Charles H. Flower, of the parish of Rapides, and wife of Eustace Surget, prayed the Sixth district court to grant a decree of divorce sundering the tie between herself and husband. The reasons for this prayer are stated almost in the very words of the plaintiff. At the time of her marriage with Eustace Surget, he held the position of lieutenant colonel in the Confederate army, being chief of staff to Lieutenant General Richard Taylor. The headquarters of the General were, a great portion of the war, at Alexandria, Louisiana, but before her marriage, were transferred to the east of the Mississippi river. The acquaintance of the plaintiff with her husband began in the month of August, 1862, a period about two years before their marriage. He, with other officers of the Confederate army, frequented her house and enjoyed the hospitalities of her abode. From the attachment and devotion exhibited by Col. Surget toward her during all that time, she became so satisfied both of the sincerity and permanency of his affection, that she returned his love, and consented to the marriage. They were married, and the wedding knot was tied. Col. Surget, now her husband, being under orders to join his command at Meridian, left his newly married wife on the second day after their marriage, and proceeded to their destination. Some months after he left he continued to write to her letters of devoted tenderness and affection.

He sent to her congratulatory letters from his relatives, and his young wife received them with great pleasure and gratification. Suddenly the wife ceased to receive letters. Rumors, vague and dark, reached her ear of a change in his affections. Unable to account for this painful silence, the young woman refused to believe the injurious and, to her, painful rumors. But at length a letter was received from her absent husband that to her was a cruel confirmation of these tidings. The letter contained the cruel confession of the loss of his affection for her. It stated that he had long loved a lady who reciprocated his affection so fervently that his marriage with his wife was bringing this lady to the grave. Nothing the letter said, could restore her to life but a final separation from his spouse. Notwithstanding her agonised and outraged feelings at this insult upon her affections, her attachment to him was such that she fondly hoped he might be under some temporary hallucination. Suppressing her humiliation at his conduct, so unfeeling and cruel, she implored him by letter not to abandon her whom he had promised and sworn at the altar to love, cherish and protect, and with her to abandon his unborn child. She portrayed her loneliness and misery should he persist in his abandonment. She pictured the disgrace which, without the slightest fault on her part, would attach to her proud name, the name of her children, the honored name of her family. To this earnest and affectionate appeal, on the success of which hung the last hope of her crushed heart, Col. Surget responded: He acknowledged the deep guilt of his conduct to her, the depth of misery to which it reduced her, [without any fault of her own,] but said that fate had fixed his woe so unalterably elsewhere that, come what would, his separation from his spouse was final and forever. The shock that the wife received at this last cruel treatment was so wounding to her feelings as a woman, so hurtful to her affection as a wife and hoping mother, that she pined under the blow, sorrowed and sickened for months. At length at the death of her stillborn child, induced by her mental and bodily anguish, severed the last tie which bound her to her faithless husband.

This was the story, plaintive, heart-wringing, that the wife told to the justice. She supplicated for the laws of her country to come to her relief, and prayed that the bonds of matrimony between herself and Eustace Surget might be forever sundered. On the 22d of November, 1865, the fiat of the court was pronounced: let a separation from bed and board, between Clara H. Sprigg, widow of Charles A. Flower, and Eustace Surget take place. The judgment of separation was issued and consequently promulgated, on the 28th of November, 1865. Abundant evidence corroborates the simple story of the plaintiff, and from it certain portions are selected.

The whole story of the case is told in the above lines. The facts are vouched for in near thirty letters that passed from Surget to his wife. These letters, previous to the time specified, breathed the most ardent affection for his spouse, but tell no more facts than what has been represented. Col. Surget renounced in the presence of witnesses all right and all title to the estate of his spouse. The marriage certificate showed that the two were made one on the 9th of August, 1864. The statute amending the code provides that one year after a decree of separation is pronounced, and on proof that no reconciliation has taken place between the parties, a decree of divorce may be granted. Hyams & Jones, attorneys for plaintiff, appeared in the Sixth District court on the 19th of November, 1866, one year after the prayer for separation, and prayed for judgment of divorce. Evidence showed that no reconciliation had taken place. Now, on the 7th of December, 1866, Judge Duplantier decreed a divorce between the parties.

The marriage tie between Clara H. Fowler, nee Sprigg, and Eustace Surget is forever sundered by the laws.

A QUEER ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.—The following extraordinary account of a determined attempt at suicide, is gravely related by the Epoca, of Madrid:

The individual in question being tired of his life, resolved to take such measures as must infallibly insure his death. For that end he started for the sea shore, provided with a ladder, a rope, a loaded pistol, a bottle of poison and a box of matches. Having sometime before discovered a post standing a little way out in the water, he fixed his ladder against it, and, ascending, fastened one end of the cord to the top, and passed a slip-knot round his neck, swallowed the poison, and striking a light set fire to his clothes. Then placing his pistol to his ear, he kicked away the ladder, but in so doing his hand swerved, and as he fired at the same moment, the bullet, instead of penetrating his brain, divided the rope, and he fell into the sea, extinguishing his burning garment. The quantity of salt water he had swallowed caused him to throw up the poison he had taken, so that he scrambled on shore, convinced that his time had not yet come.

Artemus Ward has been to the British "Mooseum," and thus ventilates his ideas of giraffes and beer-drinking:

"In this department is one or two superior giraffes. I never woulded I were a bird, but I've sometimes wished I was a giraffe, on account of the long distance from his mouth to his stomach. Hence, if he loved beer, one mugful would give him as much enjoyment going down as forty mugfuls would ordinary persons. And he wouldn't get intoxicated, which is a beastly way of amusin one's self, I must say. I like a little beer now and then, and when the teetotallers inform us, as they frequently do, that it is vile stuff, and that even the swine shrink from it, I say it only shows the swine is a ass, who don't know what's good; but to pour gin and brandy down one's throat as freely as though it was fresh milk, is the most idiotic way of goin' to the devil that I know of."

A lady asked her gardener why the weeds always outgrew and covered up the flowers. "Madam," answered he, "the soil is mother of the weeds, but only stepmother of the flowers."

The deepest coal in the world is 1200 feet.

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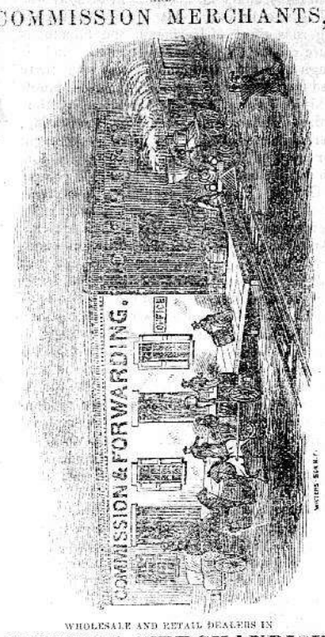

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Liberal advances made on consignments, and special attention paid to the sale or shipment of Cotton, Wool, Hides, Agricultural Implements, Mills, Machinery, Furniture, Stoves, &c., &c. [o30-1y

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Warranted to scour in the "Hog-Wallow"

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—Also—
Store No. 2 on the Levee.
Both in the heart of the business portion of the city.
Apply to ROLAND JONES.
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STATIONERY—
A full and complete assortment. For sale by
o3 tf E. & B. JACOBS.

BATTLE HOUSE,
Edwards Street, Shreveport.
THE undersigned has leased this commodious house, which has been thoroughly repaired and elegantly furnished. No expense will be spared to make my guests comfortable. The table will be furnished with the best the market affords, and the most attentive and reliable servants will always be in attendance. [o10 6m] S. D. PITTS, Proprietor.

NOTICE.
THE undersigned will make liberal advances, either in CASH or Bagging and Rope, on all cotton for shipment to Messrs. JOHN PHELPS & CO., of New Orleans.
D. B. MARTIN,
Cotton Factor and Com. Merchant,
No. 7 on the Levee,
Shreveport, La.
o31 tf

NONPAREIL WASHING MACHINES—At Elstner, Kinsworthy & Co.'s—For sale by
au1 tf JONES & CO.

FOR RENT.
THE LARGE BRICK STORE, No. 102 Texas street, from January 1, 1867. Apply to
o17 tf ROB'T T. & E. E. BUCKNER.

CASH ADVANCES ON COTTON.
THE undersigned will make liberal cash advances on the growing Cotton crop, to solvent and reliable planters, who ship to CARROLL, HOY & CO., No. 36 Perdido street, New Orleans.
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E. & B. JACOBS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DEALERS IN DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,
GROCERIES,
LIQUORS, HARDWARE, &c.,
—AT THEIR—
OLD STAND, TEXAS STREET,
Shreveport, Louisiana.

WE take pleasure in informing our old patrons and the public generally, that our purchases this Fall far exceeds any heretofore made by us, comprising everything necessary for the wants of this section. All the articles enumerated below were purchased either directly from the importers or manufacturers, and we guarantee to sell at
New Orleans Prices.
Everything sold by us guaranteed as represented.
E. & B. JACOBS.

DRY GOODS—
1200 pieces Prints, assorted, English, French and American.
40 bales Brown Domestic.
A full variety of bleached Domestic.
Lowels and Spun Yarns.
Kerseys and Linseys.
Ticking, Checks, Hickory Stripes.
Denims, Brown and Bleached Drilling.
Broadcloth, Cassimeres.
Jeans, Tweeds, &c., &c., &c.
225 cases Boots and Shoes, all descriptions.
400 dozen Men's, Boys' and Children's Hats, of all qualities.
Shelf Goods of all descriptions.
For sale by [o3tf] E. & B. JACOBS.

GROCERIES—
120 sacks Coffee.
20 hhds. Sugar, all grades.
40 hhds. " crushed and pulverised.
20 " Molasses.
40 ½ bbls. "
1500 sacks Salt.
10 bbls Mackerel.
25 ¼ bbls. "
50 kits "
600 sacks Corn.
50 " Oats.
25 " Bran.
50 bales Hay.
55 bbls. Olive Branch Whisky.
60 " Fletcher's "
40 " Smith's "
20 " Wheat "
40 " Bourbon and Rye, all grades.
20 ¼ casks Brandy.
20 ⅛ " "
10 " Port Wine.
10 " Madeira, Sherry and Malaga Wines.
8 bbls. Peach and Apple Brandy.
10 " Ginger, Clove and Orange Brandy.
2 pipes Holland Gin.
1 " Jamaica Rum.
1 " Santa Cruz Rum.
For sale by [o3 tf] E. & B. JACOBS.

BOX LIQUORS—
200 boxes Wines, Whisky, Brandy and Cocktails.
40 baskets Champagne, Krug and Heidseck.
40 boxes Scheidam Schnaps.
20 casks Porter and Ale, pints and quarts.
40 boxes " " " "
20 " Champagne Cider.
50 " Bitters, Boker, Goulu, Hostetter, Drake's Plantation, Stoughton, Gray Jacket, Kelps and East India. Sole agents for Red Jacket Bitters. Curacoa, Anisette, Absinth and Peppermint. For sale by
o3 tf E. & B. JACOBS.

TOBACCO—
320 boxes Chewing Tobacco, all brands.
80 " Cigars. "
A full assortment of Smoking Tobacco.
For sale by [o3 tf] E. & B. JACOBS.

BAR STORES—
Bar Furniture, of every description.
Billiard Tables. On hand and for sale by
o3 tf E. & B. JACOBS.

SUNDRIES—
TEA, Black and Imperial.
CANDY, assorted, Rock and Fancy, Gum Drops
Raisins.
Oysters, Sardines, Lobsters.
Snuff, all kinds.
Bar, Toilet and Castile Soap.
Pepper and Worcestershire Sauces, Catchup.
Dishes, Candles
Stove Pipes.
Bottles and Flasks.
Tumblers and Window Glass.
Paints and Oils.
249 painted Buckets, Brass Buckets.
Tubs, Churns, Seives, Brooms, Washboards, &c.
For sale by [o3 tf] E. & B. JACOBS.

HARDWARE—
200 tons assorted Iron, Steel.
Blacksmiths', Carpenters' Shoemakers' and Tanners' Tools.
Castings and Hollow-ware.
Table and Pocket Cutlery.
Spoons.
Locks of all kinds.
300 kegs Nails, Scissors.
Crockery and Queensware.
Glassware, Tinware, &c., &c.
For sale by [o3 tf] E. & B. JACOBS.

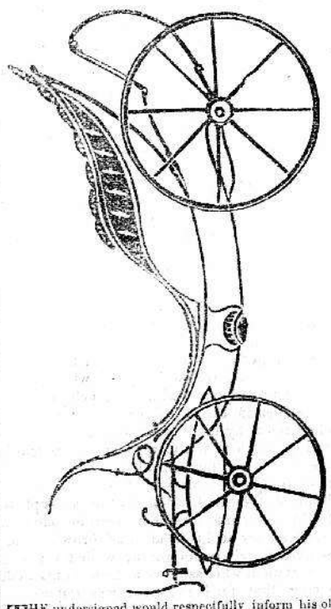
FIRE ARMS—
A large and varied assortment of Fowling Pieces and Pistols. For sale by
o3 tf E. & B. JACOBS.

CLOTHING—
A large stock of all qualities and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods. On hand and for sale by
o3 tf E. & B. JACOBS.

AMMUNITION—
Powder, Shot, Lead.
Percussion and Waterproof Caps. For sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by
o3 tf E. & B. JACOBS.

20 BALES INDIA BAGGING—For sale by
[o3 tf] E. & B. JACOBS.

A. KIMBLE'S
CARRIAGE FACTORY.



THE undersigned would respectfully inform his old patrons and the public in general, that he has opened the **Carriage and Wagon Business,** at the well known stand formerly occupied by Messrs. Robson & Kimble, corner of Milam and Edwards streets. Will keep constantly on hand, Wagons, Buggies, Carts, Wheel-Barrows, &c. We will also keep on hand for sale an extensive and complete assortment of Carriage Fixtures, consisting in part, as follows:
Axles, Poles, Springs, Shafts, Carriage Bolts, Wheels, Clips, Laces, Mall Castings, End Leather, Spokes, End Duck, Hubs, Pot Leather, Rims, Oil Carpetings, Buggy and Plated Bands, Wagon Bows, Stirrup Joints, Stone Coal, and Oval Iron.
Having secured the services of Mr. CHASE, late of Washington, Ark., as superintendent, I can assure those who favor me with their patronage, that their work will be done in a satisfactory manner.
Repairing of all kinds done on the shortest notice, and at reasonable prices.
my9 tf A. KIMBLE.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, General Business Agent, Office ..., nearly opposite the post office, Shreveport, La., will attend to all business entrusted to them in the parishes of Caddo, DeSoto and Bossier. june 7, 1865.

L. M. NUTT. A. H. LEONARD.
NUTT & LEONARD,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Shreveport, Louisiana.
WILL practice in the Courts of the parishes of Caddo, DeSoto, Bossier, Claiborne and Bienville, and in the Supreme Court of the State. [jy12

ROB'T T. & E. E. BUCKNER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
OFFICE—No. 28 TEXAS STREET, (over store of Cumming, Morrison & Co.,)
SHREVEPORT, LA.
ROB'T T. BUCKNER, Commissioner of Deeds for the States of Tennessee, Florida, Kentucky, North Carolina, Virginia, Kansas, Mississippi, Georgia, Indiana, Wisconsin and Texas. [jy11 1y

J. C. MONCURE. T. A. FLANAGAN, (Notary Public.
MONCURE & FLANAGAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Real Estate and Claim Agents,
Office—No. 4, Tally's new building, Shreveport, La. [d6

HENRY G. HALL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW—Will practice in Caddo, DeSoto, and Bossier parishes. Office on Market street, Shreveport, Louisiana. [d9

JOHN W. JONES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Market street, near Milam, Shreveport, La.
Shreveport, June 21, 1865.

N. E. WRIGHT. JAS. W. DUNCAN.
WRIGHT & DUNCAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.—Office on Spring street, in Tally's new building. june 7, 1865.

C. C. HENDERSON,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.
o31 1y Shreveport, Louisiana.

CHARLES A. BAYON.
ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC—Will give his attention to all business entrusted to his care in the parishes of Caddo and DeSoto. Office, temporarily, at the Recorder's office, Shreveport.
Reference—Rev. J. Pierre, J. M. Daubreen. [dec13

GEO. WILLIAMSON. A. S. LEVISEE.
WILLIAMSON & LEVISEE.
Attorneys and Counselors at Law.
HAVE resumed the practice of their profession at their old office on Market street.
They will attend cases in the District, Supreme and Federal Courts.
Shreveport, La., July 5, 1865.

ALECK. BOARMAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office, corner of Spring and Texas streets, Shreveport, La.
Shreveport, February, 14, 1866-1y

ROLAND JONES. T. PINCKNEY HARRIS.
JONES & HARRIS,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW,
Shreveport, Louisiana.
WILL practice in the parishes of Caddo, DeSoto and Bossier, and will attend to cases in the District, Supreme and Federal Courts.
Office on Market street, near the Bank. [nov1

DRS. HOTCHKISS & CRAIN
HAVING this day associated themselves in the practice of Medicine, offer their services to the citizens of Shreveport and vicinity.
Dr. Hotchkiss' residence on Market street, next to the Methodist church, formerly Dr. W. Ball's residence.
For the present, one of the parties can at all hours be found at Capt. Nutt's Office, opposite the Bank.
Shreveport, October 10, 1866. [1y

B. F. FORT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Bellevue, Bossier parish, La.
Bellevue, July 18, 1865.

H. C. MYERS,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW, Natchitoches, Louisiana—Office at the Old Court House. Will practice in the Courts of western and northern Louisiana. Particular attention paid to collection of claims. [s5 tf

DR. G. A. FRIERSON,
DENTIST.
Corner of Texas and Spring sts., near Ball's drug store
HE IS a graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, and at the commencement of the war, held a position among its faculty as Demonstrator of Mechanical Dentistry. feb7

GEO. W. KENDALL,
DENTIST,
Corner of Market and Milam street, up stairs.
SHREVEPORT, LOUISIANA.
Shreveport, June 21, 1865.

J. B. HARRIS,
RESIDENT DENTIST,
Office, No. 104 Texas street, corner of Edward, up stairs, opposite Sims' Stable.
All Diseases of the Mouth treated in a skillful manner.
References:—Gen. M. Tally, Elstner, Kinsworthy & Co., Sinsheimer & Spiegel, John Lanna, E. & B. Jacobs, J. B. Lewis, Jr., Howell & Buckner, J. C. Brown. jan17-1y

REAL ESTATE AGENCY.
THE undersigned offers his services to the public a Agent for the Purchase, Sale, and Lease of Real Estate. Office—At Recorder's Office, Shreveport.
CHAS. W. LEWIS,
jy11 tf Recorder and Notary Public

H. HUNSICKER,
AUCTIONEER,
Office, Market street, (formerly the post office,)
Shreveport, La.
WILL ATTEND to indoor and outdoor business, at all times. Thanking his friends for past favors, Regular Sale Days:—Wednesday and Saturday, at his store-room. [aug28

M. MANHEIMER,
DEALER IN
FANCY AND STAPLE GROCERIES,
CONFECTIONERIES, CHOICE LIQUORS,
CIGARS, &c., &c.,
Texas Street, (between Market and Edwards streets,) Shreveport, Louisiana. [my16 tf

E. E. ORTON. E. W. VAN NOSTRAND
H. B. ORTON & CO.,
(Successors to N. G. Tryon.)
WILL pay the highest CASH PRICES for Hides, Wool, Peltries, Furs, Tallow, Beeswax, &c., &c.
Corner Texas and Levee streets,
SHREVEPORT, LOUISIANA,
and DALLAS STREET, JEFFERSON, TEXAS. [sept20

MISSOURI STORE.
C. W. H. CUMMING. SAM'L M. MORRISON. A. F. CARR.
CUMMING, MORRISON & CO.,
DEALERS IN
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S
FURNISHING GOODS,
Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Queensware, Hardware, Coal Oil, Lamps, &c.,
Sign of THE BEARS (Smith & Lewis' old stand,)
28.....TEXAS STREET.....28
SHREVEPORT, LA. [jy26 tf

SOUTH-WESTERN
AGRICULTURAL HOUSE,
No. 3 Milam Street,
SHREVEPORT, LA.
JONES & CO.,
Manufacturers' agents for sale of
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT
—and—
PLANTATION MACHINERY.

CLARENCE C. THAYER. ALEX. BYRNE.
THAYER & BYRNE,
AUCTIONEERS,
—GENERAL—
COMMISSION MERCHAN