The South-Western. SUPPLEMENT.

SHREVEPORT:
WEDNESDAY.....MAY 8, 1867.

Contentment.

BY OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

"Man wants but little here below."

Little I ask; my wants are few;
I only wish a hut of stone
(A very plain brown stone will do,)
That I may call my own;—
And close at hand is such a one,
In yonder street that fronts the sun.

Plain food is quite enough for me;
Three courses are as good as ten;
If nature can subsist on three,
Thank Heaven for three. Amen!
I always thought cold victuals nice,—
My *choice* would be vanilla-ice.

I care not much for gold or land;—
Give me a mortgage here and there,
Some good bank stock, some note of hand,
Or trifling railroad share,—
I only ask that Fortune send
A *little* more than I shall spend.

Honors are silly toys, I know,
And titles are but empty names;
I would, *perhaps*, be Plenipo—
But only near St. James;
I'm very sure I should not care
To fill our Gubernator's chair.

Jewels are baubles; 'tis a sin
To care for such unfruitful things;
One good-sized diamond in a pin,
Some, *not so large*, in rings;
A ruby, and a pearl or so,
Will do for me:—I laugh at show.

My dame should dress in cheap attire,
(Good, heavy silks are never dear;)
I own perhaps I *might* desire
Some shawls of true Cashmere—
Some narrow crapes of China silk,
Like wrinkled skins on scalded milk.

Wealth's wasteful tricks I will not learn,
Nor ape the glittering upstart fool;
Shall not carved tables serve my turn,
But *all* must be of buhl?
Give grasping pomp its double care,—
I ask out *one* recumbent chair.

Thus humble let me live and die,
Nor long for Midas' golden touch;
If Heaven more generous gifts deny,
I shall not miss them *much*.—
Too grateful for the blessing lent,
Of simple tastes and mild content!

The English Royal Family.

Correspondence of the Boston Journal.]

LONDON, March 22.—All London is stirred to its lowest depths at the sickness of the Princess of Wales. She is very sick; much more so than the press are allowed to state. There is great superstition about the Princess of Wales. England has not had one since the death of Princess Charlotte, whose early death the nation so deeply mourned. It is the faith of the nation that it is a fatal position, and many have predicted that Alexandra would not hold the position long. And now it is feared that her sickness is unto death.

The Princess has a wide spread popularity. Except Charlotte, no one has ever been so popular. She is very handsome and amiable. She has now three little children, and emulates her royal mother-in-law in her devotion to her household. She also has a warm heart. Her name is a household word in the homes of the lowly. The institution for "sick children" is under her especial charge. When well she visited it constantly, and filled the house with toys and tokens of her care and good will.

She came to England in a time that awakened the enthusiasm of the nation. The Queen had been long in seclusion. She would not and will not live in the palace at London. On the death of the Prince Consort she had Buckingham Palace dismantled, and so it remains to this day, all except the private rooms.

Queen will not drive through the Royal Gateway of the palace, nor has she since her husband died. She will not ride through the grand entrance to the House of Lords, but goes through the Peers' entrance. She will not wear the royal robes, and when she opens Parliament in person the robes are thrown over the back of the throne, which is a gilded chair surmounted with a gilt crown, and sits beside them. She comes to London when duty calls, seldom passes a night in her capital, and has passed less than a dozen in four years. She remains in quiet at Windsor or Osborne. She has no company but what her official position imposes on her. The state apartments at Windsor are all dismantled and are unused. The massive plate is not used; a plain silver service is put on the table—a small, quiet party, and a low-wheeled carriage the Queen uses for her private rides at Windsor, and she alone, unless duty calls her to London, goes beyond the private park of the Castle. The hundred fine horses that fill the Windsor stables are seldom used, and the eight creams for state occasions are not driven twice a year. The room in which the Prince Consort breathed his last is kept with scrupulous care, just as the Prince left it. The ladies say that each night the dressing gown and slippers are in their accustomed place. The Queen's confidential attendant is a Highlander by the name of Brown. He takes all the orders from Queen—and bare-legged messengers come from the "Queen's Apartments" at Windsor with her Majesty is to be served. This Brown has been the occasion of a world of talk. He is about fifty—tall and spare—with great assurance, and attends the Queen to and from London. Great attempts have been made to dodge him, but all in vain. The Queen has her will of her own. Brown was the Prince Consort's Highland servant, and was held by him in honor. While Victoria rules England, Brown will rule the Royal household.

The attempt to compel the Queen to dwell in London and make a show of royalty has not been abandoned. The coming of the Princess was hailed with rapture—so young, so amiable, so elegant, so graceful and courtly withal the daughter of a king. She met with a warm welcome, and seems to promise a revival of the splendors of royalty. Her sickness is lamented—her death would be deeply deplored.

Refusing to play the Queen, her Majesty has never forgot to play the woman. Her visit to Balmoral and Osborne is a benediction to the poor. She will allow no unseemly honors. She drives her own pony wagon. Daily she goes her rounds, with her carriage filled with little gifts for the sick, the infirm, the poor. These she distributes with her own hand. By the bedside of the aged and needy the Queen kneels and prays to the Sovereign of all. To one she daily reads, to another she presents some needed comfort; to the sick she is especially tender to little ones who know sorrow and want. All through the lands she is regarded as an angel of mercy.

Her favorite room at Windsor overlooks the spot at Frogmore where Prince Albert lies. As a benefactor to the poor, and the work she seems to be resolved to finish. Night he died the Queen called in a young girl who was in her household to sit with her and when all was over the Queen said: "No one now lives that can call me Victoria." Neglecting no duty that the nation had a right to ask at her hand, the Queen has taken a public leave of mere display, and laid aside the mere baubles of royalty. To good acts and deeds of mercy she seems to have consecrated her time and fortune. Her benefactions are princely, but mainly among the poor and institutions calculated to bless poor and neglected children. Mr. Peabody's donation in London touched the Queen's heart, for it carried out a work to which Prince Albert devoted the closing hours of his life—the effort to make comfortable the homes of the industrious toilers in the land.

The New York Express says: The Hebrews are talking of establishing an insurance company in this city with a very large capital. Many of them are indignant at the refusal of existing companies to insure their property, and regard it as an unjust reflection upon their integrity.

A Chat about Hair and Hair-Dyeing.

From the Leisure Hour.]

The human hair is a very beautiful adornment, and, something more, it supplies a covering to the head, ample, where existing in sufficient quantity, to abolish the need of other protection in any temperate climate. If men wear hats and women bonnets, it is the result of custom and fashion. The ladies are good enough to illustrate this in respect of themselves by the absurdly minute head dresses with which they are now pleased to adorn themselves. For warmth or anything else bearing upon health, these patches of lace can have no service.

There can be no doubt that much covering injures the hair. In France and Germany, where peasant-girls rarely wear bonnets or any substitute for bonnets, the women generally display crops of hair of a luxuriance that rarely falls to the lot of German and French ladies. Conversely, how few English barristers does one meet with who can show such a good head of hair as German lawyers and professors! How does this happen? Why are they so bald? Is it because of the fervor of their brain struggles, or the closeness of their studies? Hardly, I think. There are men of professions other than the bar who cogitate no less deeply than barristers, yet, I fancy, you will not find a community in which so large a propoortion at the same age are bald. The wig, in my humble opinion, often causes the difference.

Moisture, too, is said to have an injurious effect on the growth of hair, making it weak, thin and tending to baldness. Ireland is altogether a moister climate than England, and Irishmen, in greater proportionate number than Englishmen, have been stated to be subject to baldness. Little can be said, however, positively on this point. Even if statistics were obtained, there are may differences on the two sides of the Channel, besides greater or less humidity of climate.

Women of the British Isles, speaking in general, have hair of very fine silky quality, but not in great profusion. The silkiness in question, however, is a condition of weakness. As a result of this weakness, not of general constitution, but of the capillary covering, it happens that the hair of English women is more tractable than that of female foreigners—more docile under the hair-dresser's discipline.

Curls have now almost gone out of fashion, but there was a time when they predominated in England, bands being rare. Foreign ladies were never much addicted to curls. Not because they did not like them; on the contrary, the boucles anglaises were much admired and celebrated abroad; but the hair of foreign ladies, as a rule, is intractable under curling discipline. Being overstrong, it perpetually evidences the self-assertion of the exuberant life within it.

By comparison with men, women are less prone to baldness, which scientific people account for by telling us women's hair grows on, so to speak, a more exuberant soil than that of man. On the outside of the female skull there is more fat, more flesh, or rather more cellular tissue, than serves to invest the masculine cranium. Thus the hair has more nutriment. For a similar reason it seems to be that women are less frequently and prematurely gray than men.

The distinctive color of hair is imparted by coloring matters of the nature of oils, and it is readily comprehensible that in proportion as the bed of growth is rich and deep, so is the supply of coloring oil more abundant. The chemical constitution of hair was first made known to Mr. Hatchett, who found it to consist chiefly of inundated albumen—the same as boiled white of egg—together with a little gelatine, or matter akin to it. Soft, delicate and very flexible hair is said to contain most gelatine. The discovery of the peculiar oily matter in hair, and to which casual reference has been made, is due to the French chemist Vauquelin. He proved that hair contains two kinds of oily matter, the one white and bland, common to all hair, the other colored, and to the presence of which the distinctive color of hair is referable. The same chemist also proved the existence of various mineral bodies in hair. In light-colored hair he discovered magnesia; in black and dark-colored hair, iron and sulphur. Subsequent experimenters have demonstrated the presence of sulphur in all hair, and the reader may confirm this demonstration by a very easy experiment. All that is necessary for this purpose is to boil a little hair in a solution of potash, holding a little oxide of lead combined. The result of this operation will be that the hair dissolves, and the solution is blackened. Inasmuch as nothing besides sulphur will turn lead-oxide black, therefore the hair subjected to experiment is proved to contain sulphur. This experiment immediately suggests a possible means of dyeing hair black; accordingly solute preparations of lead do happen to have obtained a bad celebrity as hair-dyes; bad for the reason that they are extremely poisonous, even when absorbed through the pores of the skin. From this cause have arisen lamentable instances of lead colic and paralysis.

One of the oldest and most generally used hair-dyes consists of litharge (an oxide of lead) mixed with powdered lime. If this material be made into a paste, with water or milk, and applied to light hair, then the hair covered over night with an oil skin or cabbage leaf, next morning the once light hair, when washed and brushed from powder, will be found either black, or brown approaching blackness.

I was on the point of censuring the habit of using any sort of hair-dye, when the purport of a certain conversation that took place on a certain day, between me and a certain hair-dresser, came to my memory. He had been shaving me; passing his keen razor with delicate care over and among certain deep furrows which mark my face, disfiguring or embellishing me according to people's fancy. He had been dressing my ragged moustache, and taking heed lest the grizzly beard, which it is my good pleasure to wear, should be curtailed of its normal proportions, when I found his two gray eyes lingering with a sort of deprecating look upon the many tinted hues of the said beard, mottled with various-colored hairs, in which white predominates.

"I could make you ten years younger," said he at length, "if you would only let me. My charge is only three-and-sixpence."

"That's reasonable, anyhow," quoth I; "pray, how would you set about it?"

"By dyeing that beard of yours," was his prompt reply. "Its color is disgraceful."

Now, the thought of having ten years of one's life put back was not to be cast aside. Who would not accept the proffered ten years, if they could be given, even by a barber? It was pretense, after all, only pretense; my operator could only make me look younger—a boon which I considered no boon, and declined. Improving the occasion, I began to inveigh against the practice of hair-dyeing in general. "People should have their hair as nature made it," I told him; "people should rise above all foolish vanity." Thereupon he came out with strong disclaimers, and cogent arguments. He advanced a certain plea for hair-dyeing, the force of which I had to recognise. He spoke somewhat after this fashion:

"It may be all very well for you, sir, to let your beard stay as it is. I don't know who you are, or what you are. You ain't no clerk, and you ain't no shopman, or else you would know better. But s'pose you was behind a counter a selling of silks, or calicoes, or ribbons, how do you think the ladies like your looks?"

It was a home thrust; I involuntarily took stock of myself in a looking-glass.

"Do you think the ladies would have anything to say to you? Not much, I guess. S'pose you was a clerk, a wife and young uns at home, s'pose you wanted a situation where a hactive young man was advertised for. How could you get that situation?"

"O!" exclaimed he, taking advantage of my silence. "I've helped many a poor gent as warn't so young as he once was to pleasant places. Better let me dye it, sir; it will do well."

"No no!" quoth I; it would do me no good; but you've thrown a new light on the matter."

Looked at from a "barbarian" point of view, then, there is something to be said in support of plain hair-dye—fancy hair-dye I altogether except.

To resume at a point where a while ago we left off, let no one be so ill-advised as to use a lead compound, or even a lead comb. Nitrate of silver—lunar caustic—has also acquired a certain celebrity as a hair-dye, and if the color be not objected to, the nitrate is effectual. Those who remember the tint of marking-ink also know what the precise color yielded by nitrate of silver would be when first developed; but nitrate of silver used as a hair-dye ultimately bestows, in addition to black, a certain play of iridescent colors, which makes one look ridiculous. I happen to have seen a physician, a very celebrated physician too, whose whiskers are resplendent in sunshine with all the rainbow tints one sees on the neck of a pigeon, or the tail feathers of a barndoor cock. He had been dyeing his whiskers with nitrate of silver; this fact stood revealed.

We have seen that lead, in combination with sulphur, forms a black compound. Chemists name this the sulphuret or sulphide of lead. Now lead is not the only metal thus circumstanced. Many other metals yield black sulphurets, but certain metals refuse to combine with sulphur in the condition in which the hair presents it. Iron belongs to this category, and yet iron would seem to be most natural of all coloring agents, inasmuch as Vauquelin proved the color of dark hair to be referable to the natural presence of this metal in the coloring oil. Accordingly, whenever irons, or rather any of its soluble preparations, is used as a hair-dye, the blackening sulphur agent must be artificially supplied, in the form of that abominably smelling compound, sulphide of ammonia.

To dye hair a natural brown is almost beyond the competence of art. For the most part, the so-called dyes are only mitigated black dyes; but a true brown result can no more be expected from this treatment than a black dress, when worn till shabby, shall change to brown. If only a small hair mass has to be treated, as a mustache or imperial, for example, chloride of gold may be used to impart a color between ruddy and brown, not unnatural to begin with. Ultimately, however, gold solutions give rise to the same iridescent tints that were adverted to when silver was in question.

Quite recently an insane fashion has run upon golden and other tints for ladies' hair. Brunettes would seem to have gone out of vogue, and blondes to have come in. Considering the traditional pride of dark ladies, the deference now accorded by them to their fair rivals is the more extraordinary. There is much to offend masculine sensibilities in the over-rigid deference to fashion shown by some ladies in matters of attire; but when it comes to the extreme of setting a fashion for the color of a head of hair, then we may well exclaim, "What next?" The mortality of it I will not even expatiate upon; yet even that does not seem to me quite right. What I shall comment upon is the effect. Can a dark belle reasonably suppose that light hair, even if produced, would harmonise with the tint of her skin? If she imagines this, it is unreasonable. The general effect would be inharmonious; it could not be otherwise.

To pass from moral and æsthetic considerations to matters of fact, I will just indicate the scheme that has to be adopted by a lady of dark complexion, who yields to fashion in this objectionable matter. The dark hair has in the first place to be deprived of a certain amount of color; bleached in point of fact. Now the bleaching may be accomplished by one of the three following agents, viz: alkaline leys (potash or soda,) solution of chlorine, and solution of sulphurous acid gas. In some cases the effect of bleaching is to leave the hair of a subdued tint, that may be accepted by some as a fair approach to the desideratum; but usually a process of dyeing has to follow. Respecting the latter, the whole range of the silk dyer's art may come into play.

Who can answer for the whims of the ladies? who knows that they will not some day cause the fashion to run upon blue, green, or purple tresses? It has not come to that yet; fashion has only oscillated between the various shades of gold and light brown. I shall give no details of the processes whereby those tints are brought about; contepting myself with stating that the materials used are injurious—some dangerous. When antimony, nitrate of lead, chromate of potash, and orpiment (the latter a preparation of arsenic) are chronicled, the deadly accusation will be completely proved. It was chiefly, indeed, with the intent of guarding our lady readers against the frivolity and worse attendant on hair-dyeing, and hair-bleaching, that this article was commenced. There are acted falschoods as there are spoken falschoods; and, in some respects, enacted falschoods that are worse. Amongst falschoods unspoken, the dyeing hair of fancy colors seem to be amongst the most contemptible. The poor clerk or shopman may, perhaps, be excused for trying to beget an impression of greater youth by dyeing his hair, whiskers, or mustaches black. His bread may in some sense depend upon it; but were he to bleach his naturally black or brown hair only to dye it some fancy color, one would then call him, among other names, a poor silly fellow. Nothing can palliate the fancy color hair-dyeing now prevalent among ladies. The practice is silly, and worse, morally wrong. Worse still (in the estimation of some, I fear) it is ruinous to the hair, as many ladies will discover to their cost when the fashion changes. Of this change I am glad already to see signs in the short-cropped heads, which mark a transition state, while the hair is growing again of its natural hue.

SURRATT.—The New York Times says:

It seems that John H. Surratt is treated very differently from his mother and those who were tried with her for complicity in the same crime. He has the full liberty of the corridors of the prison, is visited by his sister every day, and is subjected to no rigor not absolutely required for his safety. His mother was brought into court daily handcuffed, and neither she nor any of those arrested at the same time were allowed any kind of freedom during their confinement. The difference in their treatment is doubtless due to the different tone of public sentiment which prevails now from that which prevailed then. While the crime is held in the same abhorrence, there is not the same feverish engerness for vengeance which then prevailed. There is also a reaction in the public mind from the extreme rigor which then sanctioned, if it did not require, the trial of the assassins and their alleged accomplices, by a military commission, instead of the civil tribunals of the land. Public opinion would not now tolerate the trial of Surratt by martial law.* He will have, what was denied his mother, the full benefit of all the provisions which the common law makes for the rights of persons accused even of the highest crimes.

The dog-killers slaughter about four hundred dogs a month in St. Louis. The bones are used to clarify sugar; the fat is sold to druggists for medicinal purposes, and the skins go to the tanner for manufacture into glove leather. The flesh is used—how, is not worth talking about.

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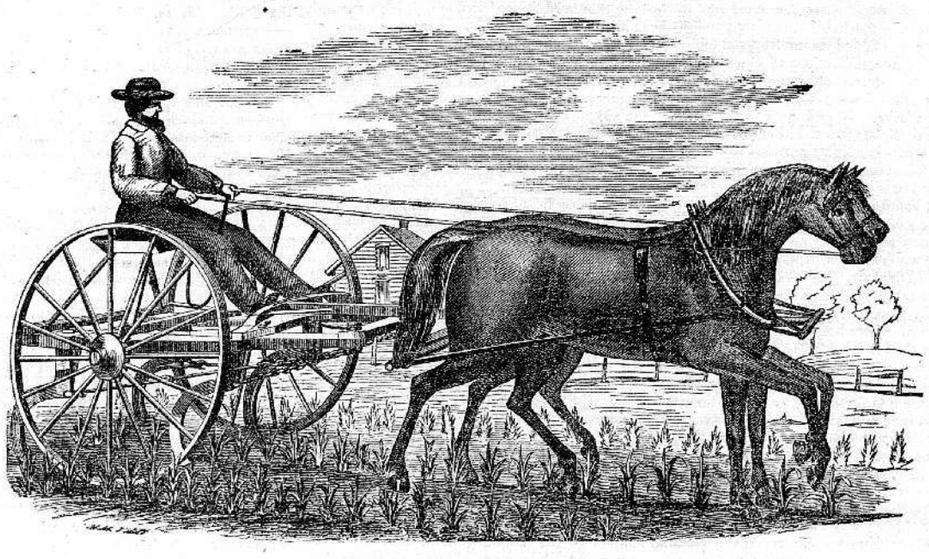

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CORNER LEVEE AND MILAM STREETS,

Shreveport, Louisiana,

BEG to inform the public that they are now erecting a large and commodious COTTON SHED on the bayou, at the head of Market street, Shreveport, at a desirable steamboat landing, from which **Cotton can be shipped without drayage.** It is situated away from the crowded portion of the city, and is thereby less subject to fire. They have, also, a large and suitable WHARF-BOAT, now on the way from New Orleans, which they design using as a Warehouse, from which Cotton can be shipped and Freight delivered without drayage. They have, also, a large BRICK WAREHOUSE for the accommodation of those who prefer storing in it. **Cash Advances** made on Cotton, Wool and Hides to be shipped to the house of J. C. ELSTNER, Commission Merchant, No. 14 Carondelet street, New Orleans. [o8 tf

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

—AT—

W. C. BECK & CO.'S.

No. 3.....ON THE LEVEE.....No. 3.

SHREVEPORT, LA.

They are just in receipt of a large stock of

Dry Goods, Hats, Boots and Shoes,

READY MADE CLOTHING,

HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, IRON, NAILS and CASTINGS, SADDLERY and TIN-WARE.

—Also—

Bagging and Rope,

Mess Pork,
Bacon,
Lard,
Sugar,
Coffee,
Molasses,
Brandies,
Wines,
Common and Fine Whiskeys,

Including a varied assortment and supply of all descriptions of

STAPLE and FANCY GROCERIES.

Which we offer to our friends as low as articles of the same quality can be bought elsewhere. Please give us a call.

WM. C. BECK & CO.

P. S.—We will make advances to a reasonable extent in Cash and Supplies to reliable parties on shipment of Cotton of the NEW CROP to our friends, Messrs. S. WHITED & CO., New Orleans.

au15 tf] WM. C. B. & CO.

SOPHIA NORMAN'S

RESTAURANT,

Milam Street, Near Spring.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform her friends and the public generally, that having removed to Gen. TALLY'S NEW BUILDING, on Milam street, adjoining the Milam billiard saloon, is now prepared to accommodate gentlemen with board by the month, week, day or single meals. Her customers may rest assured that they can always be furnished with all the luxuries of the season, and in no respect will her establishment be surpassed.

With many thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to her, she solicits a continuance of the same. [n14 tf] SOPHIA NORMAN.

BRICKS! BRICKS!

533,000 BRICKS, well burnt, for sale by COLLINS & COLE,

Texas street, opposite Court House.

Shreveport, July 4, 1866. tf

South-Western Office.

JOB PRINTING.

☞ The proprietors of the South-Western beg to inform their patrons and the public generally that their office is now supplied with a great variety of new and beautiful type, comprising nearly all of the latest styles, making it one of the most EXTENSIVE AND COMPLETE in the south-west, (and unequalled by any out of the city,) and that they are prepared to execute with despatch

Plain and Fancy Book and Job Printing,

of every description, from a hand-bill of the largest size to the smallest card, in a style of unsurpassed beauty and elegance, and

AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

PAMPHLETS,	BILL HEADS,	BLANKS,
BRIEFS,	BILLS LADING,	LABELS,
BOOKS,	COTTON RECEIPTS,	HANDBILLS,
CIRCULARS,	BLANK NOTES,	CARDS, &c. &c.,

Printed on the shortest notice, and in a manner unequalled.

Printing in Gold, Colored Inks and Bronze.

Those wishing to have printing executed will find it to their advantage to give the South-Western a call.

G. G. GREGG, Marshall, Texas. | W. MANSELL, New Orleans.

GREGG & MANSELL,

Receiving, Forwarding,

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

HARDWARE, PLANTATION, SUPPLIES,

Family Groceries, Farming Implements, &c., &c.,

No. 6 ON THE LEVEE, SHREVEPORT, LA.

HAVING purchased of S. P. Griffin & Co. their entire stock of Hardware, Groceries, Plantation Supplies, &c., together with the Warehouse Property lately owned by Howell & Buckner, we are prepared to do a general **Receiving, Forwarding and Commission Business.**

Our proximity to the terminus of the Southern Pacific Railroad and the river will **enable us to conduct the** Receiving and Forwarding business at as small expense to shippers as any house in the place. We are now erecting a large and commodious brick Warehouse, of the capacity of ten thousand bales. Its isolated position precludes the possibility of fire, except it originates on the premises.

Liberal CASH ADVANCES made on consignments of Cotton, Wool, Hides, &c., &c., for sale here, in New Orleans, or in New York.

jy18 1y] GREGG & MANSELL.

O. L. & J. CHAMBERLIN,

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF

MACHINERY, Agricultural Implements

—AND—

ORNAMENTAL IRON WORK.

No. 7 Milam Street, Shreveport.

STEAM Engines, Saw Mills, Corn Mills, Planing Machines, Shingle Machines, Shafting, Pulleys, Circular Saws, Belting, Saw Gummers, Castings, &c., &c.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Horse Powers, Threshing Machines, Separators, Cultivators, Brick Machines, Straw Cutters, Corn Shellers, Plows, &c., &c.

ORNAMENTAL IRON WORK.

Patent Wire Fencing for cemetery lots and yards, Verandahs and Summer Houses, Garden Vases, Fountains, Balcony Railings, Cemetery Ornaments, Hitching Posts, &c.

All machinery sold by us will be guaranteed to perform as represented, in every respect.

We will also put in and repair machinery of all kinds.

Give us a call, and satisfy yourselves that machinery can be bought in Shreveport as cheap as anywhere else. [je13 1y

1845.....ESTABLISHED.....1845

T. W. JONES'

SHREVEPORT FOUNDRY,

End of Edwards Street, on Cross Bayou.

BOILER MAKER and Manufacturer of Stationary and Portable Engines, Saw Mills, Corn Mills, Pumps, Plows, Points, Gin Gearing, Grate Bars, and Babbet Metal. All kinds of Brass Castings made to order. Machinery repaired on the shortest notice.

Copper and sheet iron work done in the best style. Gauge and water cocks, steam gauges, gas pipes and fittings always on hand.

Special attention paid to all railroad and steamboat work.

I am also prepared to furnish lumber and corn meal at the lowest market prices.

N. B.—I am the only authorised agent for B. T. KAVANAUGH, to sell rights to use and to manufacture Butler's Patent Augers (for boring artesian wells in the States of Louisiana and Texas.

je20 1y] T. W. JONES.

THE "ARROW TIE."

THE POINTED BANDS and "ARROW TIES" are a complete substitute for rope in baling cotton, combining the utmost simplicity with the greatest possible security, and are much

CHEAPER THAN ROPE.

Country merchants and Planters are earnestly invited to examine these Ties. Apply to

GIVEN, WATTS & CO.,
102 Poydras street, New Orleans; or
H. T. BARTLETT, Agent,
28 Carondelet street, New Orleans.
HAMILTON & CO., Agents,
No. 7 Texas street,
Shreveport, La.

mh28 tf]

MOSS-SIDE INSTITUTE,

For Young Ladies.

THE SECOND TERM of this Institution will open, in the new buildings erected for the purpose, on

The First Monday in October.

Accomplished teachers in all the branches, both solid and ornamental, will be in attendance.

TERMS—In gold, or its equivalent, in advance, per session of twenty weeks:

Board	$160 00
Tuition	25 00
Music	50 00
Incidental	2 00

Extra charges, at the usual rates, will be made for the Languages, Painting, Drawing, &c.

No pupil will be received for a shorter time than one session.

Those who enter at any time within the first month will be charged for the whole session.

Boarding pupils must furnish their own pillows, sheets, blankets, towels, napkins, and lights.

No pains will be spared which experience and kindness may suggest, to cause the inmates of the Institute to pass their time pleasantly and profitably

An omnibus or omnibus will run from the Battle House to the Institute every morning, for the accommodation of day scholars, and return in the afternoon.

au18 tf] J. FRANKLIN FORD, Principal.

CARTHAGE

Male and Female Institute,

Carthage, Panola County, Texas,

WILL open to Pupils FEBRUARY 4th, 1867.

TERMS OF TUITION:

Spelling, Reading, Writing and Primary Arithmetic, per month	$3 00
Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, Natural Philosophy, History, &c	8 00
Latin, Greek, Algebra, Geometry, Surveying, Analytic, Mental and Moral Philosophy, &c.	4 00

One half for session payable in advance.

This Institution is situated in an elevated and healthy piney-woods region, with excellent water, and possessing every advantage for quiet and discipline. Preaching and Sabbath school every Sabbath. All branches taught in the best institutions are taught here. The discipline will be mild and parental, yet firm and decisive.

Board can be obtained in our best families at $10 00 per month.

F. P. CULLIER, A.M., Principal.
Miss MOLLIE DARNELL, Assistant.

fe13 tf

EVERGREEN

Male and Female Academies,

Kingston, DeSoto Parish, La.

THE undersigned, having taken charge of the above Academies, takes pleasure in announcing that he will open the same for the reception of pupils on

Monday, January 21, 1867.

Having received a classical education in the city of Charleston, S. C., and passed through four years training in the United States Military Academy at West Point, besides having had an experience of nearly sixteen years in teaching the youth of the South, he flatters himself that he will receive a generous patronage, and afford satisfaction to those who may honor him with the care of their children. Competent assistants employed, as the demands of the schools may require. The scholastic year will consist of two sessions of twenty weeks each. The public may rest assured that these schools shall be permanent, as the undersigned has determined to settle in this locality and build up first class institutions of learning.

Tuition fees will be $3, $4 and $5 per month, in specie; music, $5; French or Spanish, extra; incidental fee per session for each student, $1. Board can be obtained in respectable families at from $12 50 to $15 per month, in specie.

Pupils charged from time of entrance until close of session. For further information, address

THOMAS HALL, A.M.,
Kingston, DeSoto parish, La.

REFERENCES.—Rev. J. L. Reynolds, D.D., Prof. in University of South Carolina; Rev. J. C. Furman, D.D., President of Furman University, South Carolina, and faculty of same; Rev. J. P. Boyce, D.D., Prof. in Theological Seminary, S. C.; Rev. B. Manly, Jr., D.D.; Prof. Lawrence Smith, Louisville, Ky.; Gov. Orr, of South Carolina. fe6 6m*

TWO-HORSE WAGONS.

THE BEST TWO-HORSE WAGONS—At Elstner, Kinsworthy & Co's.—For sale by JONES & CO.