The South-Western. SUPPLEMENT.

SHREVEPORT:
WEDNESDAY.....................MAY 15, 1867.

Causes and Prevention of Fire.

A correspondent sends the following reading article on this subject to the National Intelligencer:

The frequency and destructiveness of fires in this country demand an investigation of the causes and of the means of prevention. In the London Quarterly Review, January 9, 1855, will be found a very instructivg and authoritative review of the annual reports of Mr. Brainwood, who, in 1833, organised the famous fire brigade, and was for many years its chief. He also wrote another work "Fire-proof Buildings," and to that I am indebted for most of the facts, opinions and suggestions of this article. One of the most common causes of fires, especially in public buildings, is the ignition of woodwork from the vicinity of flues and stovepipes. Mr. B. states that wood continuously exposed to a very moderate heat, such as that of steam and hot-water pipes, will in a space of time, varying from eight to ten years, become so inflammable that it will take fire at a temperature very little over that of boiling water. The wood undergoes a slow process of dessication and charring, and only awaits the admission of air (which it gets by shrinking and cracking) to burst out into flame. Three instances of fires from this cause have occurred in the block where the writer lives—two of them he predicted, and the third was caused by a cooking-range sitting on a brick pavement laid on a closely-joisted wooden floor. At the time the fire broke out, there was very little fuel in the range, but it had been hatching for months, perhaps years.

Now for the means of prevention. It is a great mistake to think that interposing a brick between the wood-work and the source of heat is sufficient or safe. Brick is a slow but a very sure conductor of heat, and wonderfully retentive. From a fire that occurred in London from hot-water pipes, it was discovered that where the pipes were separated by their own diameter from the wood-work, no charring of the latter was caused. Air is the best non-conductor known, and flues and pipes should be surrounded by an open space, while the wood should be sheathed with bright tin. If these hints are acted on, our public buildings, churches, theatres, and hotels will be much safer.

Another obscure cause of fire is spontaneous combustion, which is apt to occur from oiled sawdust, waste cotton, and bituminous coal, put away too fine and wet. Lucifer matches ought never to be permitted to lie about, and the waxen ones should not be used at all, as rats and mice will take them into their retreats, and by the friction of their teeth may ignite them. Many other causes of fire are enumerated, such as curtains and candles or gas in dangerous nearness, reading in bed, "hunting bugs," clothes horse upset by monkey, jackdaw playing with matches, rat gnawing gas pipe, &c., &c.

A common, almost universal cause of the rapid destruction of our houses, and the difficulty of arresting the burning, is the hollow wooden floors and hollow wooden partitions found in almost all our wooden structures. When a fire breaks out in a room the heat very soon brings the plaster down, the pine floor and joists are soon burnt through, and thus creates a tremendous draught, while the partitions act as chimneys to convey the fire to the upper story or the roof itself. To lessen in a great degree this evil is not difficult, and, I should think, not very expensive. The city of Paris is remarkably exempt from destructive conflagrations, and, I am told, the apparatus of extinguishment ("a garden squirt and a barrel of water") excites the mirth of an American. Now for the reason of this happy exemption from fires and fire companies: "In Paris," says Mr. William Hosking (who writes a book on the subject,) "instead of using flimsy laths for their partitions, they use stout oaken pieces of wood, as thick as garden palings. These they nail firmly on each side of the framing of the partition, fill the space between with rubble and plaster of paris, and thickly coat the whole of the wall with the latter. The floors are managed in the same manner, as well as the under side of the stairs, which are thus rendered almost as fireproof as a stone flight." I do not doubt that the same results may be obtained in this country with cheaper materials. Brickbats, cemented with mud, will supersede the plaster of Paris, and many of out native non-resinous woods, which are only good because they won't burn, will answer for the oaken laths which we buy by the cord to burn. I wish some of our practical men would set an example in this matter, and I am certain the community will save in insurance the irreparable loss of our household gods, and in anxiety of mind far more than the additional cost of building. Too much confidence must not be reposed in iron and stone as building materials. Mr. Fairbacon, the very eminent English engineer, states that cast-iron, at a temperature of 600 degrees, which is less than three times the heat of boiling water, rapidly loses its cohesion with every increment of heat, readily yields to any superincumbent weight, and by its expansion thrusts out the walls. This fact makes it the more necessary to protect the interior, where the fire must begin.

Another very important means of preventing the extension of fires is prescribed by law in England. No warehouse shall exceed 200,000 cubic feet in contents, and every house must be separated from the adjoining one by a party wall rising five feet above the roof. How many terrible disasters and enormous losses in this country would have been averted by such a law? Look at the Lindell Hotel. I find from the same source of information that our means of rescuing persons from burning buildings might be improved. Beneath each ladder there is a trough made of stout sail cloth, and protected on the outer side by a copper wire net, down which women, children and feeble persons are rapidly and safely sent. The London fire brigade is not exempt from false alarms, and the writer states that half the force were employed in November, 1835, from 11 P. M. to 6 A. M. in running after the aurora borealis. As I said before, I am not a practical man, but I hope these stolen suggestions will elicit discussion and action.

An Extraordinary Fish.—A French journal emulates Victor Hugo in the production of a fish story. The Pall Mall Gazette translates the item thus:

The Courrier de Saigon reports some extraordinary items of natural history from the land of the Anamites. There is a certain fish called ca-ong in the language of the country which distinguished itself to that degree that the King has bestowed upon it the proud title of "Nan hai dui bnong gnan," which as everybody knows, means "Great General of the South Sea." It appears that this laudable fish is in the habit of quietly paddling round the ships near the coast until somebody tumbles overboard. He then seizes him instantly, and, instead of eating him, gently carries him in his mouth to the shore. At Wung-tau, near St. James' Cape, they keep a skeleton of this extraordinary philanthropist. It is about thirty-five feet long, possesses front teeth like an elephant, very large eyes, a black skin, very smooth, a tail like a lobster, and two wings on the back. Professor Owen ought to look out for a specimen of this young and tender brother of the sea-serpent.

"The old dog Tray is ever faithful, they say:
But a dog that is faithful can never be *Tray*."

A Romance of Crime.

Special correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

Blandville, Ballard Co., Ky., April 13.—The usual quiet of this little village has been disturbed by an incident of great moment to us, and one which forcibly illustrates the old saws that "murder will out," and "a woman cannot keep a secret." About eleven years ago there came to this county, and settled about five miles from this town, a man named Hudson, of South Carolina, in which State he abandoned his wife and three children. One of his neighbors, named Belcher, was the father of two buxom daughters, between the younger of whom, aged 15, and Hudson, there sprang up an intimacy which resulted in the seduction of the girl. Nine years ago, this month, Hudson committed suicide, and was found in the garret of his house hanging by the neck, his knees touching the floor. He must have committed the deed some four or five days before his body was discovered, as the remains had commenced to decay, and one side of the face and ear was much eaten away by rats. A coroner's inquest was held over the body and a verdict of suicide returned. One of the jurors, however, noticed something like a piece of iron in the ear of the deceased, but did not examine it very minutely, nor did he mention the fact for some time after.

The younger Belcher girl married a man named McNabb, with whom she has since lived very happily, notwithstanding she became a mother in a few months after marriage. The family prospered. The elder sister likewise married and was much respectd, none of the neighbors having aught to say against either of the girls. But there was a skeleton in both households; and the sisters, as they plodded along the journey of life, were continually harassed by fears and doubts, each striving in vain to lay the frightful visions which haunted their minds.

A few weeks sice, during a fit of despondency, the younger sister divulged to a neighbor the terrible secret which had so long weighed upon her conscience and made her life a torment. It was that herself, with her sister and husband, had murdered Hudson! Her story was, that in company with McNabb, whom she afterwards married, and her elder sister, she called upon Hudson, and telling him of her situation, upbraided him with her betrayal. Hudson attempted to laugh away the affair, and, for the first time informing her of his being a married man.

This incensed both the sisters and McNabb, all of whom commenced an assault upon Hudson, as had been previously agreed upon in case he refused to render justice to the girl he had so foully wronged. Hudson was easily overpowered and killed, by driving into his ear a portion of the iron spindle belonging to the spinning wheel. After the murder was accomplished the body was taken to the loft of the cabin, and left hanging by the neck as it was found, as before stated, several days thereafter.

The woman to whom this fearful secret was imparted, divulged the facts before the grand jury at the present term of the circuit court, who at once found a bill against McNabb, his wife and sister-in-law; and on yesterday the parties were arrested, brought to this town and securely placed in jail.

The women are both dedidedly good-looking, but their countenances seem to indicate that they have no hope.

This is one of the most singular cases that has ever come before any court in Kentucky, and shows that oft times "truth is stranger than fiction."

An Exchange of Wives—Followed by Murder.—A murderer is to be tried at Savannah, Georgia, under the following circumstances, according to the Republican of that city:

Another murder occurred about ten miles from the city on Sunday night, about eight o'clock, in which the victim was a colored man, who, with the murderer, was residing on the plantation of Captain John F. Tucker. It appears that the deceased, Cain Cummings, conceived a great passion for the wife of one July Green. He made known his love for her, and by a steady application of his suit, succeeded in inducing her to desert with him, unknown to her husband. They left the plantation together, Cummings leaving his wife behind. As soon as Green became convinced of the intention of his faithless wife, he succeeded in inducing the wife of Cummings to come and live with him. They lived together about fourteen days, when Cummings, after passing his scandalous and unlawful honeymoon, returned. Upon finding that his wife had taken up with Green, he became greatly incensed, and challenged Green to mortal combat. Green refused to accept, when Cummings left, swearing that he would be revenged. He returned in a short time, armed with a gun, and apparently convinced that both parties were wrong. He again challenged Green, who again refused to fight. Cummings then deliberately raised the gun and fired, the shot taking effect in Green's arm, producing a very dangerous wound. Maddened by the pain, Green sprang upon Cummings, and being a very powerful man, he felled him to the ground, and, seizing a club, he beat him to death, literally mashing the skull to a jelly. After he had committed the murder he ran to the river, and jumping into a boat, paddled to the Carolina side. This was evidently a ruse to avoid detection, as he came to this city. He was pointed out to a policeman by a colored man, and was arrested and taken to the Barracks, from whence he was taken before Judge Russell, who committed him to jail for examination.

The Value of Time.—One fine summer morning, when Franklin was busy preparing his newspaper for the press, a lounger stepped into the store and spent an hour or more in looking over the books, etc., and finally taking one in his hand, asked the office boy its price.

"One dollar," was the answer.

"One dollar!" said the lounger; "can't you take less than that?"

"No, indeed; one dollar is the price!"

Another hour nearly passed, when the lounger said:

"Is Mr. Franklin at home?"

"Yes, he is in the printing office."

"I want to see him," said the lounger.

The boy then immediately informed Mr. Franklin that a gentleman was waiting to see him. He was soon behind the counter, when the lounger, with book in hand, addressed him thus:

"Mr. Franklin, what is the lowest you can take for this book?"

"One dollar and a quarter," was the quick answer.

"One dollar and a quarter!" Why, your man asked me only a dollar."

"True," said Franklin, "and I could have better afforded to take a dollar than to have been taken out of the office."

The lounger seemed surprised, and wishing to end the parley of his own making, said:

"Come, Mr. Franklin, tell me what is the lowest you can take for it?"

"One dollar and a half."

"A dollar and a half! Why, you offered it yourself for a dollar and a quarter."

"Yes," answered Franklin, "and I had better have taken that price then than a dollar and a half now."

The lounger paid down the money and went about his business, (if he had any,) and Franklin returned into the printing office.

The London Owl has the following:

"Measure for Measure."—The young men who left the Dublin shops were not Fenians, but Ribbonmen. They appear, indeed, more fitted for the counter than the encounter, and their feats turn out all counterfeits.

Swinburne is writing a poem of eight hundred lines, entitled, "A Song of Italy."

Whither Drifting?

From the Home Journal.]

Were it not for the abundance of moral criticism and comment which is evoked by the manifest perversions of modern civilisation, thus attesting a hopeful quickening of the general conscience, we should, perforce, conclude that the present age is destined especially to illustrate the poetical aphorism of a "facile descent to Avernus." Many of the signs of the times, it must be confessed, are of the gravest import—such as may well excite the distrust of even the most confirmed believers in social progress and perfection. From every direction, from the world of fashion, finances, politics, and literature, come the accumulating evidences of degeneracy and demoralisation.

According to the testimony of the leading journals of the day, Paris, the great source of revolutions, is taking the initiative in a most remarkable movement The beau monde of that capital is becoming absorbed in the demi monde, having sought and obtained admission within the precincts of that society.

It almost surpasses belief, that women of fair reputation, of good descent, and of high repute in the best Parisian society should, for the sake of an idle curiosity, condescend to desire an acquaintance with the life, manners, and customs of a certain class of women whose position and circumstances denote the very reverse of purity and chastity, and who keep a kind of court which is attended by all the men of wealth and fashion between the ages of twenty snd sixty. But Paris has reached the climax of her peculiar form of civilisation, and carries within herself the elements of her own ruin, which cannot be far distant. No society can exist long which is so rotten at its core, where profligacy reigns and all sense of propriety is at a discount.

The social state of London is not much better. A late number of London Society says:

"Not many years ago, it would have been considered to be the very acme of indecency and impudence for any of the thoughtless young men, who abound, more or less, in every capital, to recognise, or to appear even to notice in public, any of those fair 'unfortunates' who lie in wait 'to hunt souls.' They would have been distressed beyond measure at the idea that their mothers or sisters should suspect, much more know, of their having formed any liaisons so dangerous and disreputable. But such tenderness of conscience, such regard for the proprieties of life scarcely remains. It is no uncommon thing for a young man to appear in the park escorting a 'celebrity' of this kind, and, as he passes some lady of his acquaintance, to lift his hat in courteous recognition of her, as though there were nothing to be ashamed of in his companion. Nor is it rare for a popular character to appear at the opera, exquisitely dressed, and with some pretense of modesty in her attire, in one of the most conspicuous boxes, surrounded by her admirers, whose relatives witness their infatuation from the opposite tier. Nor is this all. The very names of these women have become so notorious that they are in the mouths of many of the fast young ladies of our beau monde. How they have come to such a knowledge let others tell; but they speak of them, of their 'turn out,' and their horsemanship, and note their dress and style, and can tell the 'Skittles' ponies at a distance, and the precise hour at which she drives into the park; how she wears her hat; the color of her horse and habit, and even go so far as to dress after her, taking their cue from her, as if they envied her her power of attraction. It is notorious that many of the changes which we have witnessed, of late years, in hats and petticoats, have originated from celebrities of this kind, and we fear it is an indication of a disposition, on the part of our beau monde, to take a leaf out of the book of the beau monde of Paris."

In the commercial world, the general decay of the old standards of honor and probity, has become notorious in almost all the great centres of trade. The words of the Pall Mall Gazette, describing the great moral revolution in British commercial circles, may be taken as a general statement of the "situation" elsewhere:

"It is manifest to all, who have watched the varying phases of commercial enterprise during the last few years, that a new code of morality is being established for the benefit of such of the community as engage in trade or speculation. The erection of any fresh standard by which society is content to judge its members, forms, always an interesting landmark in the history of general principles. Even to the unphilosophical public, which troubles itself with no abstract considerations in respect of right or wrong, it cannot but be a matter of some little moment, to discover that its perception of the radical difference existing between 'meum' and 'tuum' has unwittingly undergone considerable modification. The events of the year 1866 have shown clearly, if the truth wanted any further demonstration, that a great change has already taken place. The Stock Exchange, the railway companies, the turf, the tradesmen, great and small, seem to have conspired together to prove to the world that upright dealing is no longer necessary to ensure success in business and respect in private life. It is not only that banks have failed, that joint-stock concerns have collapsed, and great discount houses have gone by the board; that railway directors have juggled with contractors, and contractors with the public; that a three-year-old has run the whole year at two-year-old nominations, and false weights have become the rule rather than the exception. These things are bad enough in themselves, and worse on account of the wide-spread misery and universal distrust which they occasion. But a still more serious symptom remains. This is, that gentlemen of high position and unquestioned integrity (to use the cant phrase) have lent the sanction of their names to transactions which would not bear the slightest examination. One would suppose a torrent of just indignation would overwhelm the men whose fraud or carelessness had brought about such disasters. Not a bit of it. They remain as they were, neither—to judge by appearance—less wealthy nor less esteemed than before. We started by asserting that a new code of morality is being established. The statement, perhaps, scarcely expresses what has actually taken place. Whatever may be the ultimate effect of the principle, the golden rule of society now is, 'Put money in thy purse. Get wealth, and quickly. Put money in the purse and don't be particular as to the means by which you do so, and you will soon be a member of Parliament, and a person of great influence, even as the notable examples you see around you.'"

Taking a general survey of these tendencies, which are, perhaps, still more strikingly manifested in the wide-spread corruption of politics, the venality of the courts of justice, and the demagogism of the pulpit, we can scarcely avoid the conclusion that society is approaching one of those great crises which mark the extreme oscillations of civilisation in its course. This is the most reasonable explanation of the phenomenon. With the crisis must come a reaction. This is the universal law. "The operation of this law," says an eminent writer, "has been manifest in every age; every nation in its turn has been its victim; every individual, in a greater or lesser degree, feels its force. It is seen in the history of literature and of poetry, which are but the reflex of the workings of the human mind; it is traced in the courts of kings; it is not unknown in religion, though modulated and guided by divine grace." Thus the subdued refinements of Tennyson succeed the lawless excesses of Byron's mocking, degraded realism, as the latter succeeded the unreal conventionalisms of Pope. Thus, in other spheres, we see a similar alternation between the iron Puritanism of Cromwell and the debauchery of the court of Charles; the French Revolution and the tyranny of the Bourbons; the feverish excitement of the Reformation and the religious stagnation which followed it. It is needless to multiply instances of this universal law. As surely as the alternate swing of the pendulum, one phase and extreme of human affairs succeed another.

The Incognita.—I remember one night going to a masked ball given at the theatre during the Carnival. During the evening a young and apparently elegant woman came toward me, attired in a domino and mask, and putting her arm within mine, accosted me thus: "The signor has not found her whom his eyes seek." Now I was seeking no one in particular, so inferred that I was not speaking to any one acquainted with me, and I replied, "The signora can jest at my disappointment; does she wish it less?" "Disappointment belongs to most men who trust women; to all who trust men." "The signora," I urged, "is too young to have discovered that herself." "I have not complained; the heart is silent on its own sorrows, signor Capitano." I was only Lieutenant, but the idea did not displease me. "Signora, if it were in my power you should never have reason to feel sad," I answered. And so this light badinage continued for some little time. I besought her to tell me who she was, or to unmask, but this she declined to do, and in return told me so many little matters about myself and my daily habits that I could not imagine how she could possibly have learned them, and became thoroughly intrigue. As she was very obdurate, I wished her adieu, when she promised that if I would stay until the conclusion of the ball she would unmask. For want of something else to do, and also, perhaps, from curiosity, I stayed, and about three in the morning I posted myself at the door to watch the people as they left, and soon espied my incognita. She walked up to me with a most coquettish air, raised her mask, and disclosed the not uncomely visage of—my washerwoman. She was childishly diverted at her success in playing me off—much more than I was myself. The following evening I received a note from another lady begging me to go to the ball again; but as I was aware that my washerwoman had a dear friend, who was also a clear-starcher, I felt sure that the two had concerted another joke at my expense, and judged it advisable to disregard the invitation. [Cornhill Magazine.

Pride Among the Affghans.—Probably there is no nation in the world that carries pride to a higher extent than the Affghans. They are, as a rule, proud of their descent, proud of their daring courage, proud of their independence, proud also of—whilst strongly, perhaps even fanatically, attached to—their religion. Now, though some people may adopt the arguments of the Puritans, and may condemn all pride in the abstract, yet I cannot but regard the pride of which I have spoken as not only a very wholesome, but as a very noble and a very stimulating quality, in the heart of the uncultivated man. If these Affghan nobles gloried in their descent, it was because they gloried in ancestors who never knew what it was to turn their backs before numbers; if they were proud of their valor, they at least felt that "what men dared they would dare;" if they were proud of their independence, they had at least achieved it; and, as for their religion—the religion which made them go forth with sword on their thigh, and to smite the infidel—why, at all events, they would die for it. * * Proud though they were of being Affghans, they were ready enough to acknowledge that they had not been endowed, solely in virtue of their Affghan birth, with every talent, every virtue, and every acquirement. Many offices, therefore, they made over to Hindoos. And if there was one department of which, more than another, they carefully avoided the handling, it was that of Finance. This they willingly yielded to trained financiers of Hindoo origin. Capacity, talent, and honesty, were the three chief requisites for this office; and any individual gifted with these qualities, might have fairly aspired to a financial career.

Financial Affairs in England.—The financial troubles in England which last year culminated in a "crisis," do not appear to be over yet. Private advices give a gloomy picture of the present state of things there, and the general feeling is that, putting improvement out of the question, no one can see when matters will cease to grow worse. The gigantic railway system of debenture bonds, which is one of the controlling interests in the market, is sadly rotten. That immense concern, the Great Western, with an annual revenue of two millions sterling, is unable to pay one sixpence dividend on its debenture due at the end of the year, or to get a penny's credit; and other roads are in a worse state, not paying the working expenses.

The distrust seems to be wide-spread in connection with everything in the shape of stock companies, whether of railways, mines or anything else; and shares by the shipload, some of them very good, too, may be had for as many shillings as they once cost pounds. There is a superabundance of money; the rates of interest are extraordinary low; but discount is unattainable except upon security enough to satisfy the most extortionate usurer. This is simply the result of a universal distrust and lack of confidence arising from the betrayal of the public trust by leading financiers. They are in deep water, and have themselves to thank for it. [N. Y. Times.

Russian America.—The following amusing notice of the territory purchased from Russia, is from the New York Times:

It cannot be said of us as Webster truly said of Great Britain, that "the sun never sets on her dominions," but the recent extension of our territory very considerably extends the time it takes for Old Sol to travel over our domains. Passamquoddy Head, which is our utmost eastern point, is in about 67 deg. west longitude, or in time four hours and twenty-eight minutes west of Greenwich. It takes the sun three hours and fifty-one minutes to cross from Eastport, in Maine, to Cape Flattery, the extreme western point of Washington Territory, just under the outer coast of Vancouver's Island, in longitude 124¼ deg. west. The new region just acquired by the Russian treaty extends our western line from that point to 192 deg. west (or rather to 167 deg. east) longitude. This extension is equal in time from Cape Flattery to four hours and thirty-three minutes; so that the full measure of time from the New Brunswick to the Asiatic line of our territory will be over eight hours and a half, or one hundred and twenty-six degrees of longitude. When the sun marks noon at Eastport, it will not be quite 3:30 in the morning at Atlon Island; or, being noon at the said island, it will be a little more than 8:30 in the evening at the Maine boundary.

Education in the British Army.—An Admiralty return, now issued for 1855, says the London Times, and relating to a much larger number of men (57,308) than the return for the preceding year, shows that among the petty officers of the army 74.51 per cent. could read well, 19.90 indifferently, 9.59 not at all; and 64 60 per cent. could write well, 27.92 indifferently, 7.38 not at all. Of seamen, 60.89 per cent. could read well, 27.98 indifferently, 11.13 not at all, and 51.69 per cent. could write well, 34.27 indifferently, 14.04 not at all. The return for the marines is less favorable; only 50.90 per cent. could read well, 31.55 indifferently, 17.56 not at all, and only 39.82 per cent. could write well, 38.19 indifferently, 21.99 not at all. The return for the boys shows an increasing diffusion of elementary education; 69.61 per cent. could read well, 29.32 indifferently, only 1.07 not at all, and 61.08 per cent, could write well, 37.42 indifferently, only 1.50 not at all.

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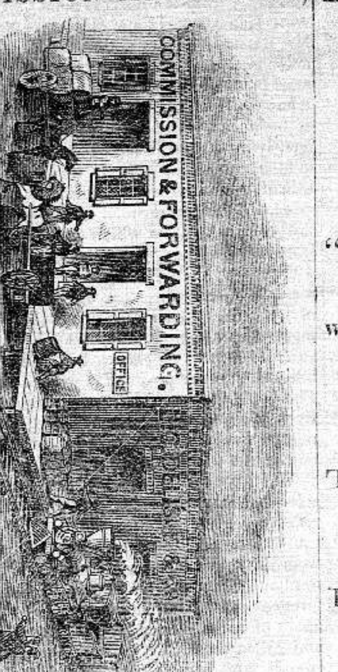

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FLANNELS, All grades, widths and colors, imported and domestic.
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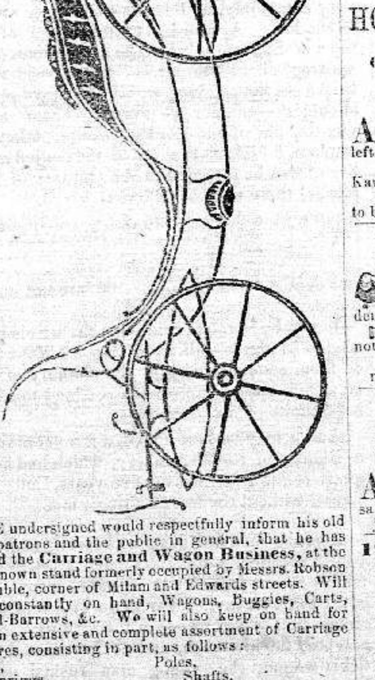
CARRIAGE FACTORY.



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, Moll 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. A. KIMBLE.
mj9 tf

PLOWS!

Plows!!

The Celebrated
"BRINLY" STEEL PLOW!
Warranted to scour in the "Hog-Wallow" Lands of Texas.
THE BEST PLOW
FOR BOTTOM LANDS
EVER INVENTED.
SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.
GREGG & MANSELL,
SOLE AGENTS,
No. 6 on the Levee,
Shreveport, La.
ja9 tf

MISSOURI STORE.
P. W. H. CUMMING. | SAM'L M. MORRISON. | A. F. CAKE.
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. [jy25 tf

A. J. STACEY. THOS. POLAND.
STACEY & POLAND,
(Successors to Stacey & Wells,)
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 5 on the Levee,
SHREVEPORT, LA.
Will make liberal advancement on consignments.
Shreveport, December 20, 1865.

COTTON
RECEIVED ON STORAGE BY
WALSH & BOISSEAU,
Corner of Milam and Commerce streets,
Shreveport, Louisiana.
Shreveport, July 12, 1865.

H. J. G. BATTLE. W. E. DOTY.
BATTLE & DOTY,
COTTON FACTORS,
SHREVEPORT, LA.
Office Over the Store of Phelps & Co.
WILL give special attention to the sale of Cotton, Wool, Hides and Peltries, on commission, for those who prefer to sell in Shreveport; and pledge themselves to deal honestly and justly.
As the agents of Messrs. WILLIAMS, NIXON & CO., of New Orleans, will advance cash on cotton in hand; also bagging and rope for the growing crop, to be consigned to the above house. [je20 1y

W. F. RAPLEY & CO.,
Receiving, Forwarding,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
—AND—
STEAMBOAT AGENTS,
WHARF-BOAT
my9 1y SHREVEPORT, LA.

DAVIS & HORTON,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,
GLAZIERS AND PAPER HANGERS,
SHREVEPORT, LA.
ALL WORK guaranteed and at low prices. Orders left at Hyams & Kennedy's Drug Store, or at Kahn & Kaufman's Hardware Store, will be promptly attended to by us. fe27 tf

SOUTHERN MANUFACTURE
—OF—
SADDLES, BRIDLES AND HARNESS, and everything in the Saddlery Line. All orders promptly filled.
☞ Repairing done on liberal terms and at short notice. J. T. BARLOW,
in Brewer's New Building,
mh27 1y No. 93 Texas street, Shreveport.

LANDRETH'S
GARDEN SEEDS.
A LARGE supply of the above named popular Seeds, the growth of 1866, just received, and for sale, in quantities to suit purchasers, by
ja2 tf WHITE & CO.

1866........GROWTH........1866

—AND—
WHITE AND RED ONION SETS.
A LARGE and complete assortment, just received, in quantities sufficient to supply all demands. Also, a heavy consignment of
SHAKER KENTUCKY GARDEN SEEDS,
by the box, and assorted. Liberal discount to wholesale dealers. T. H. MORRIS,
d25 tf Texas street.

S. L. TAYLOR,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Corner of Texas and Spring streets,
Shreveport, La. ap10 1y

DAVID CRESWELL,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR 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 corner of Texas and Spring streets, over Sale & Murphy's store. ja20 1y

J. C. BEALL. S. M. CHAPMAN.
BEALL & CHAPMAN,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW and General Collecting Agents—Office Market street, nearly opposite the post office, Shreveport, La. Will attend to all business entrusted to them in the parishes of Caddo, DeSoto and Bossier. june7, 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 Cumming, Morrison & Co.,)
SHREVEPORT, LA.
ROB'T T. BUCKNER, Commissioner of Deeds, &c., for Tennessee, Florida, Kentucky, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, Mississippi, Georgia, Texas, Missouri, Arkansas, &c., &c. [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

HICKS & HALL,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW—Will practice in Caddo, DeSoto and Bossier parishes. Office on Texas street, between Market and Edwards streets, Shreveport, Louisiana. [d6

JOHN W. JONES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Texas street, between Market and Edwards streets, Shreveport, La. je21

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.

GEO. WILLIAMSON. A. B. 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 to 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. J. 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 19, 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

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 as 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. [aug23

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

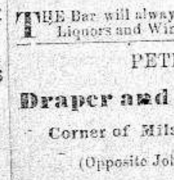
CLARENCE C. THAYER. ALEX. BYRNE.
THAYER & BYRNE,
AUCTIONEERS,
—GENERAL—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
—AND—
Cotton Factors,
No. 4 on the Levee, Shreveport, Louisiana.
WILL attend to in and out-door sales of any kind. Consignments of every description, at private or public sale, respectfully solicited.
Agents for Warren, Crawford & Co., Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, New Orleans. Liberal advances, in cash or supplies, on cotton or other produce consigned to that firm. n21 tf

G. G. GREGG & CO.,
RECEIVING, FORWARDING
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
MARSHALL, TEXAS,
DEALERS in all kinds of Groceries, Plantation Supplies, Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery, Ready-Made Clothing, Hats, Boots, Shoes, Saddlery, Queensware, Glass and Glassware, Tinware, Woodware, Farming Utensils and Agricultural Implements of all kinds, Lamps and Coal Oil, Yankee Notions, Drugs and Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye-stuffs, Guns, Pistols, Ammunition, &c., &c.
Liberal Cash Advances made on all consignments from the interior or for shipment. [s12 1y

M. MANHEIMER,
DEALER IN
FANCY AND STAPLE GROCERIES,
CONFECTIONERIES, CHOICE LIQUORS,
CIGARS, &c., &c.,
Texas Street, (between Market and Edwards streets,)
Shreveport, Louisiana. [my18 tf

H. B. ORTON. E. N. 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

MILAM STREET



EXCHANGE,
Cor. Milam and Spring streets,
SHREVEPORT,
POPE OLDHAM, Proprietor.
THE Bar will always be supplied with the best of Liquors and Wines. ja16 tf

PETER FETZER,
Draper and Merchant Tailor,
Corner of Milam and Market Streets,
(Opposite Johnson's Banking House),
KEEPS constantly on hand a full assortment of Cloths and Trimmings for gentlemen. Particular attention given to the manufacture of gentlemen's clothing to order, and a fit guaranteed. Repairing and cutting promptly attended to. ja2 tf

FOR SALE.
ONE COPPER STILL—new—120 gallons—with fixtures complete. Price, $475.
ONE COPPER STILL—new—80 gallons—with fixtures complete. Price, $350. Apply to
n21 tf WALSH & BOISSEAU.

STAFFORD CULTIVATORS—At Elstner, Kinsworthy & Co.'s—For sale by
JONES & CO.

OLD TYPE METAL—a large quantity—will be sold in quantities to suit purchasers, at this office.