The South-Western.

SHREVEPORT:

WEDNESDAY.....MAY 22, 1867.

All are not Dead who Die.

From the National Intelligencer, June 21, 1855.]

All are not dead who die; they live for aye,
The just, the good, the brave;
From kindred breasts they never pass away,
Though pent in the dark grave.

All are not dead who die; Death cannot kill
The memory of the loved;
Veiled from our vision, they are with us still,
Whose hearts the years had proved.

We may not see them, but in the dark storms
Falling life's pathway oft,
Then gather near us dear departed forms,
Whispering us "Look aloft!"

That sea engulfed them whose oblivious wave
Whelms into its deep bed
All that has been, is, or may be, save
The Memory of the Dead.

All are not dead who die; they linger yet
Among us, and we feel
Their blessed influence, or forget
Death and the grave are real.

All are not dead who die. In Lethe's tide
The past is swallowed up;
Still memory gives to loved ones who have died
An overflowing cup.

Northern Reconstruction.

ENFRANCHISEMENT OF NEGROES BY ACT OF CONGRESS. CHARLES SUMNER'S VIEWS.

From the New York Independent.]

SENATE CHAMBER, April 20, 1867.

My Dear Sir—You wish to have the North "reconstructed," so at least that it shall cease to deny the elective franchise on account of color. But you postpone the day by insisting on the preliminary of a constitutional amendment. I know your vows to the good cause; but I ask you to make haste. We can not wait.

Of course we can always wait for the needful processes; but there are at present reasons why we should allow no time to be lost. This question must be settled without delay. In other words it must be settled before the Presidential election which is at hand. Our colored fellow-citizens at the South are already voters. They will vote at the Presidential election. But why should they vote at the South, and not at the North? The rule of justice is the same for both.

Their votes are needed at the North as well as at the South. There are Northern States where their votes will be like the last preponderant weight in the nicely balanced scales. Let our colored fellow-citizens vote in Maryland, and that State, now so severely tried, will be fixed for human rights forever. Let them vote in Pennsylvania, and you will give more than twenty thousand votes to the Republican cause. Let them vote in New York, and the scales, which hang so doubtful, will incline to the Republican cause. It will be the same in Connecticut. I mention these by way of example. But everywhere the old pro-slavery party will kick the beam. Let all this be done, I say, before the next Presidential election.

Among the ways proposed of doing it is by a new constitutional amendment. But this is too dilatory. It cannot become operative until after the Presidential election. Besides, it is needless. Instead of amending the constitution, read it.

Another way is by moving each State, and obtaining through local legislation what is essentially a right of citizenship. But this again is too dilatory, while it turns each State into a political maelstrom, and submits a question of national interest to the chances of local controversy and the timidity of local politicians. This will not do. Emancipation was a national act, and applicable to all the States. Enfranchisement, which is the corollary and complement of emancipation, must be a national act also, proceeding from the national Government, and applicable to all the States. If it be left to the States individually, the result, besides being tardy, will be uncertain and fragmentary.

There is another way, which is at once prompt, energetic and comprehensive. It is by act of Congress, adopted by a majority of two-thirds, in spite of Presidential veto. The time has passed when this power can be questioned. Congress has already exercised it in the rebel States. I do not forget its hesitations. Only a year ago, when I insisted that it must do so, and introduced a bill to this effect, I was answered that a constitutional amendment was needed, and I was voted down. A change came, and in a happy moment Congress exercised the power. What patriot questions it now? But the power is unquestionable in the other States also. It concerns the right of citizenship, and this subject is as essentially national as the army or the navy.

Even without either of the recent constitutional amendments, I am at a loss to understand how a denial of the elective franchise, simply on account of color, can be otherwise than unconstitutional. I cannot see how, under a national constitution which does not contain the words "white" or "black," there can be any exclusion on account of color. There is no exclusion in the constitution. Out of what text is this oligarchical pretension derived? But, putting aside this question, which will be clearer to the jurists of the next generation than to us, I vouch the authoritative words of the constitution, making it our duty to guarantee a republican form of government in the States. Now the greatest victory of the war, to which all other victories, whether in Congress or in the bloody field, were only tributary, was the definition of a republican government according to the principles of the Declaration of Independence. A government which denies the elective franchise on account of color, or, in other words, sets up any "qualifications" of voters in their nature insurmountable, can not be republican; for the first principle in a republican government is equality of rights, according to the Declaration of Independence. And this definition, I insist, is the crowning result of the war which beat down the rebellion under its feet. It only remains for Congress to enforce it by appropriate legislation.

But there are two recent constitutional amendments, each of which furnishes ample and cumulative power.

There is, first, the amendment abolishing slavery, with its clause conferring on Congress the power to enforce it by appropriate legislation, in pursuance of which Congress has already passed the civil rights act, which is applicable to the North as well as the South. Clearly, and most obviously beyond all question, if it can pass a civil rights act, it can also pass a political rights act; for each is appropriate to enforce the abolition of slavery and to complete this work. Without it the work is only half done.

There is yet another amendment recently adopted by three-fourths of the loyal States, which is itself an abundant source of power. After declaring that all persons born or naturalised in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof are "citizens," this amendment proceeds to provide that "no State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States," and Congress is empowered to enforce this provision by appropriate legislation. Nothing can be plainer than this.

Here, then, are three different fountains of power in the constitution itself, each sufficient; the three together three times sufficient; each exuberant and overflowing—the three together three times exuberant and overflowing. Now, in the face of these provisions, any person can doubt the power of Congress, I cannot understand. But alas, there are doubters always.

I have already sent you a copy of my bill to settle this question by what I call "the short cut." Give us your vote. Of course you will.

Believe me, my dear sir, very faithfully yours,

CHARLES SUMNER.

Theodore Tilton, Esq.

Yes. Mr. Sumner has our vote. He has always had it; he is always likely to have it. "How did Rodger Sherman vote?" asked our forefathers. They believed it was safe to vote with Rodger Sherman. It is just as safe to vote with Charles Sumner. During the last fifteen years no American senator has been so uniformly right, none so conspicuously single-minded, none so stubbornly uncompromising, as the author of this letter. Therefore, let heed be given to what he says.

Long ago we proposed, and at various times since have urged an amendment to the federal constitution establishing equal civil and political rights in all the States—both for whites and blacks; both for North and South. Mr. Sumner, seeking the same end, proposes different means. Instead of an amendment to the constitution, he urges a law of Congress. "How any person," he says, "can doubt the power of Congress, I can not understand." Mr. Sumner knows that we do not doubt the power of Congress; not at all. Our doubt is, not of its power, but of its courage. Its power is undeniable. Both civil and political rights flow from one and the same fount. If Congress had any power to enact civil, it has equal power to enact political rights. It has, thus far, established civil, but neglected to establish political rights. Mr. Sumner properly asks it to complete its duty by establishing both.

What need, then, of an amendment of the constitution?

Suppose both civil and political rights to be duly decreed by act of Congress. We shall still ask for the amendment. We cannot help considering that all the rights of American citizens, whether civil or political, are on a stronger foundation when written in plain and direct terms in an amended constitution, than when, as now, they are inferentially deduced from the more vague statements of the present constitution by explanatory and supplemental acts of Congress. It is to make assurance doubly sure that we have asked, and shall continue to ask, for such an amendment. Moreover, we do not agree with our distinguished friend that such an amendment could not be triumphantly and speedily adopted. On the contrary, we believe the country is amply ready for it. This opinion we share with Mr. Greeley.

But, whether an amendment is needed or not—and whether it can be passed, or not—we go heartily for Mr. Sumner's bill. Look at the bill. It is as follows:

"Whereas, the constitution of the United States abolishes slavery every where within the jurisdiction thereof, so that all constitutions, laws, or regulations of any State or territory in aid of slavery, or growing out of the same, are null and void; and whereas, the same constitution, in another provision, recently adopted, declares that 'no State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States;' and whereas, also, Congress is empowered by appropriate legislation to enforce the several provisions, which cannot be done without securing the elective franchise to citizens who have been slaves, or who are the descendants of slaves, or who are deprived of equal rights by reason of race or color; and whereas, further, it is expressly declared in the constitution that the United States shall guarantee to every State in the Union a republican form of government, and it is plain that any inequality of rights is inconsistent with a republican form of government and the Declaration of Independence. Now, therefore,

"*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That every citizen of the United States, although he may have been a slave, or is the descendant of a slave, or by reason of race or color is deprived of equal rights, shall, in every State and Territory, have the right to vote at all elections for members of Congress, for Presidential electors, for Representatives and Senators to State or Territorial Legislatures for all State, county, city, town, and other offices of every kind, upon the same terms and conditions, and no others, as white citizens are and may be allowed to vote; and every provision of every State and Territorial constitution, statute, and ordinance which is now or hereafter may be enacted, and every custom and principle of law heretofore recognised in any State or Territory, contrary to the foregoing provisions, are hereby declared null and void."

Now, whether the above be a constitutional amendment or an act of Congress, or one or both, it is just, expedient and indisputable. It is equal in its operation North, as well as South. It provides one and the same beneficent law for the whole land. Shall it be adopted? If we could speak with a hundred tongues, they should all cry Amen. *A negro person has less law on his side in Connecticut than in Mississippi.* Congress, reassembling in July, ought to provide for his immediate relief. There was an outcry against giving the negro his civil rights, but when the deed was done, the whole land acquiesced. There is a similar outcry against giving him his political rights, but, once given, there will be a general approbation of the gift. If negroes who have been brought up in slavery are allowed to vote in the South, why shall not negroes who have been brought up in freedom be allowed to vote in the North?

Not only is Mr. Sumner right as to the power of Congress in the present case, but long ago he was right as to the power of Congress to govern the reconstructed States as conquered provinces. He then stood almost alone in the Senate in an opinion which he has since seen adopted by his brother Senators. We trust his compeers will agree to his present bill. We happen to know that Thaddeus Stevens—who, even when sick, is more well than most men—is preparing, on his sick bed, an argument in support of Mr. Sumner's bill. We happen to know, also, that Chief Justice Chase agrees with Mr. Sumner's view. Let the midsummer Congress adopt the bill as a Fourth of July measure.

The Gardiner Will Case.

At the Supreme Court, in Richmond county, Staten Island, New York, on the 24th ult., before Hon. John A. Lott, presiding judge, and associate justices H. B. Metcalf, Thomas Elliott and Blake Hillier, the Gardiner will case—David L. Gardiner and another vs. Julia G. Tyler et al.—was commenced before the jury impanelled for the trial. The will, the validity of which is at issue, yields property in the county valued at $180,000 to the charge of Julia G. Tyler, widow of President John Tyler, late of Virginia, in view of the losses she sustained there during the war, she being the daughter of the late Juliana Gardiner, testatrix. The following are the facts so far as elicited:

The main question at issue is as to the validity of the will of Mrs. Gardiner, the mother of David L. Gardiner and of Mrs. Tyler, it being alleged by Gardiner that the will was procured from Mrs. Gardiner by undue influence exercised by Mrs. Tyler. According to the will the bulk of the property is given to Mrs. Gardiner and Mrs. Tyler, but the use of it is given to Mrs. Tyler during her life, subject, however, to that use being discontinued in case she is indemnified to the extent of injury done to her own property in Virginia.

The case was opened in favor of the will by Judge Pierrepont, who claimed that the will was made by Mrs. Gardiner, on the 4th of October, 1864; that soon after the making of the will she died; that she had been suffering at the time with hernia and bronchitis; that by the will she left to her son David, her daughter, Mrs. Tyler, and to her grandson, Harry Beekman, the estate, they being the only heirs at law. That she left the income of the estate to Mrs. Tyler, as she stated, in consequence of her having lost her property by the war in Virginia. After her death it was to go equally to her son David and her daughter. That son had married David R. Thompson's daughter and was living on a farm, and was not in need; that the treatment by this brother David of his sister after her misfortunes, was such as to finally make the mother direct him to leave the house to seek a place elsewhere; that the house situated at Castleton was crowded, and that it was impossible for them all to be accommodated, as Mrs. Tyler was there with seven children, and the house was small; that the conduct of David Gardiner towards Mrs. Tyler's children after they came there was that of excessive hardness; and that the mother believed that if his sister Julia was left to his care in any way he would not provide for her, seeming to manifest hostility towards her children and herself after her return in her misfortunes from the South.

That the will was made when she was in her full faculties, clear preception was duly attested, and that it is valid. That at the Supreme Court four judges affirmed it, the surrogate having refused to admit it. That in the court of appeals Judge Peckam gave decision in favor of it, and Judge Potter gave a decision against it, and a majority of the court decided with Judge Peckam, which has caused the necessity of this trial before a jury on issues of fact. The main issue is the question of undue influence.

Defendants maintain that there is not sufficient proof that the will was executed in a manner required by law; that it was procured through undue influence exercised by Mrs. Tyler over her mother; that her mother was in a very feeble and emaciated state, and easily subjected to control; that the will on its face shows the contrivance of Mrs. Tyler, and the arrangements to vest in herself the greater part of the property, to the exclusion of her brother, David, and also of Henry Beekman, an infant son of her sister, who is not represented in this trial by her council, and over whom, through the will made by her for her mother, she has exercised absolute control.

IS J. WILKES BOOTH ALIVE OR DEAD?—We find the following suggestive letter in the Galveston News of the 7th inst.:

GALVESTON, TEXAS, May 3, 1867.

Editors News—Wishing to occupy as little of you valuable space as possible, I shall (in compliance with the particular request of several individuals) refer briefly to the following facts, and respectfull request a publication of them in your columns for the benefit of those interested in the matter:

Lieut. William Martin Tolbert, of "Shenandoah notoriety," and the same who rendered himself so conspicuous by his connection with the privateer Chickamauga, was by chance personally known to me during the war. So far as cunning and bravery are concerned, I do not believe he had a match in the Confederate navy; but on two or three occasions he is known to have abused his authority, and gone a step too far in the matter of making seizures upon the high seas, which gained him the very unenviable reputation of pirate.

At the close of the war he disappeared from the country, and was lost sight of for some time, till recently he has turned up in command of a large ship, out in East Indian waters, called the Bird of the Ocean, and has now brought himself more prominently into notice than ever before, by simply having lain a wager of two thousand five hundred dollars upon the fact of J. Wilkes Booth being in existence—and won the money.

This question, which has been fearfully agitated since the war in certain sections of the United States, has not yet been satisfactorily settled then, it would seem, after the lapse of two years. Will some person be kind enough to unravel the mystery which clings to Booth, and explain how the stake at issue in Calcutta was decided to belong to Capt. Tolbert?

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH R. MASTERS,
late Captain U. S. N.

GOLD AND SILVER CROP.—In 1800 the ratio of production was twenty-eight of gold to seventy-two of silver, in an aggregate annual product of fifty-four million of dollars; but now the ratio is reversed, being sixty seven of gold to thirty-three of silver in value. The discovery of large gold fields in California and Australia has had the tendency to cheapen the relative value of gold, while the comparative stoppage of the silver mines of Mexico and South America has prevented the same depreciation of silver. The annual movement of silver from western Europe to India, Asia and China is upward of fifty million dollars, where it appears. The introduction of railroads into our rich silver mining districts in Nevada is destined to give us an important contribution of the precious metals with which to pay our debt abroad.

RISTORI IN THE UNITED STATES.—Ristori made her debut in America September 29, 1866, and will leave May 18 for Europe, having given 168 representations in twenty-eight cities. The gross receipts will amount to $450,000. Government tax $9000. Ristori's share $270,000, which, after paying her company, will leave her some $200,000 net profits. Grau's share will be $171,000, or very nearly $100,000, after paying expenses of houses, advertising, etc.

The Princess Mathilde is described as lending her presence to the opening of the Grand Exposition classical draped in a wide burnous of scarlet cashmere, richly embroidered in gold, thick and heavy enough to fall into the most classical and graceful folds. Homage to modern fashion was preserved in the bonnet, which was of white crape, profusely adorned with gold ivy leaves. A broad gold comb supported the chignon, and completed the classical aspect of the whole.

Six thousand dogs have been killed in Chicago, Ill., since the dog war commenced, and the daily slaughter will add largely to that number.

S. LEVY, JR.,
DEALER IN
WESTERN PRODUCE,
No. 2....MILAM STREET....No. 2
Shreveport, Louisiana,

HAS NOW IN STORE, and will keep constantly on hand, a large supply of
CORN—White, Yellow and Mixed;
HAY—Finest Timothy;
OATS;
BRAN;
FLOUR—Extra and Superfine;
BACON—Clear Sides and Shoulders;
LARD—In Tierces and Kegs;
HAMS—Extra Sugar-cured;
LIME;
CEMENT;
PLASTER, &c., &c.,
All of which articles, as he buys in the West, from first hands, and makes direct shipments to this place, he is enabled to and will sell
AT NEW ORLEANS PRICES.
Planters and others in need of any of the above articles will be consulting their own interests and save money by giving me a call. mh18 1y

J. C. ELSTNER, B. H. KINSWORTHY, W. H. ELSTNER
ELSTNER, KINSWORTHY & Co.,
(Successor to J. H. Carter.)
Receiving, Forwarding and Commission Merchants, AND
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Staple Dry Goods, Groceries,
AND
PLANTATION SUPPLIES,
Corner of the Levee and Milam street,
SHREVEPORT, LA.

TAKE pleasure in informing their friends and the public that they have purchased the stock and interest of the well known branch house of John H. Carter, and will keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock consisting in part of
GROCERIES,
Sugar, Coffee, Flour, Bacon, Lard, Pork,
Rice, Hams, Salt, Molasses, Candles, Soap,
Starch, Soda, Cheese, Mackerel, Teas,
Candy, Raisins, Preserves, Sardines,
Oysters, Dried Fruit, Can Fruits,
Potatoes, Pepper, Allspice Extracts,
Assorted Jellies, Sauces, &c., &c.,
Brandies, Whiskys and Wines of all description.
CIGARS, CHEWING AND SMOKING TOBACCOS of choice brands,
Wooden Ware, Tin Ware, Hardware,
Table Cutlery, Iron, Nails, Trace Chains, &c., &c.
DRY-GOODS,
A full and complete assortment of
Bleached and Brown Domestic,
Osnaburgs, Sheeting, Ticking,
Delains, Red, White and Grey Flannel,
Cassimeres, Satinets, Damasks,
Toweling, English and American Prints, Morenos, &c., &c.,
Gents' Clothing, Hat, Boot, and Shoes,
A full assortment of
PLANTATION GOODS,
Linseys, Kerseys, Russetts, Mud Boots.
And all other articles usually kept in a Dry Good and Grocery house.
RECEIVING AND FORWARDING.
Our accommodations are ample for receiving, storing and forwarding all Cotton and Merchandise, consigned to us and no pains will be spared to give satisfaction to those who favor us with their patronage.
Liberal advances made on consignments. Country merchants are invited to give us a call.
ELSTNER, KINSWORTHY & Co.
Shreveport, January 3, 1866.

FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, &c., &c., &c.
THE FINEST AND MOST COMPLETE
STOCK IN THE CITY,
AND
THE VERY LATEST STYLES!!
A. SOUR,
29.....TEXAS STREET.....29
SHREVEPORT,

WOULD respectfully inform his old friends and the public, that he has recently returned home from the North, with a large and well selected Stock of Goods, of the latest styles and fashions, which he purchased exclusively for CASH, from the first Importing Houses in the country, at prices which enables him to offer greater inducements to purchasers than any other house in the place. His stock of
Fancy and Staple Dry Goods,
is complete, and consists in part of
Ladies' Dress Goods, of all descriptions;
French and American Prints, new designs;
Plain Delaines, all colors and shades;
Plain Merinos, " " "
Printed Delaines;
French, Indian and American Bareges;
Poplinette, of all styles;
French and American Calicoes;
Plain and Fancy Silks;
Cloths, Cassimeres, etc., etc., etc.;
Irish Linens, a superior article;
Bleached and unbleached Domestics;
Sheeting and Shirting;
Hosiery, of all kinds;
Corsets, Gloves, Belts, Belt Buckles, Pins, Needles, Thread; and in fact, every article for ladies' wear, or family use.
Fancy Goods,
A large and superb stock.
Has one of the largest and finest assortments of
Ready-made Clothing,
Ever brought to this market; consisting of Coats, Pants, Vests, and every article requisite for gentlemen's wear, which are manufactured out of superior articles, and made up in the latest fashion.
Boots and Shoes,
Ladies' Gaiters and Bootees, of all styles;
Children's " " " "
Gents' Boots and Shoes, all qualities;
Boys' " " "
With many thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to me, I would ask a continuance of the same, feeling assured of giving satisfaction, having determined that all goods sold at my establishment shall be as represented, and at prices CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST!
o1 1y] A. SOUR.

ARMITAGE & REILLY,
DRAPERS
—AND—
MERCHANT TAILORS,
MARKET STREET (between Texas & Milam),
Shreveport, Louisiana.

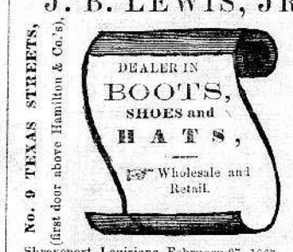
WE are are now in receipt of the largest stock of
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, &c.,
ever before brought to this city, and are fully prepared to make up all descriptions of
Gentlemen's and Boys' Clothing
in the most durable and fashionable manner. We employ only the most experienced workmen, and customers will be guaranteed a good job. We have, also, on hand every description of
Gents' Furnishing Goods,
of the latest styles. Also a fine and extensive assortment of
Boots, Shoes, &c.
Our prices will be as moderate as the times will admit. The public generally are invited to call and see for themselves. [o3 tf] ARMITAGE & REILLY.

J. P. LOONEY. JAS. C. BUCKNER. CHAS. B. FLEMING.
LOONEY, BUCKNER & CO.,
Successors to Horan & Looney,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
SADDLERY and SADDLERY
HARDWARE,
AND MANUFACTURERS OF
Saddles, Bridles, Harness, &c.
Corner of Texas and Levee Streets,
SHREVEPORT, LA. mh20 tf

BERTRAND & ENDERS,
33.....TEXAS STREET.....33
DEALERS IN
STAPLE and FANCY GROCERIES,
WINES, LIQUORS,
SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCOS, CIGARS,
BOAT AND BAR STORES, FEED, etc.
WILL use their best endeavors, by prompt attention to their business, to merit a liberal share of the public patronage. n21 tf

WIMBERLY, ARDIS & CO.,
—AT—
AT No. 15 TEXAS STREET,
(Walters & Elder's old stand),

WOULD respectfully notify the trading public that they are in receipt and still receiving, a large and varied stock of
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
Hats, Boots and Shoes,
CLOTHING, NOTIONS AND HARDWARE;
GROCERIES:
SUGAR—Brown, Crushed and Pulverised;
COFFEE,
FLOUR,
MOLASSES,
SYRUP;
WHISKY—Bourbon, Monongahela, Rectified—best brands;
Shelf and Case Goods—full assortment.
All of which, bought by an old and experienced buyer, for cash, direct from importers and manufacturers, we are prepared to sell at wholesale or retail, as Cheap as any House in Shreveport.
☞ Country merchants will do well to call and examine our stock and prices before buying elsewhere. ap17 tf

J. B. LEWIS, JR.,


Shreveport, Louisiana, February 27, 1867. [tf

M'CLURE & BARRETT,
ON THE LEVEE,
(2d Store from Milam street,)
SHREVEPORT.....LOUISIANA.

THE subscribers have in store and are now opening one of the largest and
MOST COMPLETE STOCK OF GOODS
ever brought to this market, consisting in part of
Sugar, Coffee, Flour, Bacon, Lard, Candles,
Pork, Salt,
Tobacco, both chewing and smoking, of all brands,
Cigars—Domestic and Imported,
Snuff—of different brands,
Brandies,
Whisky, and
Box Goods of every description,
Pickles and
Ketchups, of all sorts and sizes,
Mackerel—of all descriptions.
Also—
Wooden and Tin-Ware
of every description.
Also—
Raisins,
Figs,
Preserved Fruits of all kinds,
together with a
FULL ASSORTMENT OF DRY GOODS,
consisting of
English,
French and
American
Prints,
Bleached and unbleached Domestics,
Cotton Flannel, bleached and unbleached,
Cotton Drilling, " "
Linseys, Cotton Yarns,
Pins, Needles, and everything else kept in a dry goods store.
A large assortment of Blankets, of all qualities.
Fall and Winter Clothing,
A large assortment of Fall and Winter Clothing, of the best materials, superior workmanship, and most fashionable styles, embracing in part—
Superfine Black and fancy Cod'd Cloth and other
Dress, Frock, Office and Sac Coats,
Paletots,
Overcoats'
Boat Coats
Blanket Coats,
Monkey Jackets,
Super. Black,
Plain, Fancy,
Cod'd Cassimere,
Cloth, Satinet,
Jeans, Cottonades and
every description of Pantaloons;
Black,
Fancy,
Figured Silk,
Satin,
Velvet,
Cloth,
Cassimere, Marseilles and other kinds of Vests;
Linen and Muslin Shirts,
Flannel Shirts of every kind;
Flannel and Cotton Undershirts,
Drawers, etc., etc.
Handkerchiefs,
Hosiery,
Gloves, and every variety of gentlemen's wearing apparel and Furnishing Goods.
Every description of Plantation Clothing.
Hats, Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Ladies' Gaiters,
Misses' and children's Shoes, either by the case or single pair,
Gentlemen's sewed Water-proof Boots,
Do peg'd do do
Do do grain do do
Do do half-welted Calf Boots,
Mud Boots, of all qualities and sizes,
Ladies' Gaiters and Shoes,
Misses' do do
Children and Infant's Shoes of every description,
A fine assortment of Negro Russetts, of all sizes, and everything usually found in a large store.
Also—A very large and complete assortment of
Hardware, Cutlery, Queensware, Glassware,
Buckets, Tubs, Jugs, Rope, Spades, Shovels, Andirons, Knives and Forks, Saddle-bags.
Saddlery of all Descriptions,
from a Head-stall to a Crupper.
Bagging, Rope and Twine.
The subscribers invite the attention of purchasers to their stock, and they obligate themselves to sell as low as any other house west of the Mississippi river.
nov22] McCLURE & BARRETT.

DICK & HENRY WEIR,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
GROCERIES,
BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, &c., &c.,
HARMONY HILL, RUSK COUNTY, TEXAS.
☞ Cash advanced on Cotton. ja30 1y

PERUVIAN
BARK BITTERS.
CELEBRATED TONIC,
WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE—
DYSPEPSIA,
INDIGESTION,
LIVER COMPLAINTS,
JAUNDICE,
CHRONIC or
NERVOUS DEBILITY,
CHRONIC DIARRHEA,
INTERMITTENT FEVER and AGUE,
DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS,
all diseases arising from a disordered Liver, Stomach or Intestines, and ALL KINDS OF PERIODICAL DIEASES.
Directions for taking the Bitters:
For a male adult, one wine-glass full before each meal and at bed-time will prove the best Alterative and Tonic, a depurative of the blood and other fluids, and an agreeable stimulant.
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To protect the public against counterfeits each bottle has our private U. S. revenue stamp over the cork, our trade-mark on the label, and the name of the proprietors blown in the glass of the bottle.
Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1866, by DR. PERL & CO., in the Clerk's office of the U. S. District Court for the District of Louisiana.
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In quantities to suit purchasers.
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HYAMS & KENNEDY,
DEALERS IN
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BOOKS,
STATIONERY,
Cutlery, Fancy Articles, &c.,
25.....TEXAS STREET,.....25
Shreveport, Louisiana,

HAVE just received and opened an entirely new supply, to which weekly additions will be made, in order to keep constantly on hand a full and complete stock of articles in their line, embracing
Drugs,
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Oils, Glass and Glassware, Cutlery, Perfumery, Soaps, Hair Preparations, Combs and Brushes, with and endless variety of
FANCY ARTICLES.
Our stocks have been purchased on the most advantageous terms, and we can assure customers that they will find our prices such as will give entire satisfaction.
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surpassing anything of the kind outside of New Orleans, and embracing the works of most standard authors, together with the latest publications of the day.
Stationery in all its varietics, and on the most reasonable terms.
We shall not enumerate the various articles embraced in our stock, but solicit a call from wholesale and retail buyers, feeling assured that they will be pleased, on an examination.
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o3 1y] H. & K.

J. T. WHITE. N. A. GARY.
WHITE & CO.,
DRUGGISTS, APOTHECARIES
AND DEALERS IN
SCHOOL, STANDARD AND MISCELLANEOUS
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Hoping by close attention to business to receive the former patronage of the old friends we succeed and the public generally. Do not forget our stand, as it is to the interest of all. Verandah Drug Store, Ball & Dashiell's old stand. WHITE & Co.
J. W. SMITH, Agent. mh27 tf

30.....TEXAS STREET.....30
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taken by a newly patented process, by which they can be made at a moderate price. Attention is also invited to the beautiful PORCELAIN PICTURE.
A well assorted stock of FRAMES, CASES, and
ALBUMS
of all sizes and qualities, always on hand, and everything else in our line of business.
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Nails and Castings, Sheet Copper and Zinc, Hoop, Sheet and Bar Iron, Plows, Axes and Hoes, Shovels and Spades, Lead Pipe and Sheet Lead, India Rubber Belting, Hose and Packing, Circular, Mill and Cross Cut Saws. Also, agent for the sale of Isaac Straub's Corn Mills. aug28 1866 -1y

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BROWN SOAP,
CRUSHED SUGAR,
TEAS, in all sized packages,
MOLASSES, BACON,
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And all other provisions.
TOBACCO and SEGARS, direct from Havana,
BRANDIES, GIN, WINES,
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FRUITS of all descriptions,
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DRUGS.
SULPHATE of QUININE, and other staple drugs, by the package only.
WHITE LEAD:
Agents for the sale of Wetherill & Brother's Philadelphia celebrated.
STATIONERY.
A full assortment of Fancy and Staple, imported direct.
CAUTION.—Our correspondents are cautioned against persons pretending to be traveling agents for us.
New Orleans, August 23, 1865-1y

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IMPORTER AND DEALER IN EVERY DESCRIPTION OF AMERICAN AND ENGLISH, LIGHT AND HEAVY CANVASS,
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