SPECIAL NOTICES.

Red Diarrhœa Remedy is pleasant and effectual in acute and chronic diarrhœa.
For cholera morbus and cramps, use R. D. R.
R. D. R. is no hot astringent preparation.
Sold in Shreveport, La., by HYAMS & KENNEDY.

A Perfect Sewing Machine—Wilcox & Gibbs' Silent Twisted Loop Stitch, with hemmer, feller and binder, all for $55 and $65. It always works at a moment's notice, and never stops. Prices reduced to suit the times. For sale by P. H. KYES & CO., Shreveport, La.
(d1 1md1mw)

For all forms of Diarrhœa use R. D. R.
R. D. R. cools and quiets the stomach.
R. D. R., excellent for crying babies.
For children while teething, use R. D. R.
Sold in Shreveport, La., by HYAMS & KENNEDY.

R. D. R. is the Memphis favorite.
One dose R. D. R. cures sick stomach.
R. D. R. is the result of bedside experience.
A remedy in time of need, R. D. R.
During the fruit season keep R. D. R.
For cramps and vomiting, use R. D. R.
Sold in Shreveport, La., by HYAMS & KENNEDY.

Newspaper Agency—Thos. McIntyre, Advertising Agent, Nos. 96 and 98 Common street, New Orleans, offers his services to newspaper proprietors to procure advertisements and to attend to any business for them in the city. Personal attention given to all orders for purchase of printing materials, paper, stationery, &c., &c.

English Female Bitters cures old and young.
E. F. B. cures all chronic female irregularities.
Chlorosis or green sickness cured with E. F. B.
E. F. B. delights all sickly females.
E. F. B. cures by restoring.
E. F. B. cures pain in the side and back.
Sold in Shreveport, La., by HYAMS & KENNEDY.

Dromgoole & Co.'s Buchu is ahead.
Urinary deposits, use Dromgoole & Co.'s Buchu.
For Infant's kidneys—Dromgoole & Co.'s Buchu.
For early abuses, use Dromgoole & Co.'s Buchu.
Sold in Shreveport, La., by HYAMS & KENNEDY.

Married:

At the residence of the bride's father, near Alexandria, La., May 27, 1869, by Rev. Father Avenard, Mr. CHARLES MOORE, Jr., of New Orleans, to Miss AMELIA S. MARSH, daughter of John C. and Marzelie E. Marsh, of Rapides parish.

"None but the brave deserve the fair," was said years ago, and we believe the rule still holds good. No doubt the fair bride will make ample amends to the gallant bridegroom for the loss of a leg. A man might almost afford to lose his head for such a prize.

Died:

In this city, Sunday evening, 13th inst., at 5 o'clock, JAMES BOWIE, aged thirteen months, son of Mrs. M. E. Ivey.

Obituary.

Mrs. E. C. FORTSON, wife of the late Elder R. R. Fortson, of DeSoto parish, La., died at her residence in said parish on the 25th April, 1869.

Her son, SAMUEL FORTSON, is absent—his whereabouts not known to the relatives of the deceased. Any person seeing this notice will confer a favor by giving it publicity, so as to call the attention of said Samuel Fortson to the death of his mother.

M. C. WILLIAMS.

June 2, 1869. [3t*

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?—It will no doubt be a matter of surprise to the people of New Orleans when they are advised that their police are being nightly subjected to military drill. The best delinquents to be found in the service are employed in teaching the manual of arms, and the other exercises to which soldiers are subjected. The excuse, or rather the explanation of the fact, is contained in the declaration of the Police Board that it will enable the men "to make arrests by inflicting the least possible hurt to the prisoner." This appears rather a lame conclusion for so much trouble. There are many who think the matter has entirely different purposes. It may be that some proposed scheme is on hand of violence to the people, and this idea finds additional strength in the fact that the Metropolitan Police Board have already entered into negotiation for the purchase of guns with which to arm them. At every police station in the city, the police, for two hours every night, undergo military drill, are taught by experienced and capable men in all the manœuvres, feints and exercises of soldiers. The officers, too, are subjected to the same discipline, and are required to assiduously apply themselves to the study of military tactics. Of course no one supposes that this has any connection with the Grand Army of the Republic, which, within the last three weeks, have opened all their lodges, and are pursuing the same course. Still it is a remarkable coincidence.

The Metropolitan Board passed the order two weeks since, but took care that it should not be published. They call their drills "the club exercise," and this would probably have been accepted as true had not the real facts of the case leaked out. On the 13th inst., the police are to have a grand review, and Gov Warmoth, the head of the Grand Army of the Republic in this State, is to be the chief official before whom their exercises are to be displayed. It may be that all this means nothing; but the fact is suggestive of a good deal, and derives additional suspicion when it is reflected that 9000 negroes in the city undergo the same drill in the lodges of the Grand Army three times a week. The members of the Police Board openly assert that the mistakes at Jefferson City will not be repeated.

Does it mean peace or war? [Picayune, 5th.

The New York Times moralising on the corruptions of politics and parties, draws the following dismal picture of the agencies through which Presidents are elected and the country governed, thereby photographing to the life its own party associates and the instrumentalities through which it succeeded in helping them into power:

The politicians of the country, the men who control its conduct by filling its offices of power and profit, (The Times says), are selfish, venal and corrupt; and as a class they are growing more selfish and more corrupt every year. The government of our great cities has become a by word of reproach and just contempt. Our State Legislatures are equally bad; there are not half a dozen in the whole Union which are not notoriously open to the basest and most degrading influences by which human action can be controlled. And Congress is rapidly falling into the same false and fatal course. The politicians of the country—the compact, active, organised "army" by which the whole civil administration is guided and governed—have become utterly demoralised—have thrown away regard for principle and for honor, and look upon government only as an agency for plundering the country for their own benefit—and its offices, not as a means of rendering it honorable service, but of enriching themselves at its expense.

TAXES ON SUGAR, TEA AND COFFEE.—In 1868, there were 30,500,000 pounds of tea imported into this country. The duty upon it was about thirty cents a pound, which would be $10,0 0,000. In addition there was a tariff of twenty five per cent. in value, which would equal to $5,0 0,000 more. The total annual tax would be $15,000,000. The taxes upon tea are more than equal to the cost of it in China, with the exports of it from there added. When a person buys a pound of tea, half of the price goes to the merchant and half to the Government.

We imported last year 250,000,000 pounds of coffee. The duty, at five cents per pound, amounted to $12,500,000. We also imported about 200,000,000 pounds of sugar in 1868. The duty was four cents a pound, and amounted in the aggregate to $8,000,000. Thus, upon tea, coffee and sugar, the people of the United States are taxed, through the custom house alone, $35,000,000. This is equal to nearly $50,000,000 in greenbacks. If the Government would abolish the native all banks, call in their circulation, and issue greenbacks in their stead, it would save more than half of this oppressive tax. Those who are in favor of cheaper tea, coffee, and sugar, should insist upon the abolition of national banks, and the supplanting of their notes by greenbacks. Then, with that saving of $35,000,000 we could admit tea, coffee and sugar free of duty, with but little loss to the revenue. [Cincinnati Enquirer.

THE GOLD QUESTION.—Secretary Boutwell was recently interviewed in a most thorough-going manner by one of the most eminent and accomplished merchants of New York, and this gentleman bluntly told Boutwell that his policy of hullying the bonds would soon run gold up so high as practically stop imports, owing to the exhorbitant duties which will ensue. He assured the Secretary that at present everything indicated that gold would reach 160 before Congress met, and 200 before next spring. Furthermore, that every man of sagacity expected in less than two years the greatest financial convulsion that ever cursed any country. He believed that Secretary Boutwell would change his course, because a man weak and ignorant enough to assume such a plan would never be strong enough to abandon it. He inquired of Mr. Boutwell, "When you kept a retail dry goods store at Groton, would you have gone out and bought up your paper which had years to run, bought it, too, at a high advance, while large sums of demand notes were hanging over your head; and if you had done so, do you suppose that your friend Mr. Beebe, of Boston, would have loaned you any money to get along with?" In spite of a perfect mountain of protests which have been raised against his policy, Mr. Boutwell persists in adhering to it, and his mind takes in no other explanation of the complaints than the statements that they emanate from gold speculators and copperheads. [New York World.

Lord Palmerston was always very particular to write nothing rashly. He wrote at a standing desk and kept his inkstand at the other end of the room, so that he had the time occupied in crossing the room twice to reflect upon what he had to say. His own excuse for this habit was that he obtained necessary exercise by it.

STILL ANOTHER EXPEDITION.—*Two Hundred and Fifty Men to Sail on Monday.*—The activity among the Cubans in this city is now almost superhuman. There are not more than twenty-five hundred natives of the Ever Faithful Isle in New York, but they are moving heaven and earth to succor the insurrectionists in their struggle. Not a day passes but the Junta sends commissioned officers or aid in some material shape to Cuba. A number of officers went by rail to New Orleans or by boat to Norfolk, and from Norfolk they have been transported by sundry vessels to Grand Inagua Island. From this place it is easy to reach the Bay of Nipe, which is now the principal place of disembarkation. An attempt was made to land by a party of sixteen filibusters from a schooner which laid off the Bay of Nipe eleven days ago. The schooner burned a blue light to allow the boat to go ashore. Signals were made from a sail-boat which was sent out by the Cubans to direct the party. When within half a mile of the shore, a cutter from a Spanish man-of-war which had steamed into the harbor, sighted the boat's crew from the schooner and pursued her. The men in the filibuster's boat tried to escape, as they were not well armed, but the man-of-war's man's crew came up, and a combat of a few minutes' duration took place. Six of the filibusters were killed, and one, an officer and a native of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, who had served with Count Rassonet de Boulbon, was shot in the forehead; the bullet tearing away his eyelid. Maddened with the pain he jumped overboard, and as he was about to escape his head was cloven by the axe of a Spanish sailor who leaned over the bow of the boat to strike him. By this time the sail-boat of the Cubans had approached the scene of the deadly combat, and a New Yorker, who sat on the bows, threw a huge stone into the bottom of the Spanish cutter, which made a hole in her planks. The Spaniards had then enough to do to save themselves, and but for assistance from the steam frigate, which it is believed was the Isabel Catolica, the cutter would have sunk. The remaining filibusters were taken ashore by the sail-boat, and are now serving under the Marquis of Santa Lucia. The vigilance of the Spanish men-of-war is now so thorough that it is almost impossible to land troops or material. Two hundred and fifty men are now awaiting transportation in this city, and it is expected that they will get off Monday. [New York World, 4th.

THE CUBAN REVOLUTION.—From an intelligent citizen of Washington, who has been residing in Cuba since last September, and who is just returned to the United States, I have gleaned considerable information in relation to affairs in Cuba. According to this gentleman's statement the Cuban rebellion or revolution has been limited to some half dozen predatory bands, who burn and sack the plantations of all persons who, by reason of their Spanish sympathies or hostility to the rebellion, have made themselves obnoxious. These bands prowl about districts in which there are no troops, and at their approach flee to the swamps or mountain passes, where they are comparatively unassailable.

The better and wealthier classes of Cubans have no sympathy with them, as these men are but the paid hirelings of certain parties in the United States, who have fomented and aided the insurrection with the ulterior view of annexing the island to the United States. Whilst a large majority of the native Cubans would hail with transport a separation of the island from Spain, their hatred of Americans, or Yankees, as they designate us, is so intense, they would much prefer their so called condition of servitude to Spain than freedom with the condition of a union with us. The Cubans have been of late posting themselves thoroughly in regard to our internal affairs.

The term Yankee, which to foreigners has such an unpleasant signification, is applied by the Cubans to all Americans not residents of the Southern States, and we are thus considered a race of people without scruples, and in the attainment of an object forgetting all honor and justice. These and other similar arguments, my informant tells me, are addduced in justification of Cuban opposition to the rebellion, and which I give as one of the many views given of affairs in the "ever faithful island." [Correspondence St. Louis Times.

THE FIRST PRECINCT CAPTAINCY.—It has been nearly three weeks now since Capt. Bradley resigned the captaincy of the First Police Precinct, and yet no successor has been appointed. Acting Capt. Gibney is the oldest sergeant in the district, and by all rules of promotion is entitled to the place. He is one of the finest officers on the force. Repeated attempts have been made in the Police Board to have him elected, but unsuccessfully. It has been determined by the Board that no more white men shall be elected to office. They want a negro. The most important district in the city—the one containing the wealth and the business interests of New Orleans—is to be given in charge of a negro captain, and the white men on the police force subject to his will. What security have the people then for the protection of their property or their lives even? Step by step the Metropolitan Police Board has gone on removing capable and efficient men, and putting negroes in their stead. When there are no charges to be made then a negro is elevated to a sergeantcy, and the white men are compelled to serve under him or resign. If they choose the last alternative, then a negro is immediately foisted in his place. Slowly but surely, the police of the city is passing to the control of the negro, and when this is once accomplished, (unless the white man bends subservitently to the black one) the lurid prophecy of Pinchback will be of easy fulfillment. Then the motto will be, rule or destroy. The negro must govern or the city blaze. Have the people of New Orleans come to that point where they have not even the right to select the guardians of their lives and property, but must accept these at the dictation of Lieut. Gov. Dunn, Raynel, Isabelle, and their confrere, colleague and bosom confidant, George. We want no negro captains in the First District, and the temper of the people has been greatly underrated if it is supposed they will endure one. There are times when forbearance ceases to be a virtue, and that time has been nearly if not quite reached. [New Orleans Picayune, 5th.

THE LAIRDS DEFEND THE ALABAMA BUSINESS.—The letter of the Messrs. Lairds says that the building of the Alabama was done in the way of business and free from concealment. It was known to the Government and the public, and with the knowledge of the American minister. That the vessel was meant for war purposes and intended for the use of the Confederate Government was notorious. No haste or secrecy was observed in any of the operations. Had there been anything illegal in the building or fitting out, of the ship, ample opportunity existed for the Government to seize her, whose officers of the custom house were informed, on the 21st of July, that she was ready for sea, and might leave at any hour she pleased. No attempt was made to detain her, though Passmore and others made affidavits that the men were enlisted to serve on her.

They contend that the contract entered into for the building of the ship was not at variance with the laws of England, the opinion of English people, and the practice of foreign nations.

They quote the written opinions of Mr. Mellish, Q. C., Mr. Kempley, and Sir Hugh Cavins, of February, 1863, which they allege support their position, and go to show that the Alabama left Birkenhead unarmed and went to the Azores, to which men and arms had been sent from other ports.

The Standard says of Laird's letter that it is a clear charge of negligence against the Government; but, whatever England's offense may have been, it is outdone a hundred fold by the willful and wanton offense, of the United States against England, and any settlement will leave a heavy balance against the States. England's obligations were broken for the North as well as the South. The Americans are equally guilty of a breach of international obligations in the case of the Carolina and in the case of the Fenian drilling and organizations.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—John Anwein, of the parish of St. Landry, brings suit against the parish of St Landry for $11,6000. The petition represents that he was a resident of said parish from July, 1866 to the 10th of January, 1869. That on said last day he was ordered to leave said parish under the penalty of death in the event of refusal, by an organisation extending throughout said parish, and composed of very nearly the whole of the white population of said parish. That by thus having been forced and compelled to leave his home in said parish he has sustained damages to the amount as above stated, that is to say, he claims exemplary damages in the sum of $5000, loss on land and improvements he was forced to sell $3 00, loss on farming implements, buggy, horses, cattle, hogs, etc., $1000, loss of time up to date, six months, at $300, $1800, loss on crop of corn, potatoes and tobacco, $800; making as above stated, $11,600. Prays for citation of said parish through its proper officer, and for judgment, etc.

John Baptiste Brown, also of the parish of St. Landry, brings suit against said parish, claiming $4300, as follows: $800 for merchandise forcibly taken from him by an armed organisation; five months of time lost with loss of business, $1500; exemplary damages $2000, making together the sum of $4300. The petition represents that during the month of September he was forcibly driven from his home, in said parish, by an organisation extending throughout said parish, and composed of nearly the whole of the white population of said parish.

Emerson Bentley, of Terrebonne parish, brings suit against the town of Opelousas for the sum of $6200. [Picayune, 2d.

TWO MILLIONS FOR A RAILROAD FRANCHISE.—Much indignation continues to be expressed in the New York journals at the evident determination of the State Legislature to pass the so called Broadway railroad bill giving to favorites, as a gratuity, that valuable franchise. Though opposed to the project of such a road in that crowded thoroughfare as injurious, Mr. A. T. Stewart offers to give two million dollars for the franchise, and pay down the money within thirty days after the passage of the bill, or he will pay any higher sum which the franchise may command at public auction. Notwithstanding this offer, it is alledged that the original gratuity bill for the ring will pass, the votes having already been secured, though the price for them now may have to be a little higher. And so we go, all over the country, from Congress downwards.

Suppose that twenty years ago a rich man died, and was buried with fifteen thousand dollars' worth of jewelry in his coffin, and suppose that his widow has been reduced to indigence, would she be justifiable in recovering the buried treasure? Such an instance has come to our knowledge, and there are old citizens in this city who are acquainted with the facts. [Memphis Ledger.

River Intelligence.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH-WESTERN,
Shreveport, June 16, 1869.

During the past week we have had rather warm weather, alternated with an occasional shower, which cooled the air and freshened up vegetation.

Since our last weekly issue the river has been gradually falling, though received a check for a few days. It has fallen from head to mouth, but there is still an abundance of water for large class boats. Business, however, has become so light that we cannot expect our fancy packets to stay much longer with us. The smaller boats are devoutly praying for this consummation.

WEDNESDAY, June 9.—The Virginia got off this morning about 10 o'clock.

The Golden Era came in this morning with a few bales cotton and some hides. She had on board a company of Federal soldiers. She remained here until about 2 o'clock, but getting no load, as the Bart Able had made a clean sweep.

THURSDAY, June 10.—The staunch little steamer George, Capt. Jim Crooks, got off this morning with a fine load for Cook's landing, above the shoals.

That leviathan, the Mollie Ellen, having returned all right from the fishing excursion, put off at 3 o'clock for her pet landing—Hurricane Bluffs.

At 4 o'clock A. M. the fine sternwheeler, Era No. 10, C. P. Truslow, master, Carroll W. Johnston in the office, came up from the Crescent village. She ventured but a short time, and steamed ahead with a fine freight for Jefferson. Thanks to the clerk for the usual favors to this office.

FRIDAY, June 11.—The fine sternwheeler, Enterprise, came up early this morning and shoved off about 10 o'clock. Besides about 1100 packages for this point, she had 3000 for Jefferson. She was loaded to the guards, literally. It will be seen from her advertisement that Capt Montgomery, an old stager, has command. Thanks to her officers for a file of city papers.

The regular ten-day packet B. L. Hodge left at half-past 12 o'clock, with a light load, though full of passengers.

SATURDAY, June 12.—The Lotawanna came down from Jefferson this morning flying light. She remained here but a short time and left without picking up anything. With this exception our levee has been untouched by any keel save that of the little Mary Ellen, which swings at her mooring graceful as a swan.

The Lotus No. 2 is quietly lying in ambush below Messrs. Gregg & Martin's warehouse, waiting for the river to run itself out, when she will slip in like a hound unleashed and the stag in sight. We hope she may win the horns, that is the horn of plenty.

SUNDAY, June 13.—The Era No. 10 came down this morning, from Jefferson. She remained long enough to take on some 62 bales cotton.

The Caroline came down from the stockade about four o'clock.

The regular ten-day packet Selma came in this evening with a good freight and some fifty head of passengers. She brings 225 tuns railroad iron.

TUESDAY, June 15.—The steamer Enterprise came down from the Bayou city to-day and remained for a short time. She got off about 2 o'clock for the small town on the Mississippi, flying light, as down freights from Jefferson are as scarce as from this point.

About the same time the regular ten-day packet Selma pushed out quietly and steamed down the river seeking the same destination. She, too, had a light freight, consisting of 75 bales of cotton, and a few extras.

Late in the night the sidewheel steamer Dora came in from the city with a fair freight. We are indebted to her officers for files of late city papers.

FREIGHTS.—*New Orleans*—Up freights are now landed here at high water card rates—75c @$1 per barrel. Down—Cotton $2 00 per bale; cattle, $5 @7 per head. Passage $20. Insurance, on sidewheel boats, up freight, 1½@ct., and down freight 2@ct; on sternwheel boats ½@ct. more on the above rates.

Commercial Intelligence.

SOUTH WESTERN OFFICE,
Shreveport, June 16, 1869.

The past week has been a very trying one upon our patience, and more particularly has it stretched to the utmost tension that of our merchants. To record, day after day, "business dull" is too monotonous and we would have been much pleased to have varied the phrase, but the truth of history must be vindicated. There is plenty of money here to purchase cotton, plenty of goods, a host of accommodating clerks and principals ready to make any sacrifice for the good of their customers, but customers and cotton have alike been distressingly scarce.

COTTON:

WEEKLY SUMMARY, BY GREGG & MARTIN.

Tuesday Evening, June 15.—Since our last weekly report we have little or no change to make relative to receipts. We, however, note a very material change relative to prices. The advance which is very decided both in New York and New Orleans has caused our market to advance fully one cent per pound. We now quote the closing rates for ordinary 24c; good ordinary 25¼@25½c.; low middling 26¼@26½c., closing with a firm market and active demand. Gold remains without material change. Bankers' rates, buying 136; selling 138. Street rates, with limited sales, buying and selling 137. Silver—but little offered in market; bankers' selling rates 135; demand light.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1868	bales	150
Received yesterday	22	
Received previously	78,122—78,150	
		78,300
Shipped yesterday	34	
Shipped previously	77,862—77,896	
Stock on hand and not cleared		844

Shreveport Quotations of Hides, etc.

Number dry hides shipped yesterday	—	
Number dry hides shipped previously	48,865—48,865	
Number wet hides shipped yesterday	—	
Number wet hides shipped previously	5,486—5,486	
Total number shipped since Sept. 1, 1868		54,351
HIDES—Dry, country, per pound	15 @	16
Damaged	— @	8
WOOL—Washed, per pound	20 @	30
Unwashed, per pound	20 @	24
Burry, per pound	— @	10
PELTRIES—Deer Skins, per pound	15 @	20
Sheep Skins, each	15 @	40
Goat Skins, each	20 @	25
FURS—Otter Skins, each	50 @1	00
Raccoon Skins, each	5 @	10
Wild Cat Skins, each	20 @	25
BEESWAX—per pound	— @	25
TALLOW—per pound	— @	10
OX-HORNS—per pair	4 @	5

Consignees of Merchandise.

PER STEAMER DORA—A M D & co 332 pkgs, L Hobbs 2, 632 do to Stacey & Poland—E Clapp 8 to Jessup, Marsh & Wiggins—C & B 1—W Enders 11—A M Foster 6 W B Foster 2 W H Thompson 4, to Thurmond & Bowles—James Hill 2, to Gregg & Martin—J Kahn & bro 94—L Loyd 4, to Frank Hicks—E & G M Smith 6 W H Scanland 1 W Wagner 28, to Walsh & Boisseau—Jas F Utz 1—B F Wharton 37, to Howell, Durham & Tomkies.

PER STEAMER SELMA—Gregg&Martin 524 pkgs—Walsh & Boissean 111—Howell, Durham & Tomkies 44—McCutchen &co 21—Burnham & Horr 74—Jessup, Marsh & Wiggins 10—Hervey, Elstner & Warren 105—Stacey & Poland 205—G W Stoner &co 252—E & B Jacobs 48—Mrs A S Wells 3—L E Carter 237—Jas F Utz 40—Conway & Buckalew 7—Youree& Winston 1—W J Brooks 2—McClure, Barrett & Smith 522—Mrs B M Johnson 3—E Miguery 17—A Drouin 2—J W Nolan 1—Sale & Murphy 3—Mrs A Kimble 7—J H Reynolds 5—T H Morris 7—A Kahn &co 6—R Craig &co 4—J Kahn &bro 39—Hamilton &co 3—P F L Frank 1—F Retchler 6—A Allemand 5—F Bonnett 1—Pike's Bank 89—G H Bond 11—B H 2—Kline & Phelps 1—R Grifaliy 1—Thos H Pitts 1—J K Dumot 1—Mr McDermott 1—Mr Johnson 1—Cumming, Morrison &co 15—John Walters 1—St Mary's Convent 1—E J Leman 4—S Staiti 4—Leon Straus 1—Agt Tex Ex Co 8—Mrs M V Hunt 3—SPRR 828—Mrs R Dawes 10—F X Mullsnap 1—M Kennedy 1—J Cumpston 20—F Baus 1—Levy & Hodenheimer 15—Old river & Jefferson 887. Total 5745 pkgs.

PER STEAMER ENTERPRISE—Walsh & Boisseau 184 pkgs—W 50 H C McFarland 6 J J McDaniel &co 12, to Jessup, Marsh & Wiggins—C & E Barthold 7, to Stacey & Poland—R H Lindsay 100—J W Smith 15 T & B 100, 541 do to C G Thurmond—J F Utz 17—F L Lowry 1, to Burnham & Horr—Hamilton &co 65—Y & Wimberly 1, to Gregg & Martin.

PER STEAMER ERA No. 10—Stacey & Poland 115—Mrs M V Hunt 1—SPRR 1—M Glass 4, to Hamilton &co—F Baker 8—Walsh & Boisseau 100—Gregg & Martin 400—C W Tandy 5—R & L 56—G W Stoner &co 900. Total 1585.

I. O. O. F.

HALL NEITH LODGE NO. 21, I.O.O.F.,
Shreveport, June 16, 1869.

THE members of Neith Lodge No. 21, I.O.O.F., are earnestly requested to attend their regular meeting THIS EVENING (Wednesday), at 8 o'clock. A prompt attendance expected, as business of importance will be transacted.

By order of the N. G.:
je16 1t] M. WEINSTOCK, Secretary.

New Books!!!

EDELWEISS.....By Auerbach.
VILLA EDEN.....By Auerbach.
ANNE SEVERIN.....By Madame Craven
TYPHAINES ABBEY.....By De Gobineau.
UNFORGIVEN.....By Berriedale.
AGNES WENTWORTH.....By Foxton.
SHENANDOAH.....By C. E. Hunt.

At M. KENNEDY'S,
Bookseller, 34 Texas street.

☞ Subscribers for Stephens' History of the War will please call for their books. [je15 3td&1tw

NOTICE.

THE TAX-PAYERS of Caddo parish are hereby notified that I have opened my office at **No. 13 Milam Street,** Shreveport, for the purpose of receiving assessment of property, and taxes due the State and parish.

All persons following any trade, profession or occupation must procure license immediately, or they will be dealt with as the law directs.

All persons will come forward and pay their one per cent. tax, or they will be liable to the penalty of ten per cent. on and after the first day of July, 1869. Said penalty, after said time, will be rigidly enforced.

J. N. HOWELL,
je16 tf] Assessor and Tax Collector.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agent for Caddo parish of Admiral Semmes' great work, "SERVICE AFLOAT," would respectfully ask subscriptions of his numerous acquaintances, at the Pitts House, Shreveport. [je9 3t] T. H. PITTS.

Shreveport Price Current.

(MADE FROM ACTUAL SALES, AS THEY TRANSPIRED.)

It should be understood that our quotations, generally, represent the wholesale prices, in United States currency. In filling small orders, higher rates will have to be paid.

BAGGING—India, ⅌ yard	24½@	26½
BALE ROPE—Kentucky, ⅌ lb	12 @	15
Iron Ties	— @	—
Twine ⅌ lb	37½@	50
CRACKERS—⅌ 100 lbs	$8 50 @10	00
COFFEE—Rio, ⅌ lb	22½@	25
CANDY—Assorted, ⅌ lb	22 @	24
Fancy	35 @	—
Gum Drops, ⅌ lb	50 @	65
CANDLES—Star, ⅌ lb	21 @	22
Sperm ⅌ lb	— @	60
FISH—Mackerel No. 1 ⅌ bbl	25 00 @26	00
Half bbls	12 00 @13	00
" No. 2 "	11 00 @12	00
" No. 3 "	10 50 @11	50
" No. 1 in kits	3 50 @ 4	00
Herring, ⅌ box	1 00 @ 1	25
Cod, "	— @2	50
DRY GOODS—Prints, American, ⅌ yd	9 @	12½
" English, "	— @	40
" French, "	42 @	45
Domestics, unbleached, "	9 @	18
" bleached, "	9½@	25
Cotton Yarns, ⅌ bale	2 25 @	2 25
FLOUR—St. Louis, Fine, ⅌ bbl	6 25 @	7 75
Superfine "	6 75 @	8 75
Extra "	9 25 @10	25
Texas, ⅌ 100 lbs	— @	—
FRUIT—Dried Peaches, ⅌ lb	— @	12½
Dried Apples, ⅌ lb	12½@	—
In their juice, ⅌ doz	— @	4 00
GLASS—⅌ box 50ft., American, 8x10	— @	5 50
" " 10x12	5 50 @	6 00
" " 12x18	6 50 @	7 00
GRASS ROPE—⅌ lb	25 @	25
GRAIN—Corn, ⅌ bushel	— @1	25
Meal, "	1 00 @1	50
" ⅌ bbl., bolted	6 50 @7	00
HAY—⅌ bale	7 50 @	—
OATS—⅌ bushel	85 @1	00
IRON—American, assorted, ⅌ lb	7½@	8
English, "	7½@	8
Swedes "	— @	16
Nail rods, "	12½@	—
Hoop "	12½@	—
Trace Chains, ⅌ doz. pair	9 00 @11	00
LEAD—Bar, ⅌ lb	— @	12
LIME—⅌ bbl	4 00 @4	75
LUMBER—Pine, green, ⅌ 1000 feet	— @25	00
" seasoned, "	— @30	00
Laths, "	2 00 @2	50
Shingles, ⅌ 1000	5 50 @7	00
MOLASSES—Louisiana, ⅌ gal	80 @	85
Refined, reboiled, ⅌ gal	90 @1	00
Golden Syrup	1 25 @	—
NAILS—American, 4d. to 20d., ⅌ keg	5 75 @6	00
NAVAL STORES—Sp'ts Turp'tine ⅌ gal	1 50 @2	00
Varnish, Bright, ⅌ gal	— @3	00
OIL—Lard, ⅌ gallon	1 75 @2	00
Coal "	55 @1	10
Linseed, "	1 50 @1	75
Castor, "	3 00 @3	50
Commercial Olive, ⅌ gal	3 00 @5	00
Tanners' ⅌ gal	1 75 @	—
PAINTS—Lead, Red, ⅌ lb	— @	25
" White, Am., pure, ⅌ lb	17 @	22
" Vermillion, "	— @2	50
Zinc, American, White, ⅌ lb	— @	18
French "	— @	20
Chrome, Green, "	— @	50
" Yellow, "	— @	50
Litharge, "	— @	20
Venetian, in oil, "	— @	25
Spanish Brown, in oil, ⅌ lb	— @	20
OYSTERS—Cove, 2 lb cans, ⅌ doz	3 25 @	—
" 1 " "	— @2	25
PLANTATION SUPPLIES—Shoes, ⅌ pr	1 75 @1	95
Linseys, ⅌ yard	25 @	45
Kerseys, "	50 @	60
Osnaburgs, ⅌ yard	21½@	25
PROVISIONS—Mess Beef, ⅌ bbl	— @	—
" Pork, "	35 00 @35	00
Bacon Hams, plain, ⅌ lb	21½@	23½
" canvassed, ⅌ lb	22½@	24½
Clear Sides, "	20 @	—
Ribbed Sides, "	— @	16
Shoulders "	— @	16½
Lard, ⅌ lb	25 @	—
Potatoes, Irish, ⅌ bbl	— @	—
Butter, Goshen, ⅌ lb	40 @	50
" Country, "	— @	30
Cheese, Northern, ⅌ lb	— @	20
" Western, "	20 @	22
English Dairy, ⅌ lb	25 @	27
Pickels, half gal., ⅌ doz	— @	6 50
" quarts, "	— @	4 50
" pints, "	— @	3 50
PERCUSSION CAPS—G D, ⅌ M	50 @	—
Water-proof, "	1 50 @1	75
POWDER—⅌ keg of 25 lbs	9 50 @	—
Half kegs "	5 75 @	—
Quarter kegs "	— @3	50
Rifle, ⅌ lb	— @	50
RAISINS—⅌ box	3 75 @4	75
½ box	3 00 @3	50
RICE—⅌ lb	11 @	12½
SALT—Liverpool, ⅌ sack	2 75 @3	00
SARDINES—Half boxes, ⅌ doz	4 50 @5	00
Quarter "	2 50 @2	60
SOAP—Bar, ⅌ lb	10 @	12½
SPIRITS—Brandy, American, ⅌ gal	5 25 @6	00
" French, "	16 00 @20	00
Gin, Holland, "	— @5	00
Whisky, Rectified, "	1 10 @1	25
" Bourbon, "	2 50 @3	00
" Monongahela, "	2 50 @3	50
" Irish, case	16 00 @30	00
Porter, London, quarts, ⅌ doz	4 50 @6	50
" Northern, pints, "	3 00 @3	25
Ale, Scotch, "	3 00 @4	50
STEEL—English, ⅌ lb	20 @	40
SUGAR—Pulverised and Crushed ⅌ lb	20 @	21
Louisiana, Common, "	15 @	14
" Fair, "	14 @	15
" Fully Fair, "	14½@	15
" Choice, "	16½@	17
SHOT—Drop, all sizes, ⅌ sack 25 lbs	3 50 @3	75
TEA—Black, ⅌ lb	— @1	50
" Green, " Imperial	2 00 @3	00
TOBACCO—Chewing, first quality, ⅌ lb	80 @1	00
" 2d "	55 @	70
Fink's Best	45 @	50

JOHNSON'S EXCHANGE
—AND—
BANKING HOUSE.
Will Check on
BANK OF AMERICA, New Orleans.
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, New York.
BANK OF NEW YORK, New York.
STATE SAVING'S ASSOCIATION, St Louis, Mo.
☞ Collections promptly attended to. Gold purchased and sold.
B. M. JOHNSON.
Shreveport, February 4, 1869. [d&wtf

Grand Balloon Ascension,
FOURTH JULY, 1869.

PROF. FENELON will make a Grand Ascension in his monster Balloon called **La Ville de Shreveport,** from Mass Side Place.

The ascension will take place about 4 o'clock in the evening, and extensive preparations have been made for the accommodation of ladies and gentlemen. A fine saloon will be opened, where every refreshment may be had, and plenty of seats provided for visitors.

Admittance, $1; children half price. Strict order kept by officers, and omnibuses will run all day to the place.

☞ Saturday, the 19th June, at 8½ o'clock A.M., at the Market House, the privilege for one hack will be sold. [je15 d&wtd

TAX NOTICE.

THE TAX PAYERS of Caddo parish are notified to attend at the places and times designated below, for the purpose of giving their assessment and paying their State and Parish Tax for the year 1868, and Levee and Internal Improvement Tax for 1868, and State and Parish License for the year 1869; also the one per cent. tax, all delinquent tax, and all back taxes for the years 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, and 1865, viz:

Gray's School House, Ward 7, Monday, July 5, 1869.
Eddin's " 7, Tuesday, " 6, "
Mooringsport " 7, Wednesday, " 7, "
Albany " 7, Thursday, " 8, "
Jarvis's Store " 7, Friday, " 9, "
Greenwood " 2, Saturday, " 10, "
Spring Ridge " 8, Tuesday, " 13, "
Summer Grove " 8, Wednesday, " 14, "
Grand Bend Church, Lower Rush Island " 8, Friday, " 16, "

Shreveport, at my office, No. 13 Milam street, Monday and Tuesday, July 19 and 20, 1869.

All property holders and tax payers are requested to be prompt in attendance, as it will be the only time I will be at the precincts. I intend to force the collection and assessment as the law directs.

On **Monday, June 14, 1869,** I will collect the State and Parish License on Trades, &c., for the year 1869, in the city of Shreveport, and all persons are expected to settle same immediately, as the same are now due and unpaid.

All persons liable for the one per cent. tax will settle on the days above named, or they will be liable to the penalty of ten per cent. a month until paid, on and after the first day of July, 1869.

J. N. HOWELL,
je15 2td&5tw] Assessor