The South-Western.

SHREVEPORT:

WEDNESDAY.....JUNE 23, 1869.

The Carpet-Bagger.

AIR—*"She Wore a Wreath of Roses."*

He bore a patent coffee-pot, the day when first we met,
And peddled tins from door to door, in weather cold and wet;
He had a very scare-crow look, Methinks I see him now—
No vest, torn pants, worn boots, stained coat—an old hat on his brow.

But once again I saw him—a carpet-bag he bore—
He slouched on a propeller tug, bound for the Southern shore;
He looked half starved and hopeless, and with an abject air,
He pleaded with the captain's clerk to pass him for half-fare.

The next time I saw him, 'twas in the Southern land,
Surrounded by a ragged crowd, a wooly-pated band;
He stood upon a barrel, and he cursed the Southern white,
And called each Pompey brother dear, each Dinah his delight.

And, yet, once more, I saw him, no signs of want were there,
In fashion's garb he was arrayed, and pompous was his air;
His cheeks were standing out with fat, his purse was filled w th gold,
As Governor he robbed the whites—the negroes he had sold.

SUIT OF NEGROES TO RECOVER THE ESTATE OF THEIR FORMER MASTERS—*The Verdict Against Them.*—An important case, known as the Owen Thomas will case, has just been decided in the Superior Court at Columbus, Georgia. A statement of the facts and the results of the trial may not be uninteresti g. The amount involved was at least $40,000. The parties were Jas. K Redd, propounder of the will, vs. Sophia Hargroves and M. W. Thweat, et als., caveators, and the facts as stated by the Judge in his charge are as follows:

On the 25th day of February, 1852, Owen Thomas made and published a paper purporting to be his last will and testament, and nominated Jas. K. Redd and Augustus Howard executors of the same, and in the 3d, 4th and 5th items provided that a certain number of his slaves, in all over thirty, and consisting of men, women and children, should be carried to Liberia or some other free State, foreign to Georgia, into which they might severally elect to go, and there be forever manumitted and freed—they and their posterity; and further provided, that all the rest of his property, consisting of lands, negroes, stock and crops, etc., should be sold, and the proceeds be applied to the payment of debts, to the delrayal of the expenses incident to the execution of the will, to the removal and subsistence of the negroes in their new homes; and the balance to be equally divided among such of the negroes as were over eighteen years of age, on their arrival at the place they might select for their homes.

On the 28th of September, 1868, Owen Thomas departed this life. Subsequently James K. Redd, the executor nominated in the will, propounded the same to the Ordinary Court of this county for probate, when the caveators, the only heirs at law of Owen Thomas, appeared and filed their caveat against the probate of the will, on the following grounds:

1. Because said will was revoked by an act of the Legislature assented to on the 14th December, 1859, to prohibit the post mortem manumission of slaves 2. Because the will provided that the negroes might elect to go to Liberia or some other free State. 3. Because circumstances subsequently occurring have made it impossible for the executors to execute the will.

Upon hearing the case the Ordinary refused to set up the three items mentioned above; but admitted the bill to probate, as to the other items therein contained. From this decision of the Ordinary an appeal was entered by the propounder, and in this way the case comes before this court for trial.

The judge's charge was favorable to to the defendants, the caveators, and the jury found the following verdict:

We, the jury, find that every part of the paper propounded as the will of Owen Thomas, is void, except that part which gives a legacy or bequest to Mrs. Howard, and the part which appoints James K. Redd and Augustus Howard executors, excluding the legacy to them, and we find that these two parts are the will of Owen Thomas.

The result, as stated by the Columbus Sun, is to take the administration from J. M. Thweatt, appointed by Ordinary Duer, and give it to the surviving executor, J. K. Redd, and besides the legacy to Mrs. Howard, not a large amount, and the appointment of the executors, no part of the will holds good. The bulk of the estate then goes to heirs of Mrs. Thweatt and to Mrs. Hargroves, unless the Supreme Court overrules the decision, or some other course is taken. The case will be carried to the Supreme Court.

BUTLER ON THE RECONSTRUCTION ACTS.—The recent visit of Gen. Butler to this city, and his prolonged interviews with the President, have been mentioned in these letters, with an intimation that I did not despair of getting at the botton of the mischief in his busy brain, which he was seeking official aid to inflict upon the South.

I have not yet been altogether successful, but may safely state that his suggestions, whatever their precise character may have been as to remedies, were based upon these propositions, which he holds to be self-evident:

1. That the principle upon which the reconstruction laws are based, in so far as these laws may be supposed to afford any guarantee of future Radical power at the South, is utterly unsound. In support of this view he urges that not one in ten of the negroes can possibly be the recipients of the boons proffered for their subserviency—first, because what is offered is necessarily limited to a very few; and, secondly, for the reason that what is offered (mere offices, State and Federal), the negroes, as a general thing, are incompetent to avail themselves of. That the bulk of this class of voters must necessarily, therefore, depend hereafter for bread upon the landowners, and that consequently they must very soon be guided by them.

2. That the reconstruction acts were avowedly experimental, as (he says) is seen by the frequent abandonment of them to make room for others more stringent; that it has already been determined to unsettle the condition of things in Georgia, and that Congress will be careful before adopting the constitutions of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas, to secure, beyond peradventure, more substantial guarantees for the permanent domination of the "loyal North," which advanced legislation, he contends, will work a dissimilarity and incongruity in its application to different parts of the South, and consequently render imperative a total abandonment of it, and the substitution of a plan applicable to all alike, and effective in imposing "loyalty" upon the South in all future time.

These are Butler's ideas. Of course they certainly reach the point of again throwing out of the Union all the "rebel" States now "represented," or the requirement of an alteration of their political and social system in the fundamental particular embracing and equipoise of personal influence and power, irrespective of race or color. I am not positively informed, as I have said, of Butler's proposed remedy. But what can he mean short of a division of landed property at the South by some arbitrary contrivance, or some specious lie supposed to be quite sufficient to gull the politicians of the South?

[Washington correspondence Baltimore Gazette.

A SIGNIFICANT PICTURE.—A simpler picture—one easier to understand from description—was never made, than that photographed on Promontory Point, Utah, on the 10th ult., at the completion of the Pacific railroad.

About one hundred feet of unlaid track had been left for the ceremonies of completion. Both parties having made all the necessary arrangements, the ties were thrown down on this open space, and the employes of each company approached with rails to fill the gap. The workmen on the eastern side were European immigrants, those on the western section were Chinese. The Celestials, it is surmised, were conscious of the importance of the occasion, and of the fact that they were eyed with curiosity by the strangers from the East, but their faces wore no expression except that of the lack of any expression at all. This, however, did not hinder them from wielding the pick, shovel and sledge with consummate dexterity. The laborers from the East worked well, but evidently with a desire to attract attention and make an impression. "At 11 A.M," says an eye-witness, "the European and Asiatic soldiers of civilisation stood face to face in the heart of America." There was something sublime in that meeting.

A few days since, in the Supreme Court, at Lockport, New York, a dog occupied the seat of an absent juryman. The presiding Judge turned to the counsel, and, remarking that all the seats in the jury box were filled, asked was he willing to proceed. The counsel remarked that, "while the fellow might do for a judge, he was not willing to take his dog as a juror." There would have been a precedent for a dog sitting as associate on the judicial bench. On one occasion, Curran, the great orator, pleading before a judge, stopped suddenly in his speech. "Go on, Mr Curran, I am listening," said the Judge. "I thought," said the lawyer with a significant look at a huge Newfoundland dog that the magistrate was fondling, "I thought your lordships were consulting."

The Republican, in defending Gov. Warmoth's right to discriminate socially against the negro, makes a very happy admission:

"Every man in a free country, even a Governor, has a right to decide for himself on such personal matters as concern himself only, and that among such is the selecting of his own guests."

Undoubtedly the right of selecting his guests and associates should belong to every man in a free country. To the hotel landlord as well as the housekeeper; to the patron at the theatre, in the car, and at church, as well as the guest at the dinner table. That is what white people believe, but the Republican, up to the date of the foregoing handsome acknowledgment, has always disputed. [New Orleans Times.

The keeper of an organ grinders' lodging house in Utica "accommodates" fifty tuneful beggars every night. His establishment contains six beds.

Polygamy Among the Mormons.

The Rev. Dr. Elliott, who is writing from the far West most interesting letters to the St. Louis Democrat, thus speaks of what he saw in the Mormon capital:

We had many and favorable opportunities of getting information, often in a very confidential manner, both from men and women, and there seemed to me an unusual degree of frankness of speech. I had always supposed (and still cannot help hoping) that the plurality of wives is only an incidental matter, which can be laid aside at any time without disturbing the foundations of the sect, and so expressed myself to several leading men whom I met, but the uniform answer was to correct my mistake. Polygamy was boldly declared to be an accepted duty and a revealed law. The men spoke of it as a duty and privilege, the women as a hard trial, to which they must submit, knowing, as many of them said, "that they must be made perfect by suffering." Two of the prominent citizens told me that more than half of the men in Salt Lake City have complied with the rule, having two or more wives, and several of them concurred in saying that it was the common usage. No one, they said, pretends to know how many wives his neighbor has, and it is none of his business to ask.

The mystery of "sealing," I could not get satisfactorily explained, but it seemed to me to open a wide door to practices which would deserve a very harsh name. In fact I could not see how the law of polygamy, taking it practically, and with a knowledge of human nature as it is, should lessen the social evils, or correct any of the tendencies of social life. On the contrary, it throws the cover of law and religion over modes of life for which there can be no excuse. If polygamy could be ruled out, there would be a good deal to praise in the Mormon government, and many good influences would be at work. The masses of their community, taken from great poverty and degradation, have been improved in their temporal condition, and the absolute laws under which they are brought, and to which they submit, either because they cannot help themselves, or because of their superstitious self-surrender, are better for them, at present, than a liberty to which they were never trained. But all the good that can possibly exist there, even if their prosperity was doubled, can never counterbalance the degrading and sensual tendencies now working, and which time will make worse and worse.

All Monday (May 30) was a gala day in celebration of the Pacific railroad completion. A great crowd was gathered in the tabernacle to hear speeches from the Governor and other dignitaries, and the normal quantity of fourth of July magniloquence was talked out. In the evening there was an illumination, and the streets were full of people, among whom I walked and studied manners and faces as well as I could. At night I went to theatre, Brigham Young's institution, "dedicated to the Lord," and was there an hour, to see the people in their amusement. It looked to me like a loose assemblage of a very promiscuous crowd and I could see there no good moral influence at work.

It is claimed by the Mormon leaders that the women are contented and as happy as anywhere else, but to believe it would be to falsify all the natural emotions of woman's heart. It is said that women are not forced to marry, but they are led into marriage at a very early age, and by a usage or social law which they cannot evade or control. A house was painted out to us, with two adjunct cottages, in which a man lived with three sisters as his wives. Another married two sisters in one day. A mother and daughter, as I was told, were wives of the same man, and there is no doubt that such is the fact. Can decent women be happy under circumstances such as these? I saw some who had sacrificed themselves under a sincere conviction to duty and who were striving to bear their cross patiently; but, if I may judge from the faces and manners of those whom I met, especially on the street and in public places, the prevailing condition is one of moral inertness, a lowered and unwomanly state of mind, an indifference to all the most sacred relations of married life, an absence of all the refined sentiments which entitle women to a feeling of self-respect.

There is "no love lost" between Mormons and Gentiles, as things now stand. The United States law partially protects the latter, or they would soon have to leave the Territory. Not even the common interests of trade bring the two classes together, beyond the necessities of the day.

What I have now said has been expressed in general terms, because, although my information was carefully gathered partly from those who defended the system as it is, and partly from those who felt and deplored its evil working, I do not wish to refer to special authority and individual experiences. I have endeavored to judge without prejudice, and tried to see good even when I have failed. That large numbers of the people are thoroughly, almost fearfully in earnest, I do not doubt, and their earnestness is intensified by their ignorance. They are ready to do and to suffer whatever their leaders command, as if it were the direct commandment of God himself. The asserted continuance of this divine revelation is the great power which the leaders exert, and the requisite authority, "thus saith the Lord," is always at hand. Of their sincerity in using it as a religious conviction, I am not so sure, and they give such evidence of shrewdness and sound practical judgment in other things, and especially in the management of their own temporal affairs, that I cannot but be surprised at the conclusions to which they come upon the plain moral questions involved.

RELIGIOUS CONDITION OF THE WORLD.—From Schen's Almanac for 1869 we gather the following statistics of the religious condition of the world:

Total population, 1,375,000,000; increase on last year's reckoning, 14,800,000. Roman Catholics, 195,434,000; increase on last year, 431,000. Protestants, 100,835,000; increase on last year, 3,935,000. Eastern churches, 81,478,000. Total number christians, 377,747,000, or about two-third per cent. Total heathen population, 997,253,000; increase over last year, 16,452,000, or less than one-seventh per cent. Increase of Protestants nearly four per cent., of Romanists less than one-quarter of one per cent. These are but estimates and approximations, but we think they truly present the drift of things. In the United States the Roman Catholics are reckoned by Schem at 5,000,000, a gain on his statement of last year half a million, or eleven per cent The Protestants count 27,000,000 a gain of 2,000,000, or exactly eight per cent. He leaves 2,560,000 outside of either of these great religious divisions, among which are to be included heathen Indians, Jews, unbelievers, Spiritualists, Mormons, etc., though he attempts no such classification. Last year he reckoned 1,929,891 of these amorphous element, an increase of 630,000, or one-third Ten thousand white inhabitants belong to the Greek Church

WHAT IS TO BE DONE IN HEAVEN.—The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher ridicules the popular idea that the inmates of heaven do nothing but stand around a great white throne, with harps in their hands, and sing psalms. Mr Beecher, it seems to us, has the right of the matter. There is no scriptural ground for limiting the activities and employments of immortal beings to a monotonous physical exercise; and it is a wonder that the absurdity of doing so had not been perceived long ago It is much more sensible to suppose that people in the other life enjoy social and intellectual delights, and have varying occupations, according to their respective capacities, similar to those which are enjoyed by the good on earth, only more perfect in quality and degree. Death takes from us nothing but the body of flesh and blood, leaving the constitution and requirements of our soul without radical change. Whatever, therefore, above mere corporeal pleasures rightfully renders us happy here, will render us likewise happy there; and as no man, however pious, would like to spend his whole life on earth in singing, it is not likely he will be compelled to do it hereafter. [New York Sun.

OVERWORK.—There was William Pitt, dead at forty-nine, carrying the British Empire on his shoulders for a quarter of a century, and attempting to carry a pint of port wine daily and a pinch of opium in his stomach, and foundering in mid-ocean from this over-cargo. What a wreck was that when Brinsley Sheridan went to pieces on the breakers of intemperance and overwork! There, too, was Mirabeau, that prodigy of strength and health, of versatility and splendid talent, killed by the overwhelming labors and excitements of the tribune and the orgies of Cyprian hells. Sergeant S. Prentiss attempted the double task; and if ever a man might with impunity, he could, with bounding health and marvelous mental gifts. Said a distinguished Mississippi lawyer, "Prentiss would set up all night gambling and drinking, and then go into court next day and make a better plea in all respects than I could, or anybody else at the bar of our State, even though we studied our case half the night and slept the rest." He tried it, and in trying burned to the socket in forty-one years the lamp of life that had been trimmed to last fourscore. A draft upon the constitution in behalf of appetite is just as much a draft as in behalf of work; and if both are habitually preferred together, bankruptcy and ruin are sure and swift.

DR. T. S. Bell, of Louisville, giving some reminiscences of the great Breckinridge family of Kentucky, in the Courier-Journal, relates that years ago, when the Rev. John Breckinridge was living in the North and had arranged for a controversy with the Rev John Hughes, of the Catholic Church—then not as well known as afterward, but represented as of a rude, overbearing character—nearly all of the family were gathered around the home hearth, when, after the assumed characteristic of the Rev. John Hughes had been fully discussed, the venerable mother opened her snuff box and seized a large pinch of snuff between her thumb and finger, and, as she did so, remarked that she "wished it was——," naming one of her other sons. He straightened himself up, his face beaming with proud, exultant triumph over the maternal selection, because to her judgment they all deferred. A long pause ensued; the pinch of snuff was still in abeyance, and the silence was at length broken by the inquiry, "Why, mother?" "Because," she replied, taking the snuff at the same moment, "John is too much of a gentleman for this controversy with John Hughes."

An irrepressible boy of five years who was always compelled to keep quiet on Sunday, having grown weary toward the close of a Sabbath day, frankly and honestly approached his excellent but rather strict father and gravely said: "Pa, let's have a little spiritual fun" This was too much, not only for the gravity but for the strictness of the father, and for once he "let natur caper" until bedtime.

Miscellaneous Items.

An advertisement lately appeared headed "Iron bed-steads and bedding." We suppose the linen must have been sheet-iron.

Ralph Meeker says that "fifty years experience with the ballot will abolish petticoats forever." Make it "ballet," and the work is three quarters done already.

A little boy, disputing with his sister recently, exclaimed, "It's true, for ma says so; and if ma says so, it's so, if it ain't so."

A Kansas paper states that a woman out that way (Mrs. Buffum) is so strongly in favor of her rights that she closes her prayer "Awomen" and not amen.

A teamster in Maine says he can start the most balky horse by taking him out of the shafts and making him go around in a narrow circle till he is giddy. If the first dance of this sort does not cure him, the second will.

An early reunion of the two great bodies of the Presbyterian Church, now in secession in New York, seems not improbable. A meeting of the joint committee of both the Old and New School met yesterday, and agreed to recommend a union of both branches on the basis of the standards.

The reason why the British Parliament refused to publish O'Farrell's confession, was, that it contained the statement that he didn't care to shoot the Prince of Wales, "because he was certain to disgrace royalty."

Ex-President Tyler's daughter is to be married in New York, June 23, to Mr. Spencer, one of the "society lions" of New York. The wedding is to be solemnised in St. John's Church, Staten Island.

A Frenchman who was exhibiting some relics and other curiosities, produced, among other things, a sword, which he assured his visitors was "de sword dat Balaam had." A spectator remarked that Balaam had no sword, but only wished for one. "Very well, dis is de one he wished for."

Report says there is a breach in the friendly relations heretofore existing between the President and A. T. Stewart, of New York. The desire of the latter to control the patronage of the New York city offices is the cause.

NO SPOON.—Gen. Butler was taking tea at the house of a lady friend, in Washington, the other day. The General seemed to look as though something was lacking, and the following dialogue took place: Hostess—"Can it be possible, General, that you have no spoon?" Butler, rising indignantly and holding out both hands—"No, madam; if you don't believe it, you can search me."

A correspondent, who appears to have been successful in procuring good domestics, says that the one sure method by which to make and keep good servants is to "make them know their place"—that is, to teach them to consider themselves servants and nothing else In a free country, too. Only think of it.

"My son," said a veteran at the foot of the stairs, "arise and see the newly risen luminary of the day, and hear the sweet birds singing their matin song of praise to their Creator; come while the dew is on the grass and tender lambs are bleating on the hillside—come, I say, or I'll be up there with a switch and give you the worst licking that you ever had."

At Columbus, Miss., recently, one Wilson, a carpet-bag teacher of a negro school, was severely threshed by Ben Moore, a negro, for improper conduct to Ben's wife.

An exchange describing a procession says: "The procession was very fine and nearly two miles in length, as was also the prayer of Dr. Perry, the chaplain."

Anna Dickinson is complimented with innumerable love letters, each closing with a request for a small loan.

Bismarck lately said, in reply to some English criticism on his policy, "If I were an Abyssinian, or a Hindoo, or even an American, I might perhaps care what England thinks But being a European, I do not.

COTTON FACTORY AT SELMA.—The Times, of May 28th, says: We are glad to learn that there is a project on foot, with fair prospects of success, to establish a cotton factory in Selma. One party proposes to invest $50,000 in such an undertaking, and we have no doubt that others can be induced to join him in it.

The Jacksonport (Ark.) Herald says: "We have been informed by a gentleman living in Big Bottom, I dependence county, that a young lady named Powell shot and killed herself one day last week. Her mother, who is a widow, but recently moved from Missouri, and located a few miles below Col Morgan Magness. The cause of the rash act is supposed to be a disappointment in a love affair, as she killed herself with the pistol of the young man to whom she was ardently attached."

The New York Tribune gives currency to the rumor that the Nation's widow, Madam Abraham Lincoln, is about to be married to the Count De Schmidtville, Chamberlain to the Duke of Baden.

On the day of his jubilee, the Pope received a telegram from the frozen regions of Lapland, the bearer of which had to traverse 600 miles in order to reach Helsingfors, the extreme telegraph office in North Europe.

Thirteen hostile expeditions from these shores landed upon the island of Cuba! After this fashion do we gather facts to convict England of violating the principle of neutrality. Pity we can't see ourselves as others see us. [N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

The Jeff and Joe Davis plantation, thirty miles below Vicksburg, is leased by an old negro at $10,000 a year. He hires 150 hands to work it. Not a white man is to be seen about the place. The whole plantation of several thousand acres is planted in cotton, which appears very promising.

A RAILROAD CENTRE.—In the Railway Time Table, summer arrangement, published in the Chicago Post of the 25th, we count ten different railroad companies running in all sixty-nine daily passenger trains in and out of Chicago, to say nothing of the freight trains.

Poor Commodore Vanderbilt's income last year was only $69,000. It ought to have been $500,000. The Commodore is supposed to be worth $70,000,000. If he can't manage that so as to get more than $69,000 a year out of it, he ought to get a good business man to take charge of it for him.

An attempt will be made at the next session of the Rhode Island Legislature to pass a resolution requesting Senator Sprague to resign. Unless we mistake the man the harder the efforts made to remove him the harder he will stick.

An illiterate negro preacher said to his congregation: "My brethren when the first man Adam was made, he was ob wet clay, and set up agin de palings to dry." "Do you say," said one of the congregation, "dat Adam was made of wet clay an' set up agin de palings to dry?" "Yes, sar, I do." "Who made de palings?" "Sit down, sar," said the preacher sternly; "such questions as dat would upset any system of theology."

FRANCE.—According to accounts, the recent political excitements in Paris have not been without an alarming effect upon society. An unwholesome air of desperation is said to be noticeable among the higher circles, as though foreshadowing and preparing for one of those chaotic plunges which mark, at almost regular intervals, the political history of France. As an index of this state of feeling, a correspondent overheard the following remarks from a discussion progressing in the intervals of a cotillion at a recent State ball:

"If I am to die," said a young and beautiful girl, "I would rather be beheaded." "Not I," responded her neighbor; "I would rather be massacred in the street; one has so much less time to think of it beforehand."

A cheerful subject for converse this, on such an occasion, but yet, sufficiently indicative of the prevailing disquietude. Well, after all, when it does come, it will be nothing new—only another Marie Antoinette and Princess Lamballe given to history—that's all. [Times.

SHARP SHOOTING.—Don Piatt, in one of his letters to the Cincinnati Commercial, says:

"When a Senator gets drunk, the State he represents is disgraced. It is the State that is intoxicated."

To this the Cleveland Plaindealer adds:

"If this be true, Michigan and Illinois may soon expect to have an attack of delirium tremens."

The Detroit Free Press thus responds:

"There is no immediate danger of this, however, for Senators, like other men, must abstain for a few hours before they become subject to that terrible disorder."

If that is not sharp shooting at Radicalism, what is it?. The Michigan Senator is Senator Chandler; that of Illinois, Yates. Their normal condition is well put.

A PATIENT DEVOTEE.—Deacon B., of Ohio, a very pious man, was noted for his long prayers, especially in his family. One Monday morning the Deacon and his wife were alone, and, as was his custom, after breakfast a prayer was offered. There being an unusual amount of work that day, the Deacon's prayer was short, and seizing his hat and milk pail, he started for the barn. His wife, being deaf, did not notice his absence, but supposed him to be still engaged in prayer. On his return from milking, he was surprised to find her still kneeling. He stepped up to her and shouted "Amen," when she immediately arose and went about her work as if nothing had happened.

THE P. E. CHURCH—*New Cause for Excitement.*—Says a Chicago dispatch, of the 4th:

A new cause for excitement in the Episcopal churches of this city, has just been developed. It appears that on Monday Bishop Whitehouse notified Rev. Mr. Cheney, pastor of Christ Church, that he must cease the omission of the word "regenerate" in the baptismal service. But Mr Cheney states that he cannot conscientiously use it. The Bishop has given him until next Monday to decide, and either use the word or be dragged from the ministry. It is said that Mr. Cheney's congregation warmly support him.

METHODIST WOMEN TO VOTE.—The great question of lay delegation in the Methodist Espicopal church of the United States will probably be at rest forever next month. The contest will be one of the most important in the history of this denomination, and it will be marked by a peculiar feature, which may be regarded as a significant sign of the times. The sisters of every church have been employed to vote on the subject, and they will doubtless exercise the franchise the first time in casting their ballots to change the present mode of representation. It is optional, we believe, with the churches to hold the election at any time in June, but the vote must be taken before August.

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HYAMS & KENNEDY,

DEALERS IN

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS,

BOOKS,

STATIONERY

Cutlery, Fancy Articles, &c.,

25.....TEXAS STREET.....25

Shreveport, La.,

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,
Chemicals, **Patent Medicines,** **Paints,**

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.

We have a large and magnificent assortment of

Books and Stationery,

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 varieties, 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. [oc 1y

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL INFIRMARY,

TEXAS STREET,

OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE,

Shreveport, La.,

IS now open for the reception of Patients, male and female. Rate of charges—Rooms, per day, $5 to $7; Wards, per day, $3; Capital operations, extra.

Terms—Invariably in advance, or upon satisfactory security.

W. A. WILLIAMS, M.D.,
J. S. CUTLIFF, M.D.
D. M. CLAY, M.D.

d12 tf

CRANE'S METALLIC BURIAL CASKETS.

THE undersigned, having purchased the exclusive right of selling these beautiful and celebrated Burial Caskets in Shreveport and Caddo parish, has just received and will keep on hand a very large assortment, embracing every size and style, which will be sold at very low prices.

All orders promptly attended to. The Caskets are ready for delivery or shipment at a moment's notice.

J. S. RENDALL,
Corner of Texas and McNeil streets.

ap1 1y

C. H. BURNSIDE,

Watch Maker and Jeweler,

No. 18 Texas Street, Shreveport,

Has just received a fine supply of Fine JEWELRY, Consisting of Carbuncle, Coral and Pearl Sets and Half Sets; Fine Gold Watches for Ladies; Gold Vest and Guard Chains; Receiving Miniature Pins; Finger Rings; Gold, Steel and Plated Spectacles; Eye Glasses; Gold Pens—all kinds; Gold and Silver Thimbles; Coral Necklaces; French, German and American Clocks and Time Pieces; India Rubber Vest and Guard Chains; Children's Rings, of all sizes. Ladies' and Gents' Fine Collar, Cuff and Bosom Buttons—fine supply.

☞ Every article sold by me is fully warranted **Pure Gold, as I keep no other kind.**

I am receiving new styles of fine goods by every arrival.

Watches and Jewelry Repaired at short notice.

C. H. BURNSIDE,
18 Texas street.

December 9, 1868. [1y

V. SHIDET,

WATCH MAKER,

JEWELER AND DEALER

—IN—

Fine Watches, Jewelry and Diamonds,

TEXAS STREET, (between Market and Spring,)

Shreveport, La.

☞ Watches and Jewelry repaired and warranted. fe20 1y

BERTRAND & ENDERS,

DEALERS IN

FAMILY GROCERIES and HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

No. 28 Texas Street, Shreveport.
ja29 1y

R. DAWES,

27.....TEXAS STREET.....27

SHREVEPORT, LOUISIANA.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

"FAVORITE"

—AND—

BLACK OAK,

The Best Cooking Stoves Now in Use,

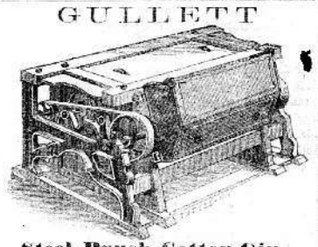
TOGETHER with many others of the most approved patterns

ALSO—Cistern Pumps, Gas Pipe, Lever Pumps, Tin Ware (at New Orleans prices), Zinc, Copper, Sheet Iron, and various other articles usually kept in a Tin Sheet Iron and Copper Manufacturing establishment on hand and for sale CHEAP.

Roofing, Guttering, Repairing, and all kinds of Sheet Iron and Copper Work done to order, and warranted

au19 1y — Mrs. R. DAWES.

GULLETT



Steel-Brush Cotton Gin.

THE Cotton ginned on these celebrated Gins brings from **1 to 2 cents a pound more** than the ginned on other gins. The sample is free from motes and nap, and easily recognised by buyers. The increased value of the Cotton on a crop of fifty bales will more than pay for the Gin. A full stock, from forty to eighty saws, always on hand. Send for pamphlet giving certificates of planters, cotton factors and a full description of the Gin.

COLEMAN'S CORN AND WHEAT MILLS,

From 14 to 36 inches. Always on hand.

Stationary and Portable Engines, Saw Mills, Sorgo Cane Mills and Evaporators, Wood Working and Wood-Carding Machinery, Shafting, Belting, Pulleys, Iron Pipe, Fittings, Brass Work, Bolts and Nuts, Packing, &c., &c. Engineers' Supplies of every description.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

Gang Plows, Sulky Cultivators, Corn and Cotton Planters, Plows, Sweeps, Mowers, Reapers, Threshers, &c Improved labor-saving machinery of every description.

JAMES F. UTZ,

Machinery and Agricultural Implement Depot

No. 7 MILAM STREET, SHREVEPORT.
[jy1 tf]

LANDRETH'S GARDEN SEEDS

A large supply of the above named seed,

GROWTH OF 1868.

—ALSO—

Onion Sets, Bulbous Roots, Flower Seed, &c

In quantities to suit purchases. For sale by

d23 tf — WHITE & Co.

GARDEN SEEDS:

GARDEN SEEDS!

GARDEN SEEDS!

LANDRETH'S WARRANTED GARDEN SEEDS

1868.....GROWTH.....1868

We are in Receipt of the

Largest Stock of Landreth's Garden Seeds

Ever brought to this market at one time.

☞ The Trade Supplied on very Liberal Terms. ☜

E. & B. JACOBS,

ja2 dtf — Texas street, Shreveport.

TOBACCO!

TOBACCO!

WE are in receipt of

800 BOXES CHEWING TOBACCO,

of the best brands, purchased direct from the manufacturers in Missouri, Virgina and Baltimore, which we are now offering at NEW ORLEANS PRICES, freight added. We offer bargains to those who purchase by the quantity.

mh18 tf — E. & B. JACOBS.

TOBACCO! TOBACCO!!

LOONEY, BUCKNER & CO., dealers in Saddlery and Saddlery Hardware, corner of Texas street and the Levee, are agents for all the Missouri Tobacco Manufactories. Tobaccos of all grades for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, at the manufacturers' prices, freight added

Shreveport, December 18, 1867. [tf

MEAT, MEAT!

SAM. LEVY,

East Stall, Left-hand Side, Market House,

Keeps constantly on hand all kinds of MEATS.

☞ Steamboat orders filled promptly at all hours, either day or night. ja22 1y

NEW STOCK.

FALL GOODS.

11.....ON THE LEVEE.....11

THE undersigned have just received their **Fall and Winter Stock,** consisting of Dry Goods of all descriptions, Gents' Clothing, Boots, Shoes and Groceries. Our stock was purchased in New York by the senior partner, at low prices, and will be jobbed off on favorable terms.

o16 tf — TEAH & REINSCH.

PLOWS! PLOWS!!

A LARGE LOT of Hall & Spear Plows, No. 1¾, for sale by

ja22 tf] — HOWELL, DURHAM & TOMKIES

NEW GOODS!

NEW GOODS!!

SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK

E. & B. JACOBS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALERS IN DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

GROCERIES,

LIQUORS, HARDWARE, &c.,

—AT THEIR—

OLD STAND, TEXAS STREET,

Shreveport, Louisiana.

WE take pleasure in informing our patrons and the public generally, that our purchases for the Spring and Summer Trade far exceed any heretofore made by us, comprising everything necessary for the wants of this section. All the articles enumerated below were purchased either directly from the importers or manufacturers, and we guarantee to sell at

New Orleans Prices.

Everything sold by us guaranteed as represented.

sept30 tf — E. & B. JACOBS.

SUNDRIES—

TEA, Black and Imperial.
CANDY, assorted, Rock and Fancy, Gum Drops
Raisins.
Oysters, Sardines, Lobsters.
Snuff, all kinds.
Bar, Toilet and Castile Soap.
Pepper and Worcestershire Sauces, Catchup.
Pickles, Candles.
Stove Pipes.
Bottles and Flasks.
Tumblers and Window Glass.
Paints and Oils.
240 painted Buckets, Brass Buckets.
Tubs, Churns, Sieves, Brooms, Washboards, &c.

For sale by [s30 tf] — E. & B. JACOBS.

BOX LIQUORS.

800 boxes Wines, Whisky, Brandy and Cocktails
40 baskets Champagne, Krug and Heidseck.
40 boxes Scheidam Schnapps.
20 casks Porter and Ale, pints and quarts.
40 boxes " " "
20 " Champagne Cider.
80 " Bitters, Baker, Goula, Hostetter, Drake's Plantation, Stoughton, Gray Jacket, Kelps and East India. Sole agents for Red Jacket Bitters. Curacoa, Anisette, Absinth and Peppermint. For sale by

s30 tf — E. & B. JACOBS.

HARDWARE—

200 tons assorted Iron, Steel.
Blacksmiths', Carpenters' Shoemakers' and Tanners' Tools.
Castings and Hollow-ware.
Table and Pocket Cutlery.
Spoons.
Locks of all kinds.
300 kegs Nails, Scissors.
Crockery and Queensware.
Glassware, Tinware, &c., &c.

For sale by [s30 tf] — E. & B. JACOBS.

BAR STORES—

Bar Furniture, of every description.
Billiard Tables. On hand and for sale by

s30 tf — E. & B. JACOBS.

DRY GOODS—

1200 pieces Prints, assorted, English, French and American.
40 bales Brown Domestic.
A full variety of bleached Domestic
Lowels and Spun Yarns.
Kerseys and Linseys.
Ticking, Checks, Hickory Stripes.
Denims, Brown and Bleached Drilling.
Broadcloth, Cassime