LABOR REGULATIONS.

The following labor regulations, are published for the benefit of our numerous readers in this quarter, as they apply to this and other Parishes lately concluded in the Federal lines in this State. we are under obligations to Lieut. W. B. Stickney for the same:

FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.
New Orleans, May 25, 1865.

The following regulations are published for the hiring and government of freedmen laboring on plantations and elsewhere, and not heretofore provided for. They will apply to such points not already provided for, as the Major General Commanding may direct.

HOME COLONIES.

1. Home Colonies will be established under proper management, on such confiscable or abandoned lands as may be designated by the military authorities, where the helpless and the vagrant may be sheltered and employed. Freedmen who will not work for wages and abide by their contracts will be put on the colony lands to work without wages whenever after due investigation they shall be found at fault. These colonies will be established at convenient points, and assistant superintendents will be placed in charge of them.

HIRE AND COMPENSATION OF FREEDMEN.

2. Freedmen and Employees may make any contract they please, but in all cases food, clothing, houses, medical attendance and tuition must be secured to the laborers in addition to such compensation in money or share of the crops, as may be agreed upon. All contracts will be presented to the Superintendent, and if it may be found by him to be fair and honorable to the laborers, will be approved and registered.

3. When voluntary contracts are not made, and both employers and laborers desire to determine upon fair rates of pay in money, the following schedule is prescribed:

Male Hands.
First Class $19 per month.
Second Class, $8 per month.
Third Class, $6 per month.

Female Hands.
First Class, $8 per month.
Second Class, $6 per month.
Third Class $5 per month.

Boys under 14 years, $3 per month.
Girls under 14 years, $2 per month.

These classes will be determined by merit and on agreement between the employers and the laborers.

4. Mechanics, Engineers and Foremen will always receive not less than $5 per month in addition to the first class rates.

5. One half of the money wages due will be paid on the following days: August 1st, and all the money wages earned during the year to be paid on January 1st. Those who are working for a share of the crop will receive their portion when the whole is gathered.

PENALTIES.

6. Wages for time lost will be deducted in case of sickness, and both wages and rations where the party refuses to work when able to do so. Such persons can be reported to the nearest assistant superintendent who will put them upon a forced ration upon colony landings or other government works without pay. All freedmen are required to secure places of employment without delay, or they will be taken and put to work at forced labor. The freedmen must understand that the United States will maintain their freedom, but that it is to their own interest to work faithfully like laborers in any part of the world, and that they are not to indulge the idea that they can, under any circumstances, be maintained in idleness. Any ill treatment of the Freedmen by former slaveholders, or any other persons, will be severely dealt with and the perpetrators punished as the nature of the case may require. Cases of barbarous treatment will not escape the vigilance of the proper officers.

7. Freedmen will be allowed and encouraged to choose their own employers, but when they have once entered into a contract they must abide by it till the crops are gathered. If they abandon their work before that time, they will forfeit their wages, and be otherwise punished.

TIME AND PERQUISITES OF LABOR.

8. The time of labor shall be ten hours between daylight and dark, in summer, and nine hours in winter, except Saturday and Sunday of each week.

The afternoon of saturday and the whole of Sunday shall be at the sole disposal of the laborer, except some necessity should arise where the laborers are required to work to save the crops, in which case the required service must be rendered.

Laborers will be allowed land for private cultivation at the following rates, embracing the use of tools and animals.

1st and 2d class hands with families, one acre each.

1st and 2d class hands without families one-half acre each.

2d and 3d class hands with families, one half acre each.

2d and 3d class hands without families one quarter acre each.

On the allotments they will be allowed to raise any crops they please, and owners of lands are advised to increase the quantity of land as a reward of industry and diligence on the part of the laborers.

LIEN AND SECURITY FOR LABOR.

9. All crops and property on any plantation or other place where freedmen are employed, will be held to be covered by a lien against all other creditors to the extent of the wages due employees, and such lien will follow such crops or property in any and all hands until such labor is fully paid and satisfied.

10. Freedmen will be allowed to proceed to any Assistant Superintendent of Freedmen or other government officer or agent for the purpose of lodging any complaint or reporting any infringement of their rights by any person.

11. The crops already planted should be saved. Other crops should be secured during the year.—The support of the people and the supply of the markets depends upon the cultivation of the soil. To secure this, every well disposed man should use his best efforts so that peace and order is maintained in the country districts, and every outrage committed upon Freedmen is only a blow struck upon interests that are already so badly crippled that it is only the benevolence of the Government that keeps thousands of poor people from starvation. It is, therefore, the duty of all good people to report every inhuman and brutal act perpetrated by bad men upon the persons of laborers. Those already reported will be followed till the proper punishment is inflicted upon the criminals. In like manner all outrages committed by freedmen should be reported.

SUPERINTENDENCY.

There will be an Assistant Superintendent of Freedmen at Montgomery, Selma, Mobile and other points whose duty it will be to enforce these regulations.

THOS. W. CONWAY,
General Superintendent of Freedmen for Alabama, Mississippi and Department of the Gulf.

HDQR'S, MIL. DIV OF WEST MISS.
New Orleans, May 28th, 1865.

The foregoing provisional regulations for the hiring and government of Freedmen, are approved, and will be enforced in the States of Mississippi, Alabama and so much of Louisiana as is not already provided for, until general regulations of the Freedmen's Bureau are established and applied.

Military Commanders will give the Superintendent and his Assistants such assistance and facilities as may be necessary and proper.

By order of
Major Gen. E. R. S. CANBY.
(Signed)
C. T. CHRISTENSEN
Lieut. Col. and A. A. G.

An Error.— What ever may be thought of the policy of having a general election in Louisiana so early a date as next fall, now that Governor Wells has declared his purpose of adhering to the provisions of the Constitution of 1864 in this regard, it is to be hoped that our citizens generally, without regard to past differences of opinion, may make it their business to assume the charge of our state policy. We have seen enough of the evil of leaving our dearest interests to the control of adventurers whose highest aspiration do not reach beyond personal profit and place. The history of the democratic ballot of this State and of the new order of things has been loaded down with disgrace. Corruption, rapacity, incompetency and unscrupulousness have been the ordinary characteristics of the public men of those who have been most influential in the late Free State party. That party had many good and worthy men in its ranks, and some among its leaders and it accomplished some good things. Its days as a party was simple but it was performed in the most illusory and shameful manner. The record of those things is fresh in the minds of our thoughtful citizens. Can we trust such men again?

They obtained possession of authority in New Orleans by a series of practical frauds. A central cabal prepared all the details of the work for the various wards, and the police force, with the members of that cabal, carried those plans into execution without any reference to, or any attempt to ascertain, the real wishes of the community. What was thus begun was prosecuted in the same bad way. Free State men, who would not fawn on the Central Committee, or accept their orders as oraculatory, were ruled out of the party. Numbers of those who favored a change in the Constitution, recognizing the abolition of slavery in Louisiana, and earnestly supported the policy of the National Administration, were represented here, and in Washington, as not being Free State men, because they would not sanction barefaced corruption and political chicanery.

Now, it is certainly advisable that there should be a sweeping reform in all this. The only method by which it can be effected will be found to be the general coming forward of our people and their participating in the duties and responsibilities of citizenship. Shall not this be the case hereafter?—N. O. Times.

Gen. Lee in Destitute Circumstances.—No one in the North, says the Washington Union, can form the faintest idea of the suffering among the citizens of Richmond for the common necessaries of life. Thousands of people, heretofore wealthy, cannot now obtain a change of clothing. Gen. Lee himself is in the most destitute condition. He cannot afford to keep a single servant, and one of his family is compelled to answer the door bell. In fact, the General has no change of outer clothing, he being compelled to go to church in his old grey uniform. Provisions are cheap in the Richmond market, but no one has any money to purchase with.

The late Virginia elections were held only in nine counties.

Relations with Mexico.

When Gen. Brown, now commanding the United States forces on the Rio Grande, arrived out at Bagdad, he had a personal interview with the Imperial representative, Gen. Mejia. In the course of that "conversation" he assured Gen. Mejia that the troops under his command would not be permitted in any manner to interfere "in the present relations of Mexico."—He subsequently made, to the Imperialist, a more formal declaration of neutrality, in writing, at the same time that he gave like assurance to the members of the Liberal party.—In the same paper, and as it to give his declaration additional weight and authority, the General Commanding reproduced the following extract from the Secretary of State's instruction to the Department Commander of the Gulf. Says Mr. Seward:

You have already found that the confusion resulting from civil strife and foreign war in Mexico offers seductions for military enterprise. I have, therefore, to inform you of the exact condition of our relations toward that Republic at the present time.

We are on terms of amity and friendship, and maintaining diplomatic relations with the Republic of Mexico. We regard that country as the theatre of war, mingled with civil strife. In the conflict we take no part, and, on the contrary, we practice a bona fide non-intervention and non-interference. In command of the frontier it will devolve upon you, as practicable, consistant with your other functions, to prevent aid or supplies being given from the United States to either belligerent.

These instructions, if we mistake not, are the same given to General Banks, which he assumed command here now going on two years ago, and published at the time. They recognized a state of war in Mexico, and declared neutrality as between the two belligerents.

In all that time, as it would appear by the removal of the same instructions, our relations have not changed. Though the Imperial Government of Maximilian, founded by Napoleon and recognized by England, France, and Spain was thought, a year ago, to be finally established, still our Government has continued to recognize in it only the rights of a belligerent. From the beginning of French occupation to the present time, indeed, we have to have no minister or other agent in Mexico that officially recognizes the Imperial as the rightful sovereign *de facto* Government in that country.

And this position has been maintained all through the war in the pursuance of our well known policy, even though it was temporarily much to our disadvantage and to our annoyance. For not recognizing Maximilian, we have not of course been officially bound by him or his agents, and consequently had no intercommunication with them. Mr. Corwin, the old Minister to the Juarez Government, whose proper place is the city of Mexico, is at Washington practicing law, while our consulships, taking the necessary *exequaturs* have dwindled down to commercial agencies. An American citizen, therefore, in Mexico has no political status whatever, as such. Maximilian does not officially know such a country as the United States, nor do his agents, not even his postmasters, who send no mail bags to this country incognito. We should not have therefore the means of transmitting letters to or from Matamoros on the Rio Grande even were it not for the enterprising Commercial Express Company in our midst, which has been extended to the cities of the border.

Those are great inconveniences and it is wonderful that we have been able to endure them so long.—In the meantime a great change has come over that country, and in a manner unexpected to all. By the recent revolution which originated not among the restless mobs of the large cities, but in the mines and more quite interior towns, the Imperial authorities have been well nigh driven out of the great Northern States and the Republic, which only we are on terms of amity and friendship and maintain diplomatic relations has been restored. Almost contemporaneously with this revolution, moreover, the legitimate authority of the United States has been extended to our uttermost limits on the Rio Grande, while the resisting forces, who were on very confidential terms with the Imperialists, have disappeared. This, with the exception of Mejia's limited command in the besieged city of Matamoros, makes one continuous stretch of Republican sympathy from the Atlantic States, through Northern Mexico, to the Pacific.

It is hardly probable, therefore, that with such aid and comfort, moral only though it be, the people of that country will stop short of the most desperate efforts to regain their independence. And if they persist as successfully as they have begun, Maximilian will require, before the year is out, large reinforcements of foreign troops to maintain his position. It is possible, therefore, that though neutrality is again proclaimed at the present time, we are on the eve of new and more intimate and convenient relations with our neighbor.—Picayune.

Letter from New York.

[Special Correspondence of the Picayune.]

New York, June 3d, 1865.—The cotton question is absorbing much attention, and there is a universal desire to know how much of the staple there is at present in the Southern States. "Estimates" of the amount are common enough, but of what real value are these when they are found to range all the way from one to four million of bales? Two million of bales has been a very popular average here for sometime past; yet without facts or statistics from the several States to give that average a show of reliability, of what more value is it than the lesser estimate of one million of bales, or the double estimate of four millions? What is wanted to prove these estimates are reports from trustworthy agents or residents in the cotton States, and without these one estimate, given at random, is just as good as another.

One of our journals yesterday protessed to have information that would warrant it in stating the quantity of cotton now in the South at about three millions of bales. Very little of this, it further asserted, was baled, but the bagging and ropes were on the way to "every port of the South," and the staple it is believed would be forthcoming as soon as the routes of transportation would permit.

But there are few who take this happy view of the tumbling of cotton into our markets. The restrictions placed upon the staple, so far as heard from, have not been received with satisfaction, and there are other reasons to cause hesitancy in sending on the part of the planter or owner of cotton. The very worst thing the Government could possibly have done was the appointment of agents to receive the cotton, while the enormous tax upon it at 25 per cent, was almost as great a blunder. Had the trade been thrown open freely as of old, and the planter been allowed, without hindrance of any kind, to ship or forward his cotton to his former factor, in the commercial centres as he might select, there is every probability that nearly every bale of cotton would have gradually found its way to market. But the red tape in the trade is now with Government at top. The consequence is that the cotton will take its own time to coming.

The Major General commanding at Richmond has issued an order in reference to the marriage of negroes. They must be made, he says, to understand that "the laws of God and man forbid their living together as man and wife without the solemnization of marriage."

As yet Mr Johnson has only defined his State policy in the proclamation in reference to North Carolina, but as this does not sanction negro voting, in defiance of the constitution of that State, why, according to the Sumner Chase idea, Mr. Johnson does not know his business, and, therefore, is not a fit man to be President. It is clear that the seeds are being sown for an armed controversy upon this negro question, the result of which we shall have in due time.

John Mitchel, recently of the Richmond Examiner, has assumed the editorial conduct of the Daily News of this city. The Commercial was very wrath when it found that Mr Mitchel was making himself at home in our loyal city, and called upon the authorities to order his arrest without delay, whereupon the News replied that the gay rebel would be found every day during "business hours" at its office.

The rumor recently current that Gen. Lee would be placed under arrest on the charge of "treason" receives fresh confirmation today, by the publication of a report that Col. Taylor, his Adjutant General, Surgeon Moore and some fifty Confederate soldiers, have been summoned to appear before the U. S. District Court at Norfolk, for the purpose of giving evidence against the popular commander-in-chief, as well as the prominent Confederate officials.

The passport regulations of Dec 17th has been rescinded by order of the Secretary of State, who, by the way, is so far recovered as to be able to attend to the duties of his office daily.

The expedition to Texas is under way—fifteen vessels having left Fortress Monroe during the present week. Nine others were to follow immediately. The expedition is under command of Gen. Weitzel, but its exact point on the coast is not known. The steamers are among the best in the service, but it is not likely they will remain after the troops have been landed. It is presumed the latter are to aid in restoring Texas to the Union.

There is a rumor that the President granted permission to Charles O'Conor to appear as counsel for Mr. Davis. This distinguished lawyer, it is said, made personal application to do so, and the President, without hesitancy, granted the request. The World demands that the trial shall take place in the Supreme Court and and not in a local court that has neither prestige, history, venerable associations, nor any national fame, and the decision of which will leave, after all, the great and legal constitutional questions that will arise out of the case as unsettled and undecided as if no trial had taken place.

I am under obligations to Captain Hildreth, of the Fung Shuey, for a number of kind attentions, and as the captain, by profession, is a public man, I beg to tender him a public acknowledgment. At the same time, public property though the captain be, there is not a more modest, popular or energetic commander in the American or any other service. It must be a real treat to "walk the waters" with so perfect a gentleman.

The Virginia election, it is now said, will be declared void.

DAMON.

A meeting of all the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church will be held in Erie, Pennsylvania, on the 14th, 15th, and 16th instant.

The success of the great fair at Chicago continues unabated. The receipts up to the night of the 3d inst. amounted to $115,000.

Shreveport Prices Current.

We give the quotations as far as we can arrive at them. Our market, as regards prices, has not, as yet, settled down to anything like uniform prices.

Cotton—Middling, 10@14c ℔ lb.
Sugar—11@15c ℔ lb.
Molasses——@80c ℔ gal.
Flour—$12@14 ℔ bbl.
Bacon—15c@20c ℔ lb.
Coffee—33c@50c ℔ lb.
Whisky—Rectified, $3@—, Texas $2@— ℔ gal.
Candles—35@— ℔ lb.
Corn—50c@— ℔ bushel.
Bagging—30c@— ℔ yard.
Rope—20c@— ℔ lb.
Nails—$10@— ℔ keg.
Hides—8c@— ℔ lb.
Wool—
Potatoes—$3@— ℔ bbl.
Oil—Lard, $2@— ℔ gal.

New Orleans Prices Current.

Cotton—Ordinary, —@—; Good Ordinary, 26@27½; Low Middling 29@30; Middling, 32@34.

Sugar—Common, 14c@00; fully fair, 14½c@00; white clarified 18½c ℔ lb.

Flour—Superfine, $7½@0; choice superfine $7¾; low extra, $7½@8; choice extra $10 ℔ bbl.

Hay—$50 ℔ ton.

Oats—60c ℔ bushel.

Bran—$1¾ per 100 lbs.

Corn—Yellow, $1; white, $1.05 per bushel.

Pork—Mess, $25@26½ ℔ bbl.

Bacon—

Bagging—India, 23c ℔ yard.

Rope—13¾c ℔ lb.

Coffee—Rio, 36c ℔ lb.

Salt—Liverpool coarse $2 ℔ sack.

CATTLE MARKET.

Beef—Western choice, @10c ℔ lb.
Western 1st qual'y—@19c. " "
Western, 2d and 3d quality, 15c.@18 " "
Veal Calfs—$10@20c ℔ head.
Hogs—10@15c. ℔ lb. gross.
Sheep—$8@ ℔ head.

Gold were light. The ruling rates

Monday—gold 135@136; silver 1[illegible]

The following are the quotations for bank notes:

Bank of Louisiana, 37½@40
Louisiana State Bank 52½@57½
Bank of New Orleans 55@58
Crescent City Bank, 75@76
Merchants' Bank, 40@45
Union Bank 61@67½

Mechanics' and Traders' Bank redeem in legal tender United States notes; Citizens' Bank notes paid in legal tender notes; Canal Bank notes paid in the same; Corporation issues range from ¾ to 1½ ℔ ct.

For New Orleans.

The fine passenger steamer NEW ERA, G. L. KOONS, Master, will leave Shreveport as above, **July 3d, 1865,** at 5 o'clock, P. M.

For freight or passage apply on board.
june17-tf

Thos. H. Morris.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DRUGGIST,

Wishes to inform his old friends, that he is aware of their wants, and has supplied himself with a good and select stock, comprising nearly every thing in the way of

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

All of which can be relied upon, as being fresh, genuine and unadulterated.

My general assortment of

Toilet and Fancy Articles,

Will be complete as soon as my orders are filled.

It is my desire and intention to conduct my business on as large a scale as the trade will admit. TERMS CASH.

june 24 tf

Wholesale and Retail.

The following named articles are to be sold at the lowest Market prices, for

Family and Bar Use,
Very old Rye Whisky,
Derby & Day, Extra Whisky,
Wilshire's do. do.
Champagne, Heidsieck & Co.
Vermouth, LaComete,
Claret, Cantenac & St. Essèphe.
Do Chateau Lafitte,
Do Chat. Margeaux,
Scotch Ale and Champagne Cider,
Quarts and pints,
French Mustard,
Sardines,
Matches,
Star Candles,
Soap, etc. etc.

Tobacco and Cigars,
Best quality.

H. W. Hauffe,
Market street, bet. Milam & Texas,
jun24 1m *Shreveport, La.*

Wm. R. Henry & Co.,
WHOLESALE
LIQUOR DEALERS,
AT
MRS. PARK'S OLD STAND,
Texas street,
SHREVEPORT, LA.

Have on hand
French and American Wines and Brandies.
Monongahela and Bourbon Whiskey.
The Celebrated C. A. RICHARDS
GOLDEN SHEAF WHISKY.

Tobacco and Cigars,
FANCY, CHEWING AND SMOKING
of all kinds.
CANNED FRUITS,
SARDINES, OYSTERS,
London and American
ALE & PORTER,
STATIONERY & NOTIONS.
june24-tf

To Planters!

I HAVE on hand
500 Coils Rope and
300 Bales of Bagging,
And will supply such parties as need it to put up their Cotton.

I am prepared to ship Cotton to New Orleans, and make everything go as near old fashioned ways as possible.

I shall remain in Shreveport myself, for some length of time and will make settlements here at my office.

JOHN A. STEVENSON.
jun24 tf Shreveport, La.

Business Notice.

THE undersigned, formerly of the old and well known firm of Frellsen, Stevenson & Co., Cotton Factors, New Orleans, desires to inform the citizens of this vicinity that he has ample means and arrangements for the resumption of business and for shipment and sale of Cotton. He is also prepared to buy cotton where parties prefer to sell here.

Office at the Warehouse of Walsh & Boisseau, Shreveport.

JOHN A. STEVENSON.

P. S.—Will give all information that he can in regard to the shipment and sale of Cotton to any one calling on him.

Shreveport, La., June 24th, 1865 tf

PHŒNIX
COFFEE HOUSE
and
Restaurant,
Texas street near Market,
P. TARGARONA, Proprietor.

The best of Liquors can be had at the Bar, and the best the market affords at the Restaurant. jun24 6m

VERANDAH HOTEL,
Corner Milam and Spring sts

Is now open for the accommodation of the traveling public. Table supplied with the substantials and delicacies to be had in the market. jun24tf

"Quick Sales and Small Profits."
JONES & CO.,
At John Lanna's Old Stand
Texas Street, near the Levee,
SHREVEPORT, LA.,

Have on hand and constantly arriving, a large and well assorted stock of—

Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Hosiery, Cutlery, Fancy Articles,
&c., &c., &c.,

To which they invite the attention of the residents of the city and surrounding country. *Prices very low.*
june 24 1m

Harlow J. Phelps & Co.
COTTON FACTORS
—and—
Commission Merchants,
No. 42 Gravier street.
NEW ORLEANS, LA
Phelps & Elstner,
Agents at Shreveport.

S. P. Griffin & Co.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
At Nichols' old stand,
Levee Street,
Dealers in
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hats,
BOOTS AND SHOES.
Iron, Steel, Nails, Plows, Bagging,
ROPE, TWINE, &C. &C.

Keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of all the above articles for family and plantation use. jun24tf

DRAIFOUSE, LE MOSS & CO.,
AT THE OLD STAND OF
P. F. L. FRANK'S
JEWELRY STORE,
Has opened a large and fresh stock of
DRY GOODS & GROCERIES,
Which they will sell at the
Most Reasonable Rates.

Purchasers will do well to call before purchasing elsewhere. Especially do they invite their old friends in Texas to give them a call. (june24-tf

Richard Walsh. Jos. Boisseau.
Walsh & Boisseau,
Receiving, Forwarding,
and
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Corner Milam and Commerce sts.
Shreveport, La.
Have on hand and for sale,

Texas Flour.	Western Flour.
Sugar,	Molasses.
Codfish.	Mackerel.
Can Fruits	Nails.
Whisky,	Ale
Bagging,	Rope.
Ambulances,	Carriages.
Etc.	Etc

jun24tf

New Goods! New Goods!

THE undersigned respectfully informs the public that he has just received a new stock of Fancy DRY GOODS consisting in part of the following articles; Ladies Dress Goods, and Trimmings, Embroideries, Laces Hoop Skirts, Corsets, Ribbons, Hosiery, etc. etc.
Also a fine assortment of
Ladies' Gentlemen's and Children's
SHOES,
Which he is prepared to sell at reasonable prices at
Mrs. Wells' old Stand,
On Texas street, a few doors below the Market house.

I respectfully solicit the continued patronage of my mother's (Mrs. Wells) former customers, by whom I promise to do justice it being to my interest to do so, as I expect to remain permanently in business at this place. J. H. McDERMOTT.
jun20tf

Dry Goods, etc.
AT
AUCTION.

A LARGE STOCK OF FANCY DRY Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, and Hardware, will be sold at Auction at Mrs. Wells Store, on Texas street. Sale to commence
On the 15th day of July, 1865,
and will be continued from day to day until the whole stock is disposed of.
jun20td.

Jas. E. Phelps. Jno. C. Elstner
Phelps & Elstner,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS
—and—
Commission Merchants,
No. 16 Commerce street.
SHREVEPORT, LA.

HAVING leased the large and commodious Warehouse formerly occupied by A. M. Hull & Co., are now prepared to receive Cotton on storage and consignment. They will give their personal attention to all consignments made to them.

They are prepared to make liberal advances in Bagging, Rope, Groceries and Cash, on all Cotton or other produce for sale or shipment to their friends in New Orleans. jun20tf

Looney & Wells,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law.
OFFICE AT THE OLD STAND,
Market street,
SHREVEPORT, LA.

Light Draught Passenger
PACKET.

The steamer **Capitol,** Peter Targarona, Master, will run regularly between Shreveport and Alexandria.

The Capitol was built at Shreveport, and the Captain being an old citizen, well known to the public, he asks for their patronage. june24tf

Notice.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

J. E. PHELPS,
June 1st, 1865. H. J. PHELPS.
jun20tf

For Sale.

A good MARE, saddle and bridle, and a second hand Buggy and harness can be purchased cheap, on application to the Editor of this paper. jun20tf

Wanted to Hire.

A GOOD Cook, Washer and Ironer, for a small family residing in this city. The applicant must be neat and clean and of respectable character. Inquire of the Editor of this paper. jun20tf

For Sale,
At a Bargain.

THE HULL of an unfinished steamboat with Machinery and Materials on hand to finish it, now at Barr's Mill on Clear Lake. To a Cash purchaser a bargain will be given.

For particulars apply at—
PHELPS & ELSTNER.
june20tf Shreveport, La.

NOTICE.

MY WIFE having left my bed and board without provocation. The public is hereby cautioned against trading with her, in my name, as I will not be accountable for any debt that she may contract. BEN GILLILAND.
Shreveport, June [illegible]