

FRIDAY and SATURDAY

It's So.—Now that the warm weather is about to set in, every body who studies his health, endeavors to get something to purify the blood, and put the system in a proper condition.

Pretty Good for Desha Co.—Says the Planter, published at Napoleon Arkansas, relative to the probability of Lincoln stationing troops in Arkansas to attack Mississippi from the soil of that State.

The Shreveport Grays, we are reliably informed, have been ordered to Pensacola, by Governor Moore.

LATEST NEWS.

Memphis, April 16.—Since the receipt of the news of the surrender of Fort Sumter and the warlike designs of Lincoln, the city has been plunged into a feverish state of excitement.

A tremendous meeting was held last night, at which resolutions were passed to stand by the South and declaring Memphis out of the Federal Union.

There are no Union men now here.

The News in Nebraska.—Fort Kearney, April 16.—The news of the surrender of Fort Sumter created profound sensation. The people will sustain the administration.

The Palmetto Flag in Philadelphia.—Philadelphia, April 16.—Much excitement was created yesterday by the display of a Palmetto flag in the office of the Mayor and the Chief of Police.

Louisville, April 16.—The accounts from several Northern localities report that large numbers of volunteers are enrolling under the National flag, and the general sentiment is to sustain the Administration.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The Cabinet has been in session all day.

Anderson is strongly suspected of treachery.

The Black Republicans profess not to believe the dispatches from Charleston, asserting that they are entirely one-sided.

Of the troops which Lincoln will call for to-morrow, New York will be required to furnish 15,000, and Pennsylvania 5000.

The excitement here is intense. A company of cavalry was sent to Fort Washington to-day.

The North is becoming infected with the war spirit.

Leading Democrats of New York will publish a card sustaining the Government.

It is now understood that the Administration intentionally deceived the Southern Commissioners as to the policy to be pursued.

It is reported that Gen. Scott will resign; but this is doubtful.

The President will refuse to accept any more resignations.

The course of Virginia is anxiously watched.

Lincoln will Retake Fort Sumter at all Hazards.

The following dispatches were received by mail this morning from Mobile, the line here having been destroyed by the recent storm.

The Plan of the Enemy.

The Cincinnati Commercial gives the following as the plan of operations of the Abolition President against Fort Sumter:

There are, as nearly as can be ascertained, three thousand effective Southern troops in the immediate vicinity of Charleston. They are scattered about on the Islands, and the communication between the city of Charleston and the Islands is under the guns of Fort Sumter.

Two thousand United States troops once landed could sweep the Confederate forces from Morris Island, and taking the vaulted batteries in the rear, could come into possession of them at once.

Memorandum, that in contemplation of law, Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons of the volunteer and State army troops, turned over to the Confederacy to make part of the provisional army, are not officers, and they are, therefore, not retained.

A New Society.

We have been reading of another abolition scheme, it is the formation of a society for the fusion of the human races, advocating strongly the equality of all human beings.

ART. I. That all men are equal before God, and called to the same development of civilization, whatever be the color of their skin or the part of the globe that they inhabit.

ART. II. That the duty of the more advanced races in civilization is to aid those that are the least elevated in the social order.

ART. III. That the most efficacious method for elevating the least advanced races consists in legitimate marriage between individuals of different color and origin.

While passing along market street, we saw a straight-from-the-shoulder affair, between two youths, they fought for full ten minutes.

Military Organizations of the Confederate States.

The Montgomery Mail, alluding to popular errors in regard to the military organizations of the Confederate States, makes the following statement of facts furnished by the War Department.

Two distinct armies have been provided for by the acts of the Congress. They have no connection with each other; the mode of officering them is essentially different, and their terms of service are dissimilar.

The first of these armies is what is called the "Provisional Army." It is this to which the Zouave Battalion and all other volunteer corps, now in the service of the Confederate States, belong.

These troops retain the organization with which they enter the provisional army; companies, battalions and regiments remaining such and retaining their officers.

Many "cracked" volunteer companies, not only from the Confederate States, but also from the Border States have sought, independently, to be incorporated into this "provisional army."

Memorandum, also, that the single slight exception to the rule, that the component organization of the provisional army, derived as aforesaid from the several States, remain as when mustered into the service of the Confederate States, is that independent or isolated companies will be consolidated, if indispensable.

Another point about the provisional army: Its surgeons and assistant surgeons are only temporary appointees, acting as such while the service may require them.

The regular army of the Confederacy is entirely distinct from the provisional. It is not yet organized. The officers of only two regiments will be appointed. The organization is very similar to that of the United States army.

As soon as appointed, many of the officers of the regular army will be ordered to Galveston, and after getting the fugitives, they are going to better their situation, by casting them upon certain Islands to be found in the sea of the Antilles.

The regular army will begin to take form and substance, probably, within six months.

Officers resigned, on account of secession, from the army of the United States, receive appointments, as of course, in the regular army. Civilians are eligible, but the former are certainly preferred.

Applications, by civilians, for positions as Surgeons or Assistant Surgeons, in the regular army, need now hardly be made, with expectation of success. There is only a limited number of appointments to fill; and these necessarily, will be given to resigned Surgeons and Assistants from the army of the United States.

We shall not issue any Sunday paper for the present, unless we receive during the day important news. Subscribers who may have been overlooked by our carrier during the week, will be entitled to a copy of our Weekly, which makes its appearance on Monday morning.

Defence of Charleston.

The Charleston Courier, of the 6th, says: In addition to the preparations and detachments in and around this city and harbor of which we have given the fullest reports, consistent with our duty as citizens—we may state that 63,000 enrolled militia and 10,000 volunteers, armed and equipped, could be readily brought into the field in any point of South Carolina.

There are 140 pieces of ordnance of heavy calibre, in position and ready for use, including 60 brass pieces of Field Artillery, and there are materials for arming and furnishing more men even than the numbers above mentioned.

In addition to State equipments and resources, many patriotic citizens have supplied themselves, by private purchases, with approved arms and with ammunition.

SHREVEPORT DAILY NEWS.—This is the title of a very neat little paper which made its appearance last Saturday morning.

The above notice is from our contemporary the South Western. Friend Dillard we are much obliged to you for this courtesy.

Hard Times.

While standing at the post office yesterday, we were witness to an amusing scene, a landlord and his tenant, were endeavoring to convince each other of their mistake, relative to high living, the tenant wished his landlord to release him of certain obligations, stating that it cost him a dollar every morning for marketing, and that he did not do sufficient business to admit of such a heavy outlay; the Landlord insisted that the tenant was mistaken, saying that fifty cents was sufficient for the purpose above named.

The tenor of the conversation naturally led us to inquire into the state of our finances, for we had labored under the impression that these were flourishing times. We put our hands in our pocket to see how much we had for that purpose, and became disgusted at the topic, for we found that all we possessed was a key to our postoffice box.

Massachusetts Preparing for Civil War.—We perceive, by a report presented to the House of Representatives which we publish in another column that Massachusetts has been actually preparing for civil war on a large scale.

A PATRIOTIC BANK.—The Board of Directors of the Bank of New Orleans met yesterday and resolved to take \$150,000 of the Confederate States loan. This is the full amount that the bank can afford at this time to take.

Correspondence Between the War Department, Gen. Beauregard and Major Anderson.

Events Preceding Hostilities.

[By the American Line.] MONTGOMERY, April 12.—The following is the correspondence between the War Department of the Confederate States, by order of President Davis, and Gen. Beauregard, in command of Charleston harbor, immediately preceding the commencement of hostilities.

This correspondence grew out of the formal notification of the Government at Washington, as disclosed in Gen. Beauregard's first dispatch to the Secretary of War, that it had resolved upon the provisioning and reinforcement of Fort Sumter.

The following is the first dispatch, from Gen. Beauregard to the Secretary of War, alluded to above: CHARLESTON, April 8, 1861. L. Pope Walker, Secretary of War, Confederate States:

Authorized messages from President Lincoln at Washington have just informed Gov. Pickens and myself, that provisions will be sent into Fort Sumter, peacefully, if possible, but by force, if necessary.

MONTGOMERY, April 10, 1861. Gen. G. T. Beauregard, in command Confederate forces, Charleston: If you have no doubt of the authorized character of the agent who communicated to you the intention of the Government at Washington to supply Fort Sumter by force, you will at once demand its evacuation.

During the reign of Catherine II of Russia, an ingenious Russian peasant named Balubin, constructed a musical watch to perform a single chant. The machine was about the size of an egg, within which was a representa-

tion of the tomb of our Savior, with the Roman sentinels on watch. On lightly pressing a spring, the stone would be rolled from the tomb, the sentinels would fall down, the angels appear, the holy women enter the sepulchre, and the same chant which is sung on Easter Eve be accurately performed.

About New Orleans.

A friend writing to us from New Orleans says that we must not complain, if our New Orleans correspondent fails to come up to his promises, because, he has no possible chance to dip his pen in the ink; since our visit to that city, he has undertaken several times to forward us particulars of the doings and sayings, but the moment he ventured he had to turn his attention in another direction.

The city is represented as being very dull, as nothing is thought of but muskets, powder and bullets, and preparing to meet the enemy. Much dissatisfaction seems to prevail in New Orleans, about the demands made upon that city for volunteers, the people are complaining, and they say they require all the men they have, for their own protection; this is sensible, and we agree with them, for New Orleans is a point at which a large troop should be kept.

Troops arriving in New Orleans from every direction, destined for different places, composed of determined and fearless men. The city is healthy and full of strangers. Pickpockets, burglars, and counterfeiters, are driving a tremendous business in spite of the vigilance of the police.

What Next.

The following is contained in Dismore's Rail Road and Steam Navigation Guide, for April: A Western correspondent of one of our exchanges speaks of having seen "season passes" and "commutation tickets" on the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad, bearing the photograph of the person to whom they are issued. These photographs are now furnished, about the size of a postage stamp, at the rate of from thirty to one hundred for one dollar, already gummed; and when the applicant wants a pass or commutation ticket, he encloses his photograph, which, being placed upon the card, when issued, enables the conductor to see at a glance whether the ticket is being presented by the original or, as is too often the case, by someone who has borrowed it.

The District Court has adjourned until Saturday evening at four o'clock.

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MONTGOMERY, April 10, 1861. Gen. G. T. Beauregard, in command Confederate forces, Charleston: If you have no doubt of the authorized character of the agent who communicated to you the intention of the Government at Washington to supply Fort Sumter by force, you will at once demand its evacuation.

It is refused, proceed in such manner as you may determine to reduce it. Please answer.

L. POPE WALKER, Gen. Beauregard's Second Dispatch. Charleston, April 10, 1861. L. Pope Walker, Secretary of War:

Gen. Beauregard, Charleston: The reasons for demanding the evacuation of Fort Sumter at 12 o'clock, are of a special nature.

Evacuation of Sumter Demanded. Charleston, April 11, 1861. L. Pope Walker, Secretary of War: The demand for the evacuation of Fort Sumter was made at 12 o'clock to-day. Maj. Anderson will be allowed until 6 o'clock this evening to answer.

The demand for the evacuation of Fort Sumter will be made at 12 o'clock to-morrow. (Signed:) G. T. BEAUREGARD. Secretary of War to Gen. Beauregard. MONTGOMERY, April 10, 1861. Gen. Beauregard, Charleston: Unless there are special reasons, connected with your condition, it is considered proper that you should make the demand for the evacuation of Fort Sumter at an earlier hour. (Signed) L. P. WALKER. Gen. Beauregard's Third Dispatch. Charleston, April 10, 1861. D. Pope Walker, Secretary of War: The reasons for demanding the evacuation of Fort Sumter at 12 o'clock, are of a special nature. (Signed) G. T. BEAUREGARD.

Fourth Dispatch of Gen. Beauregard. Evacuation of Sumter Demanded. Charleston, April 11, 1861. L. Pope Walker, Secretary of War: The demand for the evacuation of Fort Sumter was made at 12 o'clock to-day. Maj. Anderson will be allowed until 6 o'clock this evening to answer. G. T. BEAUREGARD. Secretary of War to Gen. Beauregard. Montgomery, April 11. Gen. Beauregard, Charleston: Please telegraph at once the reply of Major Anderson. (Signed:) L. Pope Walker. Reply of Major Anderson. Charleston, April 11. L. Pope Walker, Montgomery: Major Anderson has just replied as follows to my summons to evacuate Fort Sumter, April 11. Gen. G. T. Beauregard: Sir:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, demanding the evacuation of this fort, and to say, in reply thereto, that it is a demand with which I regret that my sense of honor and my obligation to my government prevent my compliance.

ROBERT ANDERSON. Major Anderson adds verbally, "I will await the first shot, and if you do not batter us to pieces, we will be starved out in a few days." Please answer. (Signed) G. T. BEAUREGARD. Secretary of War to Gen. Beauregard. Montgomery, April 11, 1861. Gen. Beauregard, Charleston: Do not desire needlessly to bombard Fort Sumter.

If Major Anderson will state the time at which, as indicated by him, he will evacuate, and agree in the meantime that he will not use his guns against us, unless ours should be employed against Fort Sumter, you are authorized thus to avoid the effusion of blood.

If this or its equivalent be refused, reduce the fort in the manner you, in your judgment, decide to be the most practicable. (Signed) L. POPE WALKER. Major Anderson's Last Reply. Charleston, April 11. Major Anderson will not consent to enter into the engagement you propose. I write you to-day. (Signed) G. T. BEAUREGARD. Opening of Fire on Fort Sumter. Charleston, April 12. L. Pope Walker, Montgomery: We opened fire on Fort Sumter at half-past four o'clock this morning. (Signed) G. T. BEAUREGARD.

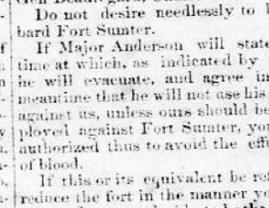
Intercepted Dispatches. P. S.—I have intercepted a dispatch which discloses the fact that Mr. Fox who had been allowed to visit Major Anderson, on the pledge that his purpose was pacific, employed his opportunity to devise a plan for supplying the fort by force.

This plan was adopted by the Government at Washington, and was in progress of execution when the demand was made on Major Anderson. (Signed) G. T. BEAUREGARD.

In most quarrels, there is a fault on both sides. Both flint and steel are necessary to the production of a spark; either of them may hammer on wood forever, and no fire will follow.

Tredegar Iron Works.

RICHMOND, VA.



Portable Steam Engines with or without wheels. Stationary Steam Engines with double fire boilers. Circular Saw Mills of the most modern and improved construction. We challenge the trade to produce a better or more effective article at a less price. Cotton Gin and Grist Mill Shafting. Circular Saws. Burrows Corn and Flouring Mill. Straub Corn Mills. India Rubber Belting. Woodworth Planing and Matching Machines. Artesian Well Tools and Pipes furnished to order. Steam Gages, Whistles, &c., and every description of Plantation and Railway Machinery.

Send and get an illustrated catalogue of our Machinery, free by mail; all we ask is a preference at the same price with equally good Northern Works. Address F. M. IVENS, No. 55 W. Charles St., N. O.

EMMET D. CRAIG, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Office, opposite Post Office, SHREVEPORT, LA. Will practice in the Courts of Caddo, DeSoto, and Bossier. Idly

EDWARD CONERY.

Wholesale Grocer,

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Nos. 2 Front and 10 Fulton Streets, NEW-ORLEANS.

For Mayor.

We are authorized to announce JONAS ROBESON, Esq., (the present incumbent) as a candidate for reelection for Mayor of the city of Shreveport, at the ensuing May election.

If Mr. CHRIS. ORUM, will consent to run for the office of Trustee, for Ward No. 3, in the city of Shreveport, at the ensuing election he will be warmly supported by many friends, and elected if there is virtue in votes. MANY VOTERS.

T. H. MORRIS will be supported for the office of Trustee, for Ward No. 3, in the city of Shreveport, on Monday, May 6th, next, by MANY FRIENDS.

Purify the Blood! Strengthen the System!

THE GREAT MEDICINAL DRINK OF THE AGE!

CROOKES'S

Invigorating Aromatic Vegetable

Stomach Bitters.

FOR RESTORING & PRESERVING HEALTH.

Prepared from Aromatic Bitter Herbs, UNDER THE AUSPICES OF AN EMINENT PHYSICIAN.

Are an agreeable and palatable Invigorating Tonic, prepared from Aromatic Bitter Vegetables, combined with a Pure Spirit, improved and perfected by one of our venerable and eminent physicians during a practice of thirty years, in the latter part of which he used those Bitter Herbs, with unparalleled success, in the treatment of internal diseases and for purifying the blood.

They stimulate and regulate the functions of digestion; impart vigor and tone to the stomach; strengthen the system, and are unequalled as a purifier of the blood. By continuing the use of a wine glass full morning and evening, and before meals, for a few weeks, they will afford convincing proofs of their great medicinal properties, and under the influence of their health-restoring qualities, that physical condition necessary to the enjoyment of a sound body and mind will soon be attained.

From their purifying influence, the skin becomes steadily smooth and bright, and they will gradually remove every trace of eruption or inflammation from the face or body as they progress in the purification of the blood.

Viewing them simply as a beverage, they equal in richness and delicacy of flavor the finer grades of choice Champagne Wines—the bitter principle being only perceptible when felt in the good work of purifying and invigorating.

For the use of old and young of both sexes they are admirably adapted, being grateful to the taste; of an exquisitely delicate flavor—imparting to the palate a soothing aromatic effect, equalled only by its purity and richness.

The following letter regarding the purity and quality of this Celebrated Vegetable Tonic, from the eminent and gifted physician and chemist, Victor E. Canning, so long and favorably known in connection with the French Academy of Science, speaks for itself:

Chemical Laboratory, West Broadway, New York, February 6, 1860.

Mr. H. M. Crookes: Dear Sir—In accordance with your request of the 16th ultimo, I have subjected sample of your Invigorating Aromatic Vegetable Stomach Bitters to a careful analysis and find them to be composed of the essence of Aromatic Bitter Vegetables of ancient fame in the medical world; yet I have never before seen them so well blended or rendered so pleasing to the sense of taste.

The Spirit used in their preparation I find to be perfectly pure, and as free from deleterious elements as that procured from the natural juice of the grape.

You doubtless had the assistance of experienced medical skill in perfecting so excellent a combination, as it rarely occurs that the bitter principle, possessing so much medicinal worth, is rendered so palatable.

Continue to prepare your Stomach Bitters, strictly in accordance with the formula you have already adopted, and they cannot fail to gain precedence over everything else of the kind within my knowledge.

I remain, dear sir, very respectfully yours,

VICTOR E. CANNING.

Connoisseurs in fine beverages and those anxious to be relieved from inward suffering are requested to test their qualities fairly and impartially, and give the public the benefit of their unbiased opinion.

CROOKES'S INVIGORATING, AROMATIC VEGETABLE STOMACH BITTERS are sold by Grocers, Druggists and Dealers generally throughout the country, and can be had as a beverage at the principal Bars and Saloons.

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