

Letter from the Seat of War.

Special to the Daily News.] CAMP SHIVERS, 1st Reg. La. Vol., Norfolk, Va., June 8, 1861.

Dear Daily: News from the seat of war must be very stale by the time it arrives at Shreveport by the dilatory postal conveyances which the administrators of the estate of the deceased Uncle Sam have organized. Otherwase I would have ventur'd a letter some time since. Of all places imaginable, camp presents less facilities for indulgence in calligraphy. Imagine a man writing anything interesting while seated on a stack of bayonets and using a cartridge box for a desk. His narration might smell of powder; but it will hardly want of wit, fancy or sentiment. Everything written from an encampment of grim visaged soldiers must be tedious as a "twice told tale." All the secrets and intentions are known only to those in the "high places." We see or hear but little to brighten the monotonous feature camp life soon presents.

To day is Sunday. How different from a Sabbath at home. No chiming of church bells—no rustling of crinoline—no gossiping of "the boys and girls." Instead of the chiming bells welcoming this May day of the soul, speaking from their muffled throats, peace! peace! we hear the enemy's artillery belching from its brazen throat, war! It appears to an outsider that the operators in thunder and lightning have declared the ports open and are now turning their elemental wrath against the 1st Regiment.

There was a time when I thought the murmuring of the winds fresh from the ocean, the beating of rain against the roof, etc., were musical and suggestive of poetry; but I now enter my protest against any muse's attributes being referred to said elements—like Byron's idea of war.

Our encampment is now enjoying a miniature flood, and may be troubled with the experience of the man who built his house on the sand. As yet our sword remain unshathed for battle—our bayonets still glitter with their pristine gleam. How long our flag will float over them laureless; how long are its newly set stars and gorgeous folds will be incarnadened with the gore of the enemy, is known only to Mars and his poets.

Linden may—to-morrow—see another sight, or bloodless may remain the untrodden snow.

No engagements have occurred in the State deserving the dignified title of battles. The damage done in all may be chronicled in two words, "nobody hurt." Fairfax and Phillips are the most important. The fight at the former was nothing more than a skirmish. The rout or defeat at Phillips at this period of the war is indeed unfortunate. It will be a source of great glorification to the Yankees, and with their embellishments will be equal to Marango. There was gross and culpable neglect on the part of Colonel commanding. There were about 1500 of the Federals and about 700 of our forces. We lost several. The loss of the enemy was much larger than ours. Yet to retreat (and be routed) from the advance of these vandal hordes is awful. They had better not tackle the first regiment. One good thing, some of their carcasses lay unspattered on our soil to pay for their wanton outrages. These nomadic Cimbric will not long devastate our fields. They will soon be driven back to their Northern fastnesses. The volcano is swelling. Activity is manifested in both armies. Everything evidences an immediate battle either at this point or Harper's Ferry. Lincoln is concentrating his forces at these points. We but await a step of aggression. Alexandria must be repossessed. The enemy must be driven from Virginia's soil. But policy seems to indicate delay. We are anxious to begin the work. We want to replace the stars and bars on the "Marshall House," and avenge old Hickory's name sake.

The fleet off our coast continue to exercise themselves by shooting at our batteries. Their targets will cost them dear. Newport News was reinforced to day by nearly three thousand men. On and about this point there are twelve thousand Federal troops. We cannot check their landing. A kingdom for a navy! Our Regiment has been divided. Six companies occupy quarters near Pig's Point. We will join them to-morrow. From this point the enemy can be seen, and their drum and fire easily heard. There will be more interest in our next camp. Their tantalizing eight and music will arouse us and make the sentinels vigilant. I think our company and another will be on the outer under command of Major Shivers.

The Caddo Rites are all O. K.

Every face seems bright with the hope of an engagement soon. They want to test the mettle of their steel. They seem all to the "manor born." Major Shivers is still their Captain, and will lead them in battle. He is loved by them all, and truly deserves to be so. Four spies were captured in Norfolk yesterday. I do not know how they were disposed of. The Shreveport Grays are in Richmond. I have seen none of them and do not know where they will be ordered.

Yours, MERSCHAUM.

Our New Orleans Correspondence.

Special to the Daily News.] New Orleans, June 11, 1861.

Another engagement has taken place, (Great Bethel) in which our troops, though inferior in numbers, completely routed the Hessians. They having 100 dead on the field. You will find a detailed account of it in your city exchanges.

We have advice to-day from Maryland, which report another fight at Hagerstown, in that State, between two bodies of troops, in which the Hessians, of course, were routed. A few more severe checks will doubtless bring the unprincipled horde to their senses. So far our success has been glorious in every engagement.

A decisive battle must soon take place, as the two great armies—composed of about 50,000 men each—are in a short distance from each other. Manassas Junction will most likely be the theatre of operations. Gen. Lee could doubtless draw off every hessian from the soil of Virginia by a march against Washington, but as he is only on the defensive, such a course is not likely to be pursued. The readers of the News may soon expect to hear an "exterminating" victory over our demoralized foe. Many predict us a short contest, and one that will end in an honorable and glorious peace. The northern journals give very gloomy accounts of their troops now at Washington.

The New York 2d Regiment have lost over 200 men by desertion—cause—bad treatment and worse "writals."

Yesterday was a day long to be remembered by our citizens on account of its solemnity. I have never witnessed a more solemn day in New Orleans. Every store of any note was closed, and also the coffee houses, and other places, which one would expect to be the last to do so. The suggestion of our noble President and Governor has been carried out to the letter. The churches were literally crammed. The discourse of Rev. Dr. Palmer, of the 1st Presbyterian Church, was one of the most lofty and eloquent and soul stirring discourses of the 19th century. It is published—I will send you a copy. Speaking of the observance of our National Thanks-Giving and Fast, the Pienyane says:

"New Orleans in the Revolution of 1861.—A Day of General Fasting and Prayer.—In accordance with the proclamation of the Provisional President of the Confederate States, Gen. Jefferson Davis, nine millions and a half of freemen knelt before the throne of heavenly grace in humiliation and prayer, to ask for the protection and support of Divine Providence in maintaining their hallowed rights in the sacred cause of freedom and independence, against the tyrannical oppression and fanatical usurpation of our constitutional rights and liberties."

Not since their first struggles for liberty and the rights of freemen, in the early days of the republics of Greece and Rome, down to the day when the independence, freedom and sovereignty of the colonies of America were separately acknowledged, has there been a more sublime and righteous spectacle presented to the world than that of the present position of the Confederate States—an independent, enlightened, Christian people defending their constitutional rights and liberties against the blind, fanatical and political heresies, seeking to destroy an institution ordained by God, and one of the most humane systems of labor ever presented to the civilized world.

In this city the day was most sacredly and universally observed by all classes and religious denominations of our citizens, in compliance with the proclamations of the Governor of the State, and Mayor of this city. All the stores, offices, banks, public institutions and bar-rooms were closed, and a feeling of devout solemnity, and almost earnest supplication for the blessings of Providence to attend our cause pervaded.

Among the arrivals in port this week, was a boat from Memphis loaded to the gunwale with flour, bacon, pork, corn, etc., for our market—all, I believe, the production of southern soil. A few more arrivals of "such like" will place Abraham's idea of starving us out a "leete on sartin."

The steamer of war is now ready to receive "visitors." She looks beautiful, neat and trim, and is a credit to her builders. I understand the Captain has received a challenge from

Captain Cravin, of His Majesty's 1st gun-boat Crusader in the Gulf, in which he tells Capt. Eugene that he can sink him in fifteen minutes. Our Tar feels a little "riled," and is "bilin' over" to get a chance at the Guerrilla tub. The Sumter has eleven guns, but is not as large as the Crusader, I believe, but she is the fastest propeller that ever left our port. The blockading squadron are still disgracing our waters by their hateful presence. Among the latest exploits in the capture of a little pleasure yacht, the captain of which was put on shore to find his way to the city as best he could. Certainly a most brilliant adventure this, of the brave blockaders!

The number of troops which have left the city for the war, is over 8,000, and they are not all gone yet. There are a couple of regiments yet remaining at Camp Moore, but they will soon be off to glory! Weather, roasting at present. Our city railroad is in full blast, and a delightful ride can be had of three miles for five cents. Long may it roll.

An Recoir, REBEL.

TELEGRAPHIC.

A brush is reported to have taken place at Geneva. The Southerners have lost Capt. Shreve and two men. Scott boasts that the evacuation of Harper's Ferry is in perfect accordance with his plans, and that no Southern movements have altered his programme in the slightest degree.

The Government have information that the Southerners have set a trap for them fifteen miles from Alexandria, into which they expect to draw the federalists. The same scouts report that Indians are lurking in the neighborhood of the alleged trap point on the look out, and Fortress Monroe will be connected by a submarine telegraph.

It is reported that there has been a collision at Vienna and that the Southerners have possession of the bridge there over which the invaders must march.

The Nebraska officials including, J. Sterling Morton, the Secretary; Addison A. Gilmore, the Receiver; Wm. P. West and B. P. Rankin the Marshals are heavy defendants. An investigator has been sent.

Defalcations are also developing in Iowa.

Rifled cannon have been sent to Alexandria.

Gen. Butler is threatening Great Bethel. The Aquia Creek defenders are being increased.

The Fortress Monroists sleep on their arms.

St. Louis, June 18.—The Federal troops have fired, aiming at the windows of the Recorder's Court, killing four citizens and wounding two. A soldier in the ranks accidentally fired a gun, at which the whole company fired indiscriminately.

The Federal troops in the interior number 10,000, located as follows: 2500 at Herman and Jefferson City; 2000 at Bolia; 2500 at St. Joseph and along the Hannibal railroad; 1000 at Northern Mississippi railroad; 1000 at Bird Point, in addition to 2500 St. Louis. Nothing is known of Jackson's movements.

Louisville, June 17.—Two thousand Missourians are at Booneville, and 100 on the opposite bank. Artillery are placed commanding the river. Lyons is waiting for information to determine whether he will advance by river or land.

Washington, June 18.—The Federalists are at Vienna with 900 men. A report to Gen. Scott that you turning a curve within quarter of a mile of Vienna, they were fired upon by a masked battery with shell, shot and grape, killing and wounding men on the platform and cars.

The train was stopped on account of injury to the machinery. We abandoned the train and took to the road; finding the battery supported by 1500 South Carolinians, we fell back throwing out skirmishers on both flanks, and then retired with five killed, five wounded and five missing. The men abandoned many haversacks and blankets and a few muskets. ROBT. C. CHENCK, Brig. Gen. 1st Ohio Reg.

Among the killed was an editor of the Cleveland Herald.

Fortress Monroe, June 18.—The steamer has been fired on by a steam tug.

The Southerners are erecting a water-battery at Sewell's Point, and concentrating in force on James river.

St. Louis, June 18.—Col. Boerstlein has been appointed commander of St. Louis and Cole counties, and has issued a proclamation.

Lyons has also issued a proclamation.

Jefferson City, June 18.—Lyon's expedition on two steamers proceeded toward Booneville yesterday.

Firing has been heard for several hours, but the telegraph wire is cut.

Washington, June 18.—Scott has ordered the regulars and several regiments of Patterson's command to Washington.

Butler is still preparing to advance Loventworth, June 18.—The Missourians at Independence have burned the telegraphic dispatches.

A Kansas regiment is encamped at Wyandotte.

Gov. Robinson proclaims that as Missouri has declared war against the United States, Kansas is subject to invasion, and urges good citizens to organize.

The St. Louis Democrat learns that an advance guard of federal cavalry encountered a considerable force of Missourians stationed on a hill with cannon commanding the road. Three federalists were killed. The cavalry were not pursued in retreat. Missourians are concentrating at Blue Hills.

An Iowa regiment is advancing via the R. R. to Renek whence they will take a country road to Booneville.

Thirty Missourians attacked the Federalists guarding Darlanelles creek bridge.

The St. Louis Republican says that immediately on the accidental discharge of a gun, the federal troops commenced an indiscriminate fire without orders, the slaughtered fell in every direction. The firing only ceased when the vicinity was deserted.

Seven were killed. The firemen are engaged washing the blood from the streets. Col. Boerstlein is securing Col. Hallway of the State troops is represented dead.

Atrocities of the Enemy in Elizabeth City County, Va.

The Norfolk (Va.) Herald, of the 2d inst., has the following:

Mr. Frederick Jett, formerly of Elizabeth City, left Williamsburg a few days ago, where he had just moved with his family to avoid the Vandals at Fort Monroe, and came round by the way of Richmond to Norfolk, where he is engaged with some work on the fortifications.

He found at Williamsburg a number of fugitives from Hampton, from whom he learned some particulars of the villainous doings of the Federal troops after their descent upon Newport News.

They commenced on the farm of Mr. Wm. Smith, which they left a complete wreck. He had a fine field of wheat, besides a number of truck crops; these the scoundrels completely devastated, besides stealing or shooting down Mr. Smith's stock and poultry which they found ranging about the farm. Mr. Smith thought he would be a little better hand with them in saving his bacon, and had the contents of his smoke house carted out into the woods and buried it when he saw them approaching. But in this he was foiled; a treacherous darkey who assisted at the burial, told upon him, and the robbers had the meat disinterred and carted back. This fellow, with several others of Mr. Smith's negroes, they took to Fort Monroe, and set them to work on the fortifications. Mr. Smith estimates his loss, including the negroes, at full \$15,000.

They next visited the adjoining farm of Mr. West, which they treated as they had done Mr. Smith's, cutting up and completely destroying the crops of every kind. At Mr. West's they unluckily found a uniform coat, upon which they held him a close prisoner and sent off his two daughters, grown women, to the fort as "hostages" for his "good behavior." Nothing was alleged against them, but it was the simple arbitrary act of Lincoln's hell-hounds, who in this, though in violation of law and civilized usage, as in all their proceedings, but followed the example of the lawless old tyrant, their master.

From Mr. West's they passed over to the farm of Wm. Lee, which had on it one of the finest crops of wheat in the county, besides other valuable products. This they completely devastated as they had done the farms we have already mentioned.

In short, they continued the work of ruthless and reckless destruction on every farm fronting Hampton Roads, from Newport News to Hampton, committing every species of atrocity and outraging the persons of negro women, girls, and even female children, in a manner too inhuman and revolting to dwell upon.

The families residing on this range of farms had generally moved off to the interior, and thus avoided the insults and infamous treatment of the barbaric enemy.

The woods back of Hampton were for several days filled with the fugitive families from that once smiling and happy village, and with such of their household stuff as they could carry off with them in the hurry of the alarm. They have probably ere this obtained more desirable lodgings. Providentially they have had fine weather.

It is ascertained that there are full three hundred slaves belonging to the citizens of Elizabeth City, either fugitives or forced into the service, employed as laborers in Fort Monroe at the present time. It has already been stated that Col. Mallory, of Elizabeth City, went with a flag of truce to the fort to demand the return of fugitive negroes; but the demand was refused. A similar application was made on the following day, by another flag, and also refused. The bridge over Hampton Creek was then burned by our people, and the enemy made his raid upon Newport News by water.

There are only four of its inhabitants remaining in Hampton, who are prevented by chronic diseases and other unavoidable causes of detention from leaving it in the entire possession of the enemy who now occupies it.

The loss, including negroes, sustained by the county of Elizabeth City, at the hands of these remorse-

less marauders, is estimated at \$500,000.

A trading character named Mellon, who had formerly held the butler's berth at Fort Monroe, and till recently had been too frequently exchanging visits between the Fort and Hampton, was at last admonished by Mr. Cooper, of Hampton, that he was strongly suspected of being a spy, which Mellon denied. A few days, however, satisfactorily convicted him of the charge; for when the Yankee troops entered Hampton, Mr. Cooper's was the first house they broke into, and the one worst served, as they seemed to pay particular attention to smashing his furniture and destroying every other article that came in their way.

An Experimental Shot.—We happened to be present yesterday when Mayor Baugh tested his alarm gun, mounted immediately opposite the Exchange building. Several shots were discharged in the direction of the point on the Arkansas shore, about a mile and a quarter up the river. They were thrown to the place at which they were directed with remarkable skill and accuracy. We learn that our indefatigable mayor intends to mount alongside this "dangerous customer" four more guns, forming a most formidable and destructive battery. This, in addition to the defenses already made by Gen. Pillow, will place the city of Memphis in a very safe condition—so safe that a fleet of fifty boats could not possibly run the gauntlet without losing two-thirds, if not their entire number, boats and men.

Memphis Appeal.

Fort Pickens Will Fall.—I was shown a letter received here to-day from an officer now at Fort Pickens to his father in this city. He says the fort cannot possibly be held out against the Confederacy for twenty-four hours, as Bragg has so arranged his batteries that he can lodge the shells into the Fort every minute.

Washington Cor. Cin. Enquirer.

Tennessee Out.—The Tennessee papers contain a large number of scattering returns of the election held on the 5th. In Middle and West Tennessee the votes are very one-sided indeed, averaging fifty for secession to one against it. In East Tennessee, as far as heard from, secession is ahead, though there is a respectable Union vote. The majority in the whole State is estimated at from 50,000 to 75,000. That will do for the volunteer State.—Baton Rouge Advocate.

Most of the wheat crop in Georgia has been cut. The yield is represented as being larger than for many years previous.

A number of gentlemen from Virginia have presented a magnificent horse to Gen. Lee, as a token of their admiration of the great military talents, lofty character, and unbounded energy of the illustrious Virginia chieftain.

Ex-Governor Wise, of Virginia, has been appointed a brigadier-general by President Davis. He is raising a legion. Meantime he goes to Western Virginia to arouse the latent patriotism of the people in that quarter.

The Irish leaving Lincoln.—We learn by a private letter, received by one of our business men from Richmond, that 200 Irish members of the 60th New York Regiment have deserted the "Old Wreck" and joined the Confederate forces in Virginia. The 60th is an old established regiment, and has enjoyed a considerable reputation for drilling. We would not be surprised if we did not have the entire regiment ere long.—Montgomery Mail.

A fire occurred in Sherman, Ferguson county, Texas, a few weeks ago; loss \$3,500.

They have Come.—Ams for the South.—The "Montgomery Confederation" says: "A vessel arrived at New Orleans from Europe, on Monday the 3rd instant, with 260,000 stand of arms for the Confederate States.—This is the same vessel whose arrival has been expected for several days, and to which attention has been repeatedly called in the sheets of the Little Villian and old Squint eye.—After all the earnest entreaties of the Times and Herald, that Old Abe would keep a look out for her, she reached here safely and landed her cargo."

We learn from the Covington (La.) Wanderer, that Mr. J. Bowie, accused of murdering Mr. L. Culbert, at that place, has been admitted to bail in the sum of two thousand dollars.

The Southern Railroad.—The first fruits after the completion of the Southern Railroad were their appearance this morning in the shape of Vicksburg newspapers, only twenty-four hours old, and from other points in all that section of the country of proportionately recent dates. The waters of Mobile Bay and the lower Mississippi are now conducted by rail. A very important object in these times is achieved by the opening of this route of rail communication between Mobile and New Orleans. It is not as direct and convenient as it might be, it is true but it will be of incalculable importance should the enemy cut off water communication between the two cities. By this route, we presume that the time between the two cities could readily be made within twenty-four hours, connections being perfect. The distance is about four hundred and fifteen miles—a little more or less.—Mobile Advertiser.

The Charleston Mercury of the 5th inst., says a privateer pilot-boat from Savannah, captured a Portland brig, loaded with sugar and molasses near Georgetown. The prize was carried to Georgetown. It is valued at 40,000.

A Box Hat—Original.—During the fight at Pig's Point a shot from the Harriet Lane passed through a tent and split a sapling in its rear. A soldier standing near the spot immediately sang out: "I say, boys, Old Abe has gone back to his old trade of splitting rails."

"King Cotton" still has gress from the port of Savannah. On the 4th inst. over 3,300 bales were shipped to Liverpool.

Hon. Albert Rust is now raising a Regiment for the Confederate service during the war—Washington (Ark.) Telegraph.

Nichols Longworth fell from a second story window of his house, in Cincinnati, while dozing a few days ago, and had his right arm broken and his face much bruised.

According to the census taken last summer the population of North Carolina is 631,489, whites, 30,997, free colored and 331,081, slaves—total, 992,667.

Four vessels, loaded with railroad iron, deceived by a false light near Cape Henry, have been captured by our people and brought in as prizes.

The light-house at Cape Henry has been destroyed by the Confederate forces, and another built forty miles farther South.

See notice published elsewhere of the Secretary pro tem. of the Shreveport Fire Co. No. 1.

Our article yesterday relative to the opening of a letter addressed to ourselves, casts no reflection upon our postoffice. It was opened before reaching this point.

Gen. D. H. Cooper, late Agent for the Choctaws and Chickasaws, was adopted by the Chickasaw legislature as a citizen of the Nation, and appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Military forces of the Nation. He is a man of fine talents, and brave and gallant, and will be a credit to the Nation as a citizen and an honor as its military commander.

Mr. Celos of the Homer has our thanks for papers.

The steamer Canadian, from Quebec the 1st, bound for Liverpool, was lost on the 4th, near Belle Isle, by striking a sunken iceberg. Twenty to thirty lives are lost. No names of the lost have as yet been received.

We hope that the gentleman who opened a letter addressed to the editor of this paper, stood the disappointment. He should remember that editors sometimes get letters without anything accompanying them,—the thief.

Mr. Jno. Lofton, the worthy Postmaster at Bellevue, and agent for the Daily News, has our thanks for his kind remembrance of our establishment.

Capt. Dick Bell, a nephew of Hon. John Bell, a "Bottom Planter" in Coahoma county, Mississippi, has ninety men—most all wealthy planters, well mounted, and armed with Minnie rifles and bowie-knives, and having every convenience for campaign, furnished at their own expense—ready for immediate service.

DICKINSON'S

SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY

Ready Proof Press.

Patented June 1st, 1861.

To Country Publishers.

THE want of a cheap proof press has long been felt by publishers of country papers and small Job Offices. The undersigned knowing this from experience, has invented a press of this sort (similar to Hoe & Co's) and offers it to the craft as the cheapest in the market. Instead of a solid cast-iron cylinder, it is made of sheet iron and filled, being a decided improvement, as it gives elasticity to the cylinder. The cost of an ordinary proof press is \$50, while this costs

Only \$20.

Terms cash.—Boxing \$2 extra. Printers know the effects of taking proofs on the hand press. The process being not only slow, but injures both to the press and the type.—This press obviates all these disadvantages. It might also be used to print small bills.

It is made light for transportation, weighing not over 75 pounds, the bed being made of seasoned iron plank. It can be placed on a table or box, and requires but little room.

Printers visiting Shreveport are requested to call and see the press. Address J. DICKINSON, Shreveport, La.

Papers publishing the above will be entitled to a deduction of ten per cent in case they purchase.

COMMERCIAL.

Shreveport Prices Current.

Table listing various commodities and their prices, including Sugar, Coffee, Rice, Bacon, Hams, Sides, Lard, Rope, Iron, Candles, Cheese, Butter, Flour, Potatoes, Corn, Oats, Bran, Hay, Powder, Nails, Shot, Salt, and Down.

Shreveport Cotton Market.

Table listing cotton market prices for Inferior, Ordinary, Good Ordinary, Low Middling, Middling, and Good Middling.

THE SHREVEPORT Weekly News.

Published in the city of Shreveport, Parish of Caddo, every Monday morning at the low price of \$2 50—The News will not be forwarded to any address, until the subscription money is received, as it is published on the cash principle; and the terms being put at low figures, will not admit of credit.

It is the cheapest paper published in the State, the sheet is 24 by 36 inches, and contains twenty-eight columns of reading matter, set in solid type. The Weekly News is made up of the reading published in the daily, and contains the latest news received in Shreveport, and well selected articles. In fact it is one of the

BEST FAMILY PAPERS.

published in the South. Specimen copies will be forwarded to such as desire subscribing. The columns will contain articles, selected and original, which will prove of interest and tend to the welfare of its readers. It will be devoted to the interests of the South, and internal improvements in the Parish and vicinity, will receive the undivided attention of the publisher.

The columns of the News will be open to every person. Personal articles will not, under any circumstances, (either as communications or advertisements,) be published.

Correspondence is solicited from all sections.

JNO. DICKINSON, Proprietor.

Papers publishing the above three months, will be entitled to an exchange for the Daily.

Congress has enacted the following law in reference to Newspapers, entitled the

NEWSPAPER LAW.

Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue the subscription.

If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publishers may continue to send them till all that is due be paid.

If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled their bills and ordered their paper discontinued.

If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

The courts have decided that refusing to take a paper or periodical from the office, is prima facie evidence of fraud.

Confederation Restaurant.

(Formerly Gaity.) Adjoining the Confederation Coffee House, Shreveport, La.

THIS well known and popular establishment has been removed as above, and is open for the accommodation of the public. There will be found the best of game, fish, oysters, and everything that the Shreveport and New Orleans markets afford.—Meals furnished at all hours day or night. Families and parties will have their orders promptly attended to.

D. D. O'BRIEN, Newspaper Advertising and Collecting Agent.

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Weekly City Correspondence in English, French, German and Spanish Languages, furnished on moderate terms.

Bills sent for Collection from any of your friends, will be promptly attended to.