

The Day We Celebrate.

In times past, the 4th of July; the old fourth; the glorious fourth; was a day which afforded us an opportunity, "as local," of distinguishing ourselves among the corps, editorial. Since then dear readers, what a change has taken place in the history of our nation. We hope, and cannot help but think, it is for the better. In the "fourth" gone by we would grasp the hand of each other, with feelings purely brotherly, whether, in this city, or that. We would have laid down our lives in the defence of each other. How stand we to-day?

Arrayed on the field in Marshal order, each anxiously awaiting the word of command to commence a terrible onslaught, unequalled in the annals of history. This well. How can you celebrate or claim the "Fourth" if we are asked by some who still cling to the wreck Union, with hopes never to be realized. We answer by right and justice, it is ours; we have ever cherished the events attached to it, and we are to-day following the example set by our forefathers who established it, making it, if anything, still dearer to the offspring of the brave defenders of their liberty, now reposing in the mansion of the Allwise; smiling upon us with holy love for daring to attempt sundering the chains which bind us, contrary to the Constitution, which gave us equal rights, as the preamble shows:

We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

After reading the above let no man dare say or think that we are in the wrong for such a man is a fool or knave. We are right, and knowing this we follow the advice of that old hero, Andrew Jackson, "know you're right, and go ahead." What the next fourth may bring forth no man knoweth, few of us may live to see it, but we pray to our God, that all may be in the land of the living, if only to know that the stars and bars, wave

"Over a people brave and free, By the Almighty blessed."

As there will be plenty to see and do to-day, in the way of amusement, our citizens must not forget that at night the benevolent ladies of our city propose to end the performances of the day, by an amusing and unique exhibition at the Theatre. Hold on to some of your change, friends, or it will be no go with you, for the admission is cash on the spot.

This is the 60th number of the Daily News, and it still breathes. It has not been "burst," yet, nor has the editor been compelled to box up materials and leave town. Queer, ain't it. Some say money makes the mare go—so does a whip. Kind friends do any of you now think, as before, that WE can't keep it up? if so, send us your address, for future reference. Patience, perseverance, and industry, accomplishes many things. Why don't everybody take the News? Can't afford it.—Pshaw! just deprive yourselves of only two drinks a week, and the thing is accomplished. Only two dimes a week.

Sad Accident.—Yesterday afternoon a shed in course of construction for Messrs. Howell & Buckner, in the rear of their warehouse, fell down, severely injuring Mr. W. K. Harrison a carpenter, and two negroes who were assisting him in shingling the roof. One of the negroes was completely scalped, and the other horribly mangled. The sufferers were doing well at last accounts. The negroes belong to Mr. Howell.

Attempted Insurrection in Monroe.—On Sunday or Monday last, in Cypress neighborhood, Monroe county, about thirty miles west of Helena, several negroes were arrested upon a charge of attempted insurrection, and on Tuesday three of them—two men and a girl were hung.

One of those executed belonged to Col. Lightfoot. He was a mulatto boy, a blacksmith, formerly owned by James Bush, of Big Creek. He was the ringleader of the plot, which, as detailed by himself and others, was most atrocious. The white male inhabitants were to be murdered—the females and children spared, provided they did not resist. Details of what they further designed doing, we forbear publishing. Fortunately their fiendish purposes were frustrated by a discovery of the plot.

Resolutions has been introduced in the Connecticut and the Iowa legislatures asking a suspension of hostilities until the meeting of the United States Congress, which is recommended to call a convention for adjustment of pending difficulties between both sections.

We publish the following rather spicy correspondence between Gen. Butler and Col. McGruder:

Gen. Butler to Col. McGruder. DIVISION HEAD-QUARTERS, June 11. To the officer commanding the forces at County Bridge: Sir—Capt. Davies and Lieutenant Potter, of the 7th regiment, New York volunteers, are about to proceed to the scene of the late engagement, near County Bridge, for the purpose of bringing away any dead or wounded that may have been left behind. I trust the courtesies of civilized warfare will be extended to these gentlemen, as I have no doubt they will be. I have some prisoners, taken with arms in their hands whom you may desire, or be willing to exchange for any persons who may have been so unfortunate as to fall in your hands. If you deem such a course desirable, a flag of truce with a proper cartel might be arranged, through the bearer of this note, Capt. Davies. I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your ob't serv't. BEN. F. BUTLER, Major General commanding.

Col. McGruder to Gen. Butler. HEAD-QUARTERS, Yorktown, June 12. Major General B. F. Butler, commanding Fort Monroe: Sir—Our people had orders to bring any communications intended for the commander of the forces at County Bridge, or Bethel, to this place, and by a particular route—hence the delay. I understand from Capt. Davies, the bearer of the flag, that you had four prisoners, to wit: one trooper and three citizens, Messrs. Whiting, Carter, Lively and Merriam, the last being a citizen of Virginia, in your possession. And you state that you are desirous to exchange them for a corresponding number of Federalist troops, who are prisoners with me. I accept your offer, so far as the trooper (who is a vidette) is in question, and will send to-morrow, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, if it will be convenient, a Federal soldier in exchange for him. With respect to the wounded, my first care was to have them attended to; medical advice and careful nursing have been provided. Your dead I had buried on the battle field, and this was done in sight of the confederations that was devastating the homes of our citizens. The citizens in your possession are men who, doubtless defended their homes against a foe, who to their own certain knowledge had, with or without the authority of the Federal government, destroyed the property of their neighbors, breaking up even the pianos of the ladies, and committing depredations numberless and of every description. The Federal prisoner, if it suits you, will be sent to Hampton by a sergeant, who will receive the vidette, Carter, who was captured by your troops before the battle commenced. I do not think a more formal proceeding necessary. You have but one prisoner of mine, and he was not taken in battle. If my proposition, to deliver one Federal prisoner at or near Hampton, by a sergeant, to be exchanged for private Carter be accepted, please inform me, or the officer in command at Bethel Church, and it shall be done. It is scarcely necessary for me to say that the gentlemen who bore your flag have been received with every courtesy by our citizens, as well as by ourselves. I have the honor to be, very respectfully yours, &c. J. BANKHEAD MAGRUDER, Col. Commanding.

A Phenomenon. Some of our people were not a little surprised and scared night-before last, by the appearance in the heavens.—The conclusion arrived at was that the strange sight was a comet, with considerable of a tail, it was also observable the previous evening. Some of the old folks while looking at it shook their heads, and made predictions.—As regards ourselves, we acknowledge our ignorance about the matter.

A Move in the Right Direction.—Under this heading, the Plaquemine Gazette, of the 22d inst., has the following: We learn that Thompson Bird a wealthy and energetic citizen of West Baton Rouge, is now engaged in gathering all the old Hindlock muskets and rifles (and there are a great many) in his parish, and is having them cleaned and altered to percussion look, at his own private expense. This is what may be termed substantial patriotism.

Maryland.—The military despotism which Lincoln has instituted in Maryland continues to be of increased rigor. Federal officers are making regular searches for arms, and seizing all they can find. A firm manufacturing arms in Baltimore has been compelled to shut up shop, and dismiss its hands numbering about fifty, who were thus thrown out of employment. At Part Tabacco and vicinity, the rebellious spirit among the people is so rife, that the Washington Rump has determined to establish a camp there of a thousand men, to keep order and prevent communication with the Virginia rebels. Every neighborhood in the State will require "occupation," and every man disarmed and watched, to ensure the safety of the precious system of free government which Lincoln has introduced.

Major Anderson of the United States Army, has three sons in the service of the Confederate Army. A man by the name of Runn is raising a regiment in Iowa. Let no soldier pronounce his Colonel's name loud in time of battle.

R. W. Loughery, Esq., the able editor and publisher of that sterling sheet the Marshall "Republican," paid us a visit on yesterday. Our friends both old and young, must bear in mind to-day before "spreading" themselves, that the article of gunpowder, may be in demand after a while, therefore use it economically; don't waste it. To our Patrons. We will not issue any "extras" after date on our publication day, as we hope to be enabled to lay before our readers in the columns of the "News" (the latest intelligence received. To do this we have deferred the publication of our paper until after the arrival of the stage. Our subscribers therefore, need not purchase any extras, after date. There is now no necessity for extras, and we presume our community will not be bored with them any more. As it is such news as we at present receive, is not worth the space it occupies in a paper, but the appetites of the populace must be appeased. Should any dispatches be received on Sunday or Monday morning, which are really important (not otherwise) we shall place them before the public.

Trade in the Confederacy.—We are gratified to learn that our merchants are now receiving large supplies of coffee, and other merchandise, from New Orleans, via Memphis. Also, that several shipments of rice have been made by railroad to Richmond, Memphis, Mobile, and other points in the Confederate States. We hear that upwards of 2000 bales of cotton have been sent over the Charleston and Savannah railroad, to fill up vessels now loading at Savannah for Liverpool.—Mercury.

A Little too Wailing.—The following little scene occurred not a thousand miles from our whereabouts. Enthusiastic individual volunteers for the war; wonders what effect the news will have upon his wife; goes home to impart the direful intelligence to devoted wife; expects any amount of sobs, shrieks, hysterics, &c., from devoted wife.

Husband—timidly—well, Molly, I've got something to tell you—something that won't exactly please you, but— Wife—"Oh, well! Thomas, out with it!" Husband—"The fact is, Molly, I—; but first promise me that you won't cry."

Wife—"I won't cry, Thomas, unless it is very bad."

Husband—"Well, Molly, I—I—am going to the war, with Capt. —'s company; now, don't take on, my cherished angel!"

Wife—"Oh, no! Thomas, I won't. I am satisfied and much pleased at your determination. I can take care of myself while you are gone."

Husband—"Astounded at Wife's indifference; "And you are willing that I shall go and leave you unprotected?"

Wife—"Composedly—"Certainly, perfectly willing. I can take care of myself—don't be alarmed on my account."

Husband—"thinks he smells a rat—"You say that you are perfectly willing that I shall go and fight in my country's defense?"

Wife—"Yes, Thomas; what can be more noble than to die in defense of one's country?"

Husband—to whom the idea of dying never occurred—"And you tell me coolly and dispassionately that you are willing that I shall go?"

Wife—"Yes, Thomas, perfectly willing."

Husband—starting up in a rage—"Well, Molly, Molly, all that I have to say is, that you are a little too d—d willing."

And Thomas joined the Home Guards.

"Something to Think About, but not to Cry About."—Under the above head, the Cincinnati Enquirer publishes and introduces with the following remarks a very suggestive article from the New York Tribune on the effects of the embargo on the commerce of the West:

We ask for it a general perusal, and we ask it that the people of the West may see what they have lost by quarrelling with the South on the negro question. The Tribune shows that two-thirds of the commerce of Cincinnati—the shipments of manufactured articles and produce—was with the towns on the Mississippi. It also shows that the South lived not by what it raised at home, but by what others raised abroad. In other words, that the North virtually owned the slaves, while the real owners were our overseers, to manage the plantations of the South, for our benefit and advantage. It shows that we of the North, with our agriculture and manufactures, have been using the South without any expense to us, to fill our coffers and pockets—to give employment to our manufacturers, ship builders, mechanics, furniture makers, foundry men, boot and shoe makers, manufacturers of coarse cloth, &c., and affording a fine market for our surplus produce, hogs, corn, potatoes, hay, flour, &c. The South has turned its attention to manufacturing and to the raising of all it needs in the way of food. Two-thirds of all our manufacturing and exporting business is cut off. Whether the blacks will be helped morally and physically is further along. It is now all over, and there is no use crying about spilt milk.

Lincoln's Impudence. From the Richmond Examiner, 13th. A piece of impudence, entirely in character with Lincoln's government was attempted towards Gov. Letcher, which was promptly and pointedly repelled.

A pardon was sent by Lincoln to the Governor for a convict in the penitentiary, who had been sentenced for robbing the mail, by the late Federal court in this city, which the Governor returned with the following letter: EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Richmond, Va. June 7, 1861.

To his Excellency Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States: Sir—I am instructed by his excellency, the Governor of Virginia, to return to you the accompanying documents from the department of State, U. S. A.

The Commonwealth of Virginia, not being one of the United States of America, the power of the chief Executive of that nation is not recognized by the government of this State. I am very respectfully, Your obedient servant, S. BASSETT FRENCH, A. D. C. to the Gov. of Virginia.

We see it stated that there are four widow ladies in Culpeper county, Va., who have nineteen sons in the Confederate army.

TELEGRAPHIC.

New York, July 1.—The Times has a letter from Russell, denying the report that his correspondence was tampered with at the south. Cotton is firm with an upward tendency. 1200 bales sold at 14.

Denver City, June 25.—A secession force left their rendezvous near Cherry Creek, today, for the purpose of taking Forts Wise and Garland. They are well armed and equipped. There is much valuable property and some money in the forts.

Cairo, July 2.—The troops here want money. The Colonels haven't five cents to buy newspapers. The three months volunteers are all going home.

Hagerstown, July 1.—Two southern regiments at Harper's Ferry destroyed the balance of the railroad bridge, and crossed into Maryland, capturing many bales.

Gossip.—The Tribune says that a forward movement will be impossible until more wagons are supplied. A thousand will be ready by the 15th July.

The Times says the contest for the speakership will be exciting. The chances in favor of Grow have been impeded by Forney, whose working for Blair.

The Herald says that the government does not regard the occupation of Harper's Ferry as being of any consequence, since every thing there has been destroyed.

The Journal of Commerce says that recent developments show that Scott does not intend to make a forward movement into Virginia this summer.

Baltimore, July 1.—Since 2 o'clock this morning, startling developments have taken place. Detachments of artillery and infantry occupied Monument square, Exchange Place, in the Eighth Ward, on Broadway, and other points. Before daylight, all the members of the board of Police and city authorities, except the mayor were arrested on the alleged discovery of some plot.—We suppose to render assistance to the Confederate army.

July 2.—Capt. Hollins, late of the Susquehanna, was on board the St. Nicholas, disguised as a woman. After her seizure, the St. Nicholas captured three vessels laden with ice and coffee, and took them to Frederickburg.

Alexandria, July 1.—Another encounter of skirmishers is reported, in which two Federal pickets were killed. Washington, July 2.—Fifty dollar treasury notes, redeemable after two years, have been issued for the benefit of business circles.

More Federal steamers are going to the mouth of the Potomac. It is rumored that Wells has resigned. Commodores Stockton and Vanderbilt are mentioned as his successors.

Den. Stiekles' Brigade has been disbanded. The Post says Wells has not resigned. The express says that it is not the object of the Federalists to give the southern a battle on a grand scale until after August. The southerners can have a battle by advancing, but Scott will make no advance towards Richmond until September.

July 1.—On Saturday it was generally believed that the Federalists would advance during the coming week, and would not move sooner; but Scott desired the military control of Baltimore, leaving no vacancy in his rear.

Five regiments arrived last night, making 51,000. A large force is advancing to the support of the Southerners at Harpers Ferry. Johnson is at Winchester with at least 15,000 men. McGruder is preparing to advance on Newport News. Four hundred disabled volunteers were discharged to-day. Fortress Monroe, July 1.—Two regiments will advance to New market.

Washington, June 29.—P. McQuinn, of Charleston, having the British Consul's passport, has been arrested while applying for Seward's endorsement.

Boston, June 29.—St. Domingo advices to the 17th state that Spanish men-of-war are in St. Wana Bay. Storehouses are being erected on shore.

Washington, June 29.—It is intimated that Patterson will be transferred. The Cabinet are impatient. The Herald states that England shows no disposition to reply to the Federal proposition relative to privateering. This, connected with the military movements in Canada, and the increase of the American squadron, make her secret designs apparent.

It is understood that the blockading fleet are instructed to watch the British closely, and allow no interference. The Southerners have effectually attempted to cross the Potomac above Monocacy.

There is a large force in that neighborhood. Baltimore, June 29.—Six regiments have passed through here in twenty-four hours. Jefferson City, June 29.—Attorney General Holt, has declined the oath and is held prisoner.

St. Louis, June 29.—The Coroner's Jury have returned the verdict that the citizens were shot by United States troops without provocation. Gossip.—The Post says that when the Jersey Regiment passed through Baltimore, they were greeted with cheers for Jeff. Davis.

The Tribune says that Col. Allen of the New York 7th Regiment has been arrested by Butler. Butler's loyalty is strongly suspected, and the regular officers are pressing a petition for his removal.

The New York Regiment clamors against him, and both the Regular and Volunteer troops decline to make an attack in battle, under Butler. Richmond, June 29.—Col. Proctor's Georgia regiment has been accepted for the war, and ordered into immediate service.

Gen. Beauregard issued an order prohibiting persons, except with passports from the War Department, from entering the lines of the Potomac, with the intention to pass over to the United States, or to the lines of the enemy.

Gov. Letcher has published an order prohibiting persons from leaving Richmond without a permit from him. The military must have permits from the Confederate authorities, not bridge to-morrow. It is raining incessantly.

Col. Carry Jones, of Hampton, has been arrested in consequence of letters found on board of the prize ship "Tropic Wind," which also implicates several notables.

Independence, July 1.—Ten thousand Missourians have crossed at Madison, one hundred miles south of Independence. Three thousand Federalists are within twenty miles, waiting reinforcements.

Louisville, July 1.—Burwell and Breckenridge are en route for Washington. Powell will go also. Three half filled companies and Rossau's two regiments have gone into Camp at Silver creek, Indiana, opposite here. Their exodus excited more laughter than indignation. It is a very rag-tailed set.

Alexandria, July 2.—Henry C. Barnes, a citizen of Richmond, was killed while attacking the Federal pickets.

The Parahontas and Pawnee have sailed for Mathias Point. Washington, July 2.—The Federalists want Fairfax by the 4th of July.

The Southerners are ranging east within ten miles of Alexandria. The Confederate steamer George Page is cruising in the vicinity of Aquia Creek.

Col. Stone is to occupy Maryland Heights, commanding Harper's Ferry. Wm. Brent, of South Carolina and Henry Scott, of Maryland, have been arrested as alleged spies.

Fremont has been commissioned a regular Major-General, ranking next to McClellan. Orders have been given to supply the whole force on both sides of the Potomac with extra rations for six days. Patterson's delay in advance keeps everything waiting. Government has decided to take him out of the way.

It is believed a general advance will occur on the 4th July. Louisville, July 2.—Cotton is going, as Station Agent, to Franklin, Ky., the first station above the Tennessee line, to prevent the transmission of contraband articles of war.

Cincinnati, July 2.—Lewis T. Harris, President of the bank of Savannah died here on Sunday. Fortress Monroe, July 2.—The Massachusetts regiment moved beyond Hampton. Butler dislikes the Massachusetts regiment. A naval brigades with a battery, has crossed Hampton creek. Clark, a Louisiana Zouave, has been captured. Lieut. Butler goes home to induce Massachusetts to furnish a regiment of cavalry. A vessel carrying a flag of truce has arrived from Norfolk, Lincoln's doctor (Richards) was aboard.

mediate service on the border. St. Louis, July 1.—Nine Missourians, with powder to blow up the bridges, were arrested at Chillicothe and put in jail.

The Pioneer overland express leaves to-day for California. The telegraph line is progressing to a rapid completion. Emigration is heavy.

Washington, July 1.—Capt. Craven commands the Potomac flotilla, in place of Ward. The Freeborn is so badly crippled she will probably be condemned.

Fortress Monroe, July 1.—An attack on Newport News on Friday night was only prevented by incessant rain.

Washington, July 2.—The ship St. Nicholas was seized by Southern passengers. Nondiplomatic appointments will be considered until after the adjournment of Congress.

Blair was serenaded last night. In response to a call for a speech, he called the Maryland Legislature a nest of copperheads, and spoke tauntingly of Southern chivalry amusing itself by picking off the Federal pickets. He declared for war till not a vestige of the enemy was left; abominated a compromise, and complimented Lyon.

Memphis, July 2.—An express at Little Rock, from Fort Smith, brings intelligence that Missouri is being overrun by Federalists from Illinois. The Lincolnites possess the towns on each side of the river. Lane and Montgomery are marching for the Indian Nation.

Springfield is filled with Federalists intending the invasion of Arkansas through Fayetteville. McCullough has issued a proclamation calling upon the people of Arkansas to rendezvous at Fayetteville to drive back the invaders and assist the Missourians.

Some of their Leaders. Col. R. A. Barlow.—Commander of the New York naval brigade—an ex-lieutenant in the United States navy. He was the man who sold his daughter to the Cuban negro, Senor Ovedero, and got up that piece of shameless, brazen vulgarity known as the "diamond wedding." His colored son-in-law presented him with a house in Fourteenth street, upon the rent of which he has hitherto managed to live.

Col. Billy Wilson.—An ex-Alderman from the sixth ward of N. York; a liquor retailer and top room politician; uneducated, brutal and vulgar like his associates. He carries on his shoulders a red, pimply, bloated face. He commands a regiment of pickpockets, burglars and hen-roost robbers.

Colonel Ned Hamilton.—Ned's real name is E. Z. C. Judson. He was sufficiently notorious several years ago, as the editor of an obscene publication in New York, and has contributed a number of trash novels to the press. His forte seems to be bigamy. Numerous females, some of them evidently virtuous women in different places throughout the North claim him for their legal spouse. He has ordered a regiment to Lincoln.

Major Ben Peely Poore.—A Washington newspaper correspondent. He lived in Athens, Ga., several years ago, and was obliged to leave for giving a negro ball in which he mingled freely with the negroes. At the time he left he was the treasurer of the Athens Lyceum, and carried off the funds of the Lyceum with him, besides other sums borrowed from the citizens.

Lieut. Perdegard of the 71st N. Y. Regiment.—The gallant lieutenant is, when at home, a "nigger minstrel," and plays on the banjo at a Broadway concert saloon. His uncut face and woolly wig have been the admiration of many a Bowery rough and country pawky, in times gone by.

The ruffian hordes gathered from the bar-rooms and gutters of the north, and about to be precipitated upon our homes and firesides, are very appropriately officered. No other civilized country in the world would admit into its armies as Generals and Colonels such characters as these we name below. The fact shows to what an extent the North is demoralized, and how little honor, character and decency is prized by the people who have elected a vulgar ignominious as their Chief Magistrate. The following are some of the Northern Captains and there are plenty more like them:

General B. F. Butler.—This is the politician who who was detected in a dishonest trick at the Charleston Democratic Convention. When charged by young Smith, of California, with falsehood and villany, the pallid turned pale, trembled with fear, and was mute. It is reported that he was disgracefully intoxicated most of the time he commanded at Baltimore. If he has any military knowledge, he must have picked it up while training in the Massachusetts militia in former years. The New York papers denounce him as a humbug and demand his recall.

Within a week, the ladies of North Carolina made, and turned over to the Adjutant-general, fifteen thousand mattresses, six hundred towels, three hundred uniform jackets, two hundred pantaloons, four hundred fatigue shirts, and two hundred haversacks, the materials for which were chiefly obtained by contributions and their efforts.

Memphis, July 2.—Arkansas calls out ten additional regiments for im-

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