

# Shreveport Daily News.

VOL. 1.

SHREVEPORT, LA., TUESDAY, MAY 7, 1861.

NO. 19.

## The Shreveport Daily News,

Published every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday morning.  
Office corner Texas & Spring sts.  
Over Baer's Store—Entrance on Spring street.

**TERMS:**  
Daily, per year in advance, \$8.00  
Delivered by carrier, 20 cents per week.  
Weekly (Monday) in advance, 2.50

**ADVERTISING RATES:**  
FOR THE WEEKLY:  
For each square of twelve lines or less for the first insertion, \$1.00  
For each additional insertion, per square, 50

**FOR THE DAILY:**

No. Squares	1000	2000	3000	4000	5000	6000	7000	8000	9000	10000
1 square, . . . . .	5	7	9	11	13	15	17	19	21	23
2 squares, . . . . .	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	33	36
3 squares, . . . . .	12	15	19	23	27	31	35	39	43	47
4 squares, . . . . .	15	19	23	27	31	35	39	43	47	51
5 squares, . . . . .	18	23	27	31	35	39	43	47	51	55
6 squares, . . . . .	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65
7 squares, . . . . .	22	27	32	37	42	47	52	57	62	67
8 squares, . . . . .	24	29	34	39	44	49	54	59	64	69
9 squares, . . . . .	26	31	36	41	46	51	56	61	66	71
10 squares, . . . . .	28	33	38	43	48	53	58	63	68	73
15 squares, . . . . .	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80

For professional and business cards, (including the Daily paper,) not exceeding five lines, for 12 months, \$15—without paper, \$10.  
The privilege of yearly advertisers is strictly limited to their own immediate and regular business; and the business of an advertising firm is not considered, as including that of its individual members.  
Advertisements published at irregular intervals, \$1 per square for each insertion.  
Announcing candidates for a District or State office, \$10; for a Parish office, \$10; City office, \$5—to be paid in advance.  
All advertisements for strangers or transient persons, to be paid in advance.  
Advertisements not marked on the copy for a specified time, will be inserted till forbid, and payment exacted.  
Marriages and deaths will be published as news, obituaries, tributes of respect, and funeral invitations as other advertisements.

### New Orleans Cards.

**D. D. O'BRIEN,**  
**Newspaper Advertising**  
AND  
COLLECTING AGENT,  
Office corner Canal St. and Exchange Place, No. 6,  
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

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.

**EDWARD CONERY,**  
**Wholesale Grocer,**  
AND DEALER IN  
WESTERN PRODUCE,  
Nos. 2 Front and 10 Fulton Streets,  
NEW-ORLEANS.

**GEORGE H. VINTEN,**  
**SOUTHERN TYPE FOUNDRY AND**  
**PAPER WAREHOUSE,**  
105 Poydras Street, N. ORLEANS.  
Presses, Type, Paper, Ink, and Furnishing of all description, at manufacturers' prices.

AGENT FOR THE SALE OF  
**R. HOE & COS. PRESSES,**  
and  
*James Conner & Sons' Type.*  
OLD TYPE TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR  
New at 10 cents per pound.  
Second-hand Presses bought and sold.

THOS. H. SHIELDS, ARTHUR W. HYATT.

**THOS. H. SHIELDS & CO.,**  
DEALERS IN  
TYPE, PRESSES, INKS,  
News, Book, Wrapping & Printing  
Papers,  
CARDS AND CARD BOARDS,  
Foreign and Domestic Stationery,  
59 GRAVIER ST., and 10 BANK PLACE,  
New Orleans.

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New Orleans.

### Mary Ann.

Two lovers stood upon the shore  
Of Massachusetts bay;  
Bidding a sad farewell, before  
Seth tore himself away.

"Farewell, farewell, my Mary Ann!  
My Mary Ann!" said he,  
And then they took a little smack  
And he went out to sea.

Let each one strive with all his might  
To be a decent man,  
And love his neighbor as himself,  
Upon the golden plan.  
And if his neighbor chance to be  
A pretty female woman,  
Why, love her all the more—you see,  
That's only acting human.

### TELEGRAPHIC.

**Richmond, April 30.**—The State Convention has elected the following gentlemen as delegates to the Southern Congress at Montgomery: Hon. R. M. T. Hunter, Hon. Wm. C. Rives, ex-U. S. Judge Brockenbrough, Hon. Walter R. Staples and Judge Campbell.

**Alexandria, April 20.**—A special express to the Gazette says that the long bridge over the Potomac, at Washington, is guarded on the north side by a large force of Federal troops, and on the south side by the Virginians.

It is reported that the federal troops are now in occupation of Arlington Heights; also, that a United States steamer is to be off Alexandria, and that all fish caught at the lower landing on the Potomac are sent to Washington.

The chartered transport Baltic passed down the stream yesterday.

Several more arrests of persons have been made.

Families continue to leave Washington in large numbers, fearing the approaching danger.

Among the persons compelled to quit is Daniel Riteliff, a prominent lawyer.

Gen. Scott is said to be very infirm.

**New York, May 1.**—The steamer Chesapeake has returned from Fort Monroe, after landing 380 barrels of provisions.

**Washington, May 1.**—Col. Ripley has been appointed to the head of the ordnance bureau, vice Craig, ordered to other duty. Lieut. Oglesby has been dismissed, failing to render his account satisfactorily.

**Boston, May 1.**—Hon. Chas. Francis Adams, U. S. Minister to the Court of St. James, sails to-morrow for the seat of his mission.

The Vermont banks have tendered \$300,000 for the use of the State.

**Tow York, May 1.**—The foreign news reports that Prince Napoleon would demand satisfaction of the Duc. d'Annun, for his recent pamphlet.

**Frederick, Md., May 1.**—Gov. Hicks has sent to the legislature a memorial from citizens of Washington and Frederick counties, protesting against Virginia soldiers invading the soil of Maryland, and searching private dwellings. He disclaims giving the Virginians any such right, and requests the Legislature to act thereon.

**Trenton N. J., May 1.**—Gov. Ogden recommends a loan of \$2,000,000.

**Boston, May 1.**—The Niagara sailed to-day, but took out no specie. The Arabia has arrived.

**Annapolis, May 1.**—Thomas A. Scott, of Pennsylvania, has taken charge of the military route. Order being restored transports leave twice a day for Perryville.

**Montgomery, May 1.**—Nothing of general interest. Congress mostly in secret session. The first battalion of the third Alabama regiment left this morning for Virginia. Two companies of dragoons are ready to start for Pensacola.

**New York, May 1.**—It is reported that the regular trains from Washington northward will commence to-day; also, that Governor Letcher is about to issue a proclamation for-

bidding the passage of Southern troops through Virginia. A letter from Fort Monroe, says there is no danger of an attack; there are two thousand men there. No batteries will be allowed to be erected within range.

**Baltimore, May 1.**—After the crowd left the Custom House, George Lemon cut down the American flag, and was arrested by the deputy sheriff.

**Baltimore, May 1.**—Three spontaneous meetings were held here last night; resolutions adopted in favor of sustaining the government, and approving Gen. Scott's determination to maintain the National flag. The star spangled banner was unfurled over the custom-house and postoffice, by order of the new officials, amid great enthusiasm.

**Chicago, May 1.**—The President of the National Typographical Union assents to its postponement.

**Omaha, May 1.**—Nebraska is a unit for the Union.

**Gen. Black,** on arrival of his successor, returns to Pennsylvania to assume important command.

**Fort Kearney, May 1.**—The pony express, with San Francisco dates to the 20th, has arrived. The Golden Gate sailed on the 20th with \$826,000 in treasure. The gold excitement is prevailing from reported discoveries in the mountains south-east of Los Angeles.

**Annapolis, May 1.**—Fortifications commanding the country for two miles around have been thrown up. Something important is going on. Orders were given yesterday to arrest all newspaper correspondents.

The California Assembly on the 10th passed the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, 61 against 9.

**Washington, May 1.**—The report of an armistice is untrue.

Nearly every portion of the District is telegraphically connected.

Paris letters received to-day say the French government is fully posted on American affairs, and no sympathy is felt for the Confederate States.

**New York, May 1.**—Gen. Scott will soon change his headquarters to Philadelphia.

Forty thousand troops are to be concentrated at Washington.

Gen. Bonham is reported in command of the Virginia troops.

### Capture of Fort Smith

**Fort Smith April 28.**—Fort Smith in in possession of the State troops. About 12 o'clock last night a volunteer force, under the Command of Col. Solon Borland, landed at the wharf on the steamboats Tablequah and Frederick Notrebe. The command numbered nearly three hundred men. About an hour before their arrival, Capt. Stengis decamped with his command, consisting of two cavalry companies. He took away the horses belonging to his command and such supplies as he could transport. He is falling back to Fort Ouachita.

The post was formally surrendered by Capt. A. Montgomery to Gen. E. Burgivin, Adjutant General of the State. He placed Col. Borland in charge. Capt. Montgomery and Maj. Gatlin were taken prisoners. They were discharged on parole. There were about seven hundred State troops here to day. They were passed in review in the garrison parade ground. The flag of the Confederate States of American was raised on the boat at 12 o'clock amid the firing of cannon and the cheers of the people. After the review, three cheers were given for the Arkansas citizens soldiery, three cheers for Gov. H. M. Rector. The stock of

property taken possession of is estimated to be of the value of three hundred dollars.

[From the London Telegraph]

**BLOCKADE OF THE SOUTHERN PORTS.**—With regard to the blockade question, we have to state that it cannot be solved by any government in America, but must be left to the maritime powers of Europe—which, acting upon the law of self-preservation, must, of course, forbid all attempts to exclude their commerce from the ports of the South; the ruin of which, though it might gratify the passions, would not serve the interest of the North. Such a policy of coercion, therefore would be both shortsighted and ineffectual. The new tariff, for which Mr. Lincoln is not responsible, though he will not be unwilling to accept its consequence, is an unwise measure on the part of those who frame it. \* \* \* \* \* President Lincoln has the interest of the Union to protect, and Lord Palmerston is bound to defend those of Great Britain; but the former cannot be allowed to blockade our flag out of the Southern ports, or the latter be stimulated to any partisan advocacy of Northern ambition.

**Liberty—Jefferson—Hamilton.**—The first shout of the American freemen is 'liberty!' It is a talismanic word. There are seven stars on the blue field of our Confederate flag!

Jefferson was the father of democracy, the synonym of of true Republicanism, and the first President of the Confederate States bears, as his given name, that of the great apostle of Liberty and Republicanism. Hamilton was the chief of the old Whig school, Washington's aid in revolutionary struggles, and Washington's friend. Seven stars deck the flag of the Confederate States. Jefferson Davis is our President, and Alexander Hamilton Stephens is our Vice President. There is a pertinent omen in all this.

*Natchez Free Trader, 27th inst.*

### Latest from Norfolk.

**PREPARATIONS FOR DEFENCE OF THE CITY.**

The Norfolk correspondent of the Petersburg Express, writes on the 23rd:

On Hospital Point the sand batteries are nearly completed, and seven guns are already in position. The work is so far advanced that five additional guns can be mounted to-day, which, with the iron battery, materials for which are now on the spot, will complete the defence at this point.

On the opposite side of the river from the Hospital, the old United States will be anchored in a position perfectly commanding the channel. She will be taken to the Navy Yard to-day, and receive a sufficient armament of guns of the heaviest calibre. Between these two powerful defences, placed less than a half a mile apart, it is believed no fleet can possibly force its way, even though it succeeded in passing the heavy batteries now being erected on Craney Island and at Fort Norfolk.

Proper precautions have been taken too, to guard against an attack from the rear, and people here feel now that their city is safe.

The local journals of the same date have the following:

**Arrival of Georgia Troops.**—Yesterday three companies comprising a body of 150 troops arrived in Portsmouth on the Seaboard and Roanoke railroad, and were immediately accommodated with quarters in the Naval Hospital, where they are most agreeably bestowed.

**Slaves at Work.**—A large number of slaves are busily working upon

the batteries and other means of defending the harbor.

**Free Colored Men.**—A list of thirty-two worthy free negroes of this city, who have offered their services in the work of defence, or in any other capacity required, has been sent to the captain of the Woodis Riflemen.

**Movement of Troops.**—We learn from a gentleman from Hampton that 1000 troops left Old Point yesterday, and that three ships and two war steamers, with a large number of troops on board, were off Old Point.

**A Splendid Battery.**—The battery at the Naval Hospital would strike the military eye as an elegant affair. A large number of 9-inch Dahlgren guns are among the "baby wakers," and they would rake the channel for two miles down. Captain McIntosh and Lieutenants G. W. Harrison and Wm. Sharp, all lately of the United States Navy, are in charge of this noble battery.

**Working.**—The work of erecting batteries along the river progress finely. A large number of hands are engaged on the breastworks, and all ready our harbor is well defended. All praise to our brave and patriotic working men.

### The Virginia Ordinance of Secession.

**AN ORDINANCE** to repeal the ratification of the Constitution of the United States of America, by the State of Virginia, and to resume all the powers granted under said Constitution.

The people of Virginia, in their ratification of the Constitution of the United States of America, adopted by them in Convention, on the 25th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, having declared that the powers granted under the said Constitution were derived from the people of the United States, and might be resumed whensoever the same should be perverted to their injury and oppression, and the Federal Government having perverted said powers, not only to the injury of the people of Virginia, but to the oppression of the Southern slaveholding States.

Now, therefore, we, the people of Virginia, do declare and ordain that the Ordinance adopted by the people of this State, in Convention, on the twenty-fifth day of June, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, whereby the Constitution of the United States of America was ratified—and all acts of the General Assembly of this State ratifying or adopting amendments to said Constitution—are hereby repealed and abrogated; that the Union between the State of Virginia and the other States under the Constitution aforesaid is dissolved, and that the State of Virginia is in full possession and exercise of all the rights of sovereignty which belong and appertain to a free and independent State. And they do further declare that the said Constitution of the United States of America is no longer binding on any of the citizens of this State.

This Ordinance shall take effect and be an act of this day when ratified by a majority of the votes of the people of this State, cast at a poll to be taken thereon on the fourth Thursday in May next, in pursuance of a schedule hereafter to be enacted.

Done in Convention, in the city of Richmond, on the seventeenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and in the eight-fifth year of the Commonwealth of Virginia.

A true copy. JNO. L. EUBANK,  
Secretary of Convention.

Gen. Buckner says Kentucky is determined to maintain neutrality, and would not allow Confederate troops to cross her soil to invade the North, nor countenance organizations of her citizens for that purpose.