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AGENTS.

Mr. JOHN W. TABER, is our authorized agent in Natchitoches.

Mr. D. D. O'BRIEN, No. 6, Exchange Place, New Orleans, is our authorized Agent for that city.

Mr. H. C. CLARKE, Bookseller, is our authorized agent for Vicksburg and Natchez.

Those friendly to our undertaking, who may hear of any local, or other items, that will prove of interest to our readers, will favor us by handing in the same at the office of the News.

We will be pleased to receive contributions from our friends, in and around Shreveport. An occasional article from our planters, relative to the crops, will be very acceptable. In fact, we desire correspondence from every section of the States.

Personal articles will not be published, either as communications or advertisements.

Postmasters are requested to act as agents for the News, and retain ten per cent from amount forwarded.

We have been favored with late papers through the politeness of Mr. C. C. Neal, pilot on the steamer Texas, for which he will please accept our thanks.

Mr. J. N. Howell, of our city, will please accept our thanks for favors.

The following orders from Gen. Scott we presume will be sufficient proof, as to which side the General is on:

GENERAL ORDERS—No. 3. HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, Washington, April 19, 1861.

The Military Department of Washington is extended so as to include, in addition to the District of Columbia and Maryland, the States of Delaware and Pennsylvania, and will be commanded by Major General Patterson, belonging to the volunteers of the latter State.

The Major General will, as fast as they are mustered into service, post the volunteers of Pennsylvania all along the railroad from Wilmington, Delaware, to Washington City, in sufficient numbers and in such proximity, as may give a reasonable protection to the lines of parallel wires, to the road, its rails, bridges, cars and stations. By command

WINFILLD SCOTT, E. D. TOWNSEND, Ass't Adj't General.

The City Council of Nashville has appropriated one hundred thousand dollars to arm the city, and to meet the exigencies of the times.

Their eyes are Opening.

The Hartford (Conn.) Courant, amid all the war excitement, ventures thus to talk:

Public opinion at the North seems to be gradually settling down in favor of the recognition of the new Confederacy by the Federal Government. The thought of a bloody and protracted civil war, except as a matter of absolute necessity, is abhorrent to all, and its issues may be as perilous to the victors as the vanquished.

The New York Journal of Commerce has thereon the following rather dry comment:

We learn that a sermon much in this vein was preached in Northampton Mass, by the Rev. Mr. Eddy, of that town, on the occasion of the recent Fast; and that it was generally approved, even in that rather ultra Republican community. It was a parallelism between the present secession and that of the Ten Tribes in Rehoboam's day, from the original Union, which was thereby reduced to the Two Tribes of Judah and Benjamin. Rehoboam was going to fight the Ten Tribes back into the union, but the Lord, through his prophet, commanded him not to do so.

Free Navigation.

We find in the Picayune an ably written article on this important question. It treats the subject in a pithy style. We of the South, not a very long time since, did all in our power to enlighten our neighbors regarding this point; matters were elucidated so that a child could understand that "there was to be free navigation of the Mississippi." The thick-headed Black Republicans though, insisted that we did not say or mean this.— How is it? Have we done as we said we would, or not? We have.— But, strange to say, free navigation is not known. The party, that took so much upon themselves to have no incumbrances in the way of free navigation, are the very first to check it. Well did they play their part, the treacherous hounds; and thus it is that they intend to entrap us into their snares, if they can; in this they have, thus far, succeeded pretty well, but we think an insight into their mode of manouevring is apparent, and instead of listening to their pretended ravings about their dissatisfaction of what we may do, we will turn the deaf ear to them, and pursue our course without allowing them to have any previous knowledge of our intentions.

The Picayune says very truly that: "The Cairo armament is a menace to the Confederate States, and an outrage upon the border States; and it ought not to be permitted to remain. If we judge rightly of the temper of Missouri, Kentucky, Arkansas and Tennessee, it will not long be permitted to be a barrier to the free navigation of the Mississippi."

Such acts emanating from the federal government are insults heaped upon us of the Confederate States. We have been acting on the defensive long enough, and we think it time to resent these proceedings. If we are going to have a war, let us have it. The enemy having obstructed the navigation, it is for us to request that they desist in so doing, and if they refuse, we should compel them to retrace their steps. This is no time for idle gossip—much hard work is to be done, and that, we judge, very soon.

Anybody Scared!

We are (according to the Tribune) going to be routed. Big Indian me has said so, and it must be so; let us prepare to clothe ourselves in sackcloth and sit in ashes; i. e. if we allow people to throw sand in our eyes. All of our cities are to be destroyed, and we are to be cut down from the face of the earth, not a man is to be left. "There shall be wars, and rumors of wars, in those days." Attention, oh! ye poor rebels, and give an attentive hearing to what shall be unfolded. List, oh, list! and when "every thing requisite will be prepared," your doom is sealed. The ominous words of the Tribune are as follows:

"So soon as everything requisite will be prepared and supplied, there will doubtless be a force of 200,000 men sent to the relief of Fort Pickens, and it will march through—not around—Baltimore, Richmond, Raleigh, Charleston, Savannah, Montgomery and New Orleans, being joined at the last named city by a like force, which will have made its way down the Mississippi."

Papers receiving this number marked, will please exchange with us.— Such as have received previous numbers of our paper, and have failed to X, will please make a note of this.— How is it, that certain New Orleans papers do not come to hand? Have our friends forgotten us? Echo answers, have they.

The result of the election, yesterday we do not publish in full to day because the votes polled had not been officially counted. However, as regards the mayoralty, we can safely say that Jonas Robeson, Esq. is elected by a majority of about twenty five.

For Constable, Messrs. James Wilson and H. T. Stewart, were elected, so far as we could ascertain.

The following is the vote polled:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Vote. James Wilson, 113; F. S. Waddell, 44; J. Bryant, 16; John Sempe, 98; Wm. Holmes, 64; J. H. Nottingham, 14; J. W. Miller, 23; H. T. Stewart, 124; J. L. Ellison, 64; H. W. Rhodes, 62.

The following are the Trustees elected:

Ward No. 1, Wm. Dashiell, Ward No. 2, Wm. Thatcher & S. C. Head, Ward No. 3, T. H. Morris, Ward No. 4, tie, Ward No. 5, F. M. Waldram, Ward No. 6, N. G. Tryon.

Yesterday morning we were visited by a severe wind, which blew at a terrible rate for a short time, but did no damage, so far as we have heard. Old Red continues falling.

President Davis' Message.

The following is a synopsis of President Davis' Message, so far as received, as we get the remainder we will place it before our readers:

ASSEMBLING OF THE CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

Montgomery, April 29.—Congress met at noon to-day. The President's message was read. He announced the ratification of the Permanent Constitution by all the Confederate States, and that it only remains for an election to be held for the designation of the officers to administer it.

He says the declaration of war made against this Confederation by Abraham Lincoln rendered it necessary for the defence of the country. The President then reviews, at length, the relations heretofore existing between the States and the events which have resulted in the present warfare.

In referring to the result of the mission of the Commissioners to Washington, he says the crooked paths of diplomacy can scarcely furnish an example so wanting in courtesy, candor and directness, as was the course of the United States Government towards our Commissioners.

The President incidentally refers to the prudent caution observed by the fleet off Charleston during the bombardment of Fort Sumter, and pays a high compliment to the Carolinians for their forbearance before, during, and magnanimity after the bombardment.

He says Commissioners have been sent to England, France, Russia and Belgium to ask our recognition as a member of the family of nations, and make treaties of amity and commerce. He recommends the appointment of other diplomatic agents.

The President says the Confederacy, through Vice-President Stephens, has concluded a Convention with Virginia by which Virginia has united her powers and fortunes with us.

He has satisfactory assurances that other Southern States will soon unite their fortunes with ours.

He says most of the Executive Departments are in successful operation. The Postmaster-General will soon be ready to assume the direction of postal affairs.

In conclusion, he congratulates the Confederacy on the patriotic devotion exhibited by the people of the Confederacy. Men of high official and social position and wealth, were serving in the volunteer service.

Railway companies, at liberal rates, were performing the duty of transporting the mails.

The President says a people thus united and resolved, cannot fail to meet with final success.

We feel that our cause is just and holy, and protest solemnly in the

face of mankind. We desire peace at any sacrifice. We ask no conquest, no aggrandizement, no concessions from the free States; all we ask is to be let alone, that none shall attempt our subjugation by arms. This we will and must resist to the direst extremity. The moment this pretension is abandoned, the sword will drop from our grasp, and we shall be ready to enter into treaties of amity and commerce, mutually beneficial.

So long as this pretension is maintained with firm reliance on that Divine Power which covers with its protection the just cause, we will continue to struggle for our inherent rights to freedom, independence and self-government.

We are compelled to exclude much late news, for want of space.

Special for the Daily News.

Received yesterday Evening.

Washington, May 3.—Vessels in blockaded ports will be allowed time to depart, but emigrants will not be allowed to enter those ports.

Philadelphia, May 3.—Major Anderson passed here on his way to Washington.

Annapolis, May 3.—The garrison at Fort Monroe numbers 1,000 men, of which 300 are regulars. On the opposite side are 5,000 Virginians, erecting a battery at the entrance to Hampton Roads.

The Legislature of Maryland will probably not call a Convention.

Raleigh, May 3.—The Legislature has called a Convention for the 20th. The Confederate flag is flying over the Capitol. The State is virtually out of the Union. Governor Ellis has organized a camp of instruction at Raleigh, and recommends sending North Carolina troops to Maryland and Virginia.

Louisville, May 3.—Gov Magoffin has ordered the election of U. S. Representatives on the 13th of June, to attend the extra session of Congress on the 4th of July.

Raleigh, May 3.—The Legislature of North Carolina has unanimously passed a bill calling a State Convention. The Senate and House have adopted resolutions for the appointment of commissioners to confer with Lincoln relative to the proposed occupation of the State, and whether any arrangements are practicable for the maintenance of peace with honor.

Montreal, May 3.—A steamer has gone to the assistance of the wreck of the steamer United States.

Washington, May 3.—Col. Ellsworth's fine Zouaves have arrived.

Fort Kearney, May 3.—The Denver express has passed here. An Indian council had been held at Col. Boone's quarters, with prospects of the suspension of hostilities.

Lexington, Mo., May 3.—The Union meeting last night was broken up by the secessionists. One Union man was shot but not seriously hurt. The secessionist opposed another Union meeting called for this evening. The secession flag is waving from the court house.

Montreal, May 3.—It is reported that the steamer United States, from Glasgow for this place, is ashore off Farther Point.

Louisville, May 3.—The city council has appropriated \$200,000 to arm the city.

Jefferson City, Mo., May 3.—The Missouri Legislature has appropriated \$1,000,000 for the defense of the State.

Frederick, Md., May 3.—The legislature has reported back the bill to appoint a committee on public safety, with power to provide for the defense of the State, subject to the action of the Convention if chosen by the people.

St. Louis, May 3.—The Missouri Legislature is in secret session. The Governor's message says our interests and sympathies are identical with the slaveholding States, and we must necessarily unite our destiny with theirs. He recommends an appropriation to place Missouri immediately in a complete state of defence. He charges the President with creating civil war by calling for troops to subdue the seceded States, denouncing it as unconstitutional and illegal, tending towards a consolidated despotism.— While the Governor evidently justifies the secession of the Confederate States, he does not recommend the immediate secession of Missouri.

Good Joke on Arkansas.—The Weekly Planter, published at Napoleon, Ark., alluding to the news, just received, of the secession of Virginia, says:

On the reception of the news at this city, the battery fired a salute of eight guns—one for each seceded State, and also, one for Arkansas, which when the match was applied "fizzled."

The following additional appointments, have been made in the Navy of the Confederate States:

Paymaster—John W. Nixon, Louisiana.

Surgeon—Francis L. Gault, Georgia.

First Lieutenant Navy—Wm. L. Bradford, Alabama.

First Lieutenant Marine Corps—R. H. Henderson, D. C.

Midshipmen—John Grimbald, South Carolina; W. B. Hall, Louisiana; Charles W. Read, Mississippi; S. G. Stone, Jr., Alabama; H. J. T. Graham, South Carolina; Wm. V. Comstock, Louisiana; A. C. Hodgkin, Virginia; John F. Holden, Tennessee.

Job Printing. Persons who may be in the habit of sending their orders to New Orleans for Job Printing, will please favor us with a call. Billheads, Cards, circulars, handbills, labels, wagon receipts, tickets, etc., neatly printed.

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Attorney at Law, Office over Childers & Beard's Store, Cor. Texas and Spring sts., n1-lyd SHREVEPORT, LA.

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