

Shreveport Daily News.

VOL. 1.

SHREVEPORT, LA., TUESDAY MAY 14, 1861.

NO. 24.

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	1mo	3mo	6mo	9mo	12mo
1 square	5	7	9	10	12
2 squares	9	12	14	16	17
3 squares	12	15	18	21	23
4 squares	15	19	22	25	27
5 squares	18	23	26	30	31
6 squares	20	25	28	32	34
7 squares	22	27	30	34	36
8 squares	24	29	32	36	38
9 squares	25	30	33	37	39
10 squares	26	31	34	38	40
15 squares	30	36	40	44	47

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.

TO PUBLISHERS OF NEWS-PAPERS.

For Sale.

I. R. Hoe & Co.'s Patent Single Cylinder Printing Machine, bed 36x54, with Rollers and Roller Mould, complete in good running order, nearly new. Cost \$2200 in New-York. Price \$1610.

I. six to eight horse-power Engine, with Indicator, Shifting, Pulleys, Bands, Flues, &c. in complete running order. Cost entire \$850. Price \$595.

I. R. Hoe & Co.'s Bed and Platen Power Printing Machine, (Isaac Adams' Patent) Platen 26x40. The best book press made; in perfect running order for hand or steam power. Cost at the manufactory \$2000. Price \$1400.

I. R. Hoe & Co.'s Improved Geared Standing Press, platen 32x42; screw 5 1/2 inches. Cost \$350. Price \$245. Together with about ten gross Press Boards for Double Royal Book work. Cost \$21 per gross. Price \$15 per gross.

I. R. Hoe & Co.'s Proof Press. Cost \$65; price \$49.50.

I. R. Hoe & Co.'s Hand Press, Washington Patent, Imperial No. 1; platen 21 1/2 x 30. Cost \$230. Price \$160. Together with a Vibrating Distributor and rollers, which Cost \$40. Price \$25.

I. Foster Alligator Press. Prints Jobs size of half sheet cap. Cost \$300. Price \$200. In good running order.

I. Ruggie's Improved Printing Engine. Prints half sheet cap Cost \$100. \$250. In good running order.

Also, 1000 lbs Agate, 2000 lbs Brevier, 2000 lbs Bourgoise, 1500 lbs Long Primer, 1500 lbs Small Pica, 1000 lbs Pica, 10,000 lbs Fancy Type, all kinds and sizes; 50 fonts Wood letter, all which will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

Together with Imposing Stones Racks, Stands, Cases, Cabinets, Gallies, Composing Sticks, Leads, Brass, Rule. Large Iron Safe, Wilder's

Patent; Desk, Chairs, Tables, Gas Fittings, and every article needed about a first class newspaper establishment, any or all of which can be had at 30 per cent. discount, below the original cost at the manufactory.

When the present duty of 24 per cent. on all goods of this description from the North is taken into consideration, the advantages of this offer will be readily perceived by purchasers.

Apply to the type Foundry and Paper Warehouse of
GEO. H. VINTEN.,
No. 105 Poydras Street, New Orleans.

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.

nl-ly.

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.

nl-ly

The Two Old Women.

Two neighboring crones, antique and gray. Together talked at close of the day. One said, with brow of wrinkled care, "Life's cup, at first, was sweet and fair; On our young lips, with laughter gay, Its cream of brimming nectar lay; But rapid than it grew, and stale, And tiresome as a twice-told tale; And hear in weary age and pain, Its bitter dregs alone remain. The other, with contented eye, Laid down her work, and made reply: "Yes, life was bright at morning tide; Yea, when the foam and sparkle died, More rich methought, and surer, too, Its well connected essence grew; Even now, though low its spirit drains, And little in the cup remains, There's sugar at the bottom still— And we may taste it, if we will.

TELEGRAPHIC.

St. Louis, May 10.—Gen. Frost's brigade of Missouri militia, surrendered unconditionally to Capt. Lyon, of the federal forces, the latter having surrounded the former, planted batteries, &c.

Washington, May 10.—Gen. McClelland, of Ohio, has been appointed commander of the department of the Ohio, comprising Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.

A large train of cars has arrived with troops, who passed uninterruptedly through Baltimore.

Washington, May 10.—Col Fauntlerby has resigned.

The Ohio troops have been ordered to Zanesville.

Baltimore, May 10.—It is reported that the mountain forests on the Maryland side of the Potomac, have been fired.

Eight hundred Kentuckians and Virginians have erected a battery at Jefferson Rock, and have laid trains to blow up the bridges at a moment's notice.

New York, May 10.—The steamer Illinois has arrived from Fort Pickens and Key West.

Boston, May 10.—The steamer Pembroke sailed with reinforcements

provisions, and munitions for Fort Monroe. Col. Dinwick is mounting Columbiads and barbets on the land side of the fort.

Baltimore, May 10.—In the Maryland Legislature, the committee on Federal relations reported that the war was unconstitutional, and sympathized deeply with the South. They implore Lincoln to accept the olive branch held out by the Confederate States, and ask a favorable recognition of southern independence. They say the present military occupation is a flagrant violation of the constitution, but advise citizens not to molest Federal troops. They declare it inexpedient to call a convention.

Thirteen hundred Federal troops have moved from Perryville towards Washington. Three thousand troops are recruiting at Baltimore.

Washington May 10.—James C. Sloss has been appointed Collector at Cairo.

Montgomery, May 10.—Another act has been made public, authorizing the Postmaster General to issue a proclamation, on any day he may select, taking entire charge of the postal matters of the Confederate States.

Reliable information in official circles, gives the assurance that more States will be in the Confederacy early in June.

Favorable advices have been received from Kentucky and Missouri.

Mr. Russell, the correspondent of the London Times, left last night, fully convinced of the permanency and military resources of the government of the Confederate States.

Washington, May 10.—It is rumored that the Missouri State troops under Gov. Jackson, have invested St. Louis, and some 8,000 under Blair are defending the city.

Large numbers of Confederate troops, with heavy ordnance, are concentrating at Alexandria.

Gen. Patterson, leading fifteen thousand troops, has advanced to Bush river, on the Philadelphia and Baltimore railway.

It is expected federal troops will occupy Arlington Heights.

The treasury has from two or three millions of dollars in its vaults, with loans to any extent offering.

Generals Harney and Butler are co-operating at the Relay House.

The frigate Niagara is destined for the blockade of Charleston harbor.

Ninety-four of the Maryland guards have been arrested, for attempting to join the Virginia troops.

New England has offered fifty vessels to the government, armed and equipped by the owners.

A large Confederate force is marching towards Harper's Ferry, it is supposed to force its way into Pennsylvania, to cause a diversion of the federal forces.

Harrisburg, May 10.—The Legislature has unanimously passed the three million loan, and the bill raising fifteen regiments, beyond both of the government requisitions.

St. Louis, May 10.—The collector has been ordered to confiscate vessels and arrest the owners for treason, if arms and ammunition are found on the boats. Shipments to the South have been suspended. A thousand muskets and several cannon have arrived from Baton Rouge.

Rising Sun, Ind., May 10.—Assistance has been solicited here to quell a slave insurrection in Owen and Gallatin counties, Kentucky.

The Memphis Avalanche has the following:

One of the Cairo soldiers was seized at Columbus on Friday. He was carefully searched, but no papers of consequence found on his person. He confessed, however, that he was sent by his commanding officer. The last our informant saw of him he was tied with a rope by the neck to a black jack, his feet an inconvenient distance from the ground.

We have had a fine rain here to-day; it is still pouring down slowly, but steadily.

popular public sentiment, unless it be by showing up the weakness and folly of the present administration, that has submerged the country in civil war, and brought disgrace upon our flag in the eyes of all Europe! There are none more loyal to the constitution and the Union than those who conduct the Courier and Union. Yet it will never lend its aid in justifying such an unholy and unnecessary war as the one now drawn upon us, against the advice of one of the best and the most practical military men the world has seen since the days of Napoleon and Washington. But we do not desire to enlarge upon this subject. All we have to say is that the ranters who put out the threats had better let out the job by contract. The first attempt at anything of this sort would be the dearest job that a parcel of rowdies and lawbreakers ever assembled for. The city would see the handsomest cotillon that ever was danced since the invention of the Lancier's Quadrille! If we are to write hereafter with a revolver at our elbow, we hope some friend will send us a "shooting iron" and we will tender our due acknowledgments.

A noted joker and two or three kindred spirits sauntered into a clothing store, the other day, and in reply to an invitation to "buy some cloth, chentlemensh?" joker picked out a fine coat, much too small for him, and commenced putting it on. Getting both arms into the sleeves, he brought them together in such a manner as to cause the stitches to crack very audibly.—"Sthop, mine frien' dat goat ish too small." The joker, however, did not pay any heed to his clamor, but kept straining the garment until it was nigh splitting open. "Mein Got! Vat ish dis you dues to mein clothe? (Crack.) Gott in Himmel (rip) that goat cost me more as fifteen tollar. Sthop, mein good frien, sthop!" "Give me a dollar, old fellow, or I'll burst it in just one minute," said the joker, in a determined manner. "I can't gif a dollar, mein goot frien, I gives you fifty cents." At about this rate the parties compromised.

A COOL OPERATION.—"Hallo, there Captin," said a brother Jonathan to a captain of a canal packet on the Erie Canal, "what do you charge for passage?"

"Three cents per mile, and boarded," said the captain.

"Wall, I guess I'll take passage, captin, seeing as how I'm kinder gin out, walking so far."

Accordingly he got on board just as the steward was ringing the bell for dinner. Jonathan sat down and began demolishing the "fixings" to the utter consternation of the captin, until he cleared the table of all that was eatable, when he got up and went on deck picking his teeth very comfortably.

"How far is it captain to where I got on board?"

"Nearly one and a half miles," said the captain.

"Let's see," said Jonathan, "that would be just four and a half cents; but never mind, captin, I won't be small; here's five cents, which pays my fare to here; I guess I'll go ashore now; I'm kinder rested out."

New Daily and Weekly Newspaper.—We have received several copies of a very neat and able journal recently established at Shreveport, in this State, by Mr. John Dickinson, styled (the daily) "Shreveport Daily News" and (the weekly) "Shreveport Weekly News." Mr. Dickinson, has the reputation of being an excellent editor and general manager of a newspaper—a reputation which he seems fully to sustain in the specimen numbers of his journal we have seen. We tender him most cordially the usual good wishes of the fraternity.—Lake Providence Herald.

Cure for In-Growing Nails.—It is stated by a correspondent of the Medical and Surgical Journal, that a cauterization with hot tallow is an immediate cure for in-growing nails. He says:

The patient on whom I tried this was a young lady who had been unable to put on a shoe for several months, and decidedly the worst case I had ever seen. The disease had been of long standing. The edge of the nail was deeply undermined; the granulation had formed a high ridge partly covered with skin, and thus constantly oozing from the root of the nail; the whole toe was swollen, and extremely tender and painful. My mode of proceeding was this: I put a very small piece of tallow in a spoon and heated it over a lamp until it became very hot, dropping two or three drops between the nail and granulations. The effect was almost magical. The pain and tenderness were at once relieved, and in a few days the granulations were all gone, the edge of the nail exposed so as to admit of being pared without any inconvenience. The cure was complete, and the trouble never returned. I have tried this plan repeatedly since, with the same satisfactory result. The operation causes little or no pain if the tallow is properly heated.

COST OF ARTILLERY.—The cost of Dahlgren's 9-inch iron guns is seven and a half cents per pound. As they weigh 9000 pounds each, the cost of a gun is \$645. The 8-inch Columbiads weigh 8000 pounds; the 10-inch, 16,000 pounds each; both are sold at six and a half cents a pound. Forty four pounders weigh 8000 pounds; thirty-pounders 3300 to 5000 pounds each. The twelve pounders are sold at 5 cents, the others at 6 cents. Sea-coast howitzers of 8 and 10 inch bore weigh from 8500 to 9500 pounds each, and are sold at six and a half cents a pound. Seige howitzers of 8-inch bore are much lighter, weighing 2500 to 3000 pounds, and are sold at the same rate as those above mentioned. Brass guns are much lighter, the army pattern twelve pounders weighing only 4300 pounds; they are, however, sold at 46 cents a pound. The Dahlgren brass guns are still proportionately higher priced; the patent mountain 12-pound howitzers, weighing 220 pounds, are sold at 75 cents a pound. Shell sells according to weight at from 4 to 6 cents a pound; shot at from 3 and a half to 4 cents.

Curious Calculations.—The vast number of inhabitants who do live, and have lived, upon the face of the earth, appear at first sight, to defy the powers of calculation. But if we suppose the world to have existed six thousand years; that there now exists one thousand million; that a generation passes away in thirty years; that every past generation averages the present; and that four individuals may stand on one square yard, we find that the whole number will not occupy a compass so great as one-fourth the extent of England. Allowing six thousand years since creation, and a generation to pass away in thirty years, we shall have two hundred generations, which at one thousand millions, which being divided by four persons to a square yard, will leave fifty thousand million of square yards; there are in a square mile three million, ninety-seven thousand, six hundred square yards; by which, if the former sum be divided, it will give sixteen thousand, one hundred and thirty-three square miles, the root of which, in whole numbers, is about one hundred and twenty seven; so that one hundred and twenty-seven square miles will be found sufficient to contain the immense and almost inconceivable number of two hundred thousand million of human beings.—Morning Pennsylvanian.