

Shreveport Daily News.

VOL. 1.

SHREVEPORT, LA., WEDNESDAY, MAY 29, 1861.

NO. 35.

The Shreveport Daily News,

Published every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday morning.
Office corner Teres & Spring sts.
Over Barr's Store—1 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	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	1000
1 square	5	7	9	10	12	13	17	20		
2 squares	9	12	14	16	17	18	25	30		
3 squares	12	15	18	21	23	25	35	40		
4 squares	15	19	22	25	27	30	40	50		
5 squares	18	23	26	30	33	36	50	60		
6 squares	20	25	28	32	35	38	50	60	70	
7 squares	23	28	32	36	39	42	60	70	80	
8 squares	25	30	34	38	41	44	70	80	90	
9 squares	28	33	37	41	44	47	80	90	100	
10 squares	30	35	39	43	46	49	90	100	110	
15 squares	35	40	44	48	51	54	100	110	125	150

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 or a specified time, will be inserted till ordered, and payment exacted.
Marriages and deaths will be published at new obituaries, tributes of respect, and general invitations as other advertisements.

New Orleans Cards.

TO PUBLISHERS OF NEWS-PAPERS.

For Sale.
1. R. Hoe & Co's Patent Single Cylinder Printing Machine, bed 36x54, with Rollers and Roller Mould, complete in good running order, nearly new. Cost \$2300 in New-York. Price \$1610.
1. six to eight horse-power Engine, with Indicator, Shafting, Pulleys, Bands, Etc., in complete running order. Cost entire \$850. Price \$595.
1. R. Hoe & Co's Red and Platen Power Printing Machine, (Issue 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.
1. R. Hoe & Co's Improved Gear-stand 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.
1. R. Hoe & Co's Proof Press. Cost \$65; price \$49.50.
R. Hoe & Co's Hand Press, Washington Patent, Imperial No. 1; platen 21x30. Cost \$230. Price \$160. Together with a Vibrating Distributor and rollers, which Cost \$40. Price \$25.
1. Foster Alligator Press. Prints Jobs size of half sheet cap. Cost \$300. Price \$200. In good running order.
1. Ruggie's Improved Printing Engine. Prints half sheet cap. Cost \$400. \$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, Backs, 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.

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.

By the Post-Master General of the Confederate States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.
Whereas By the provisions of an act, approved March 15th, 1861, and amended by the first section of an act approved May 9th, 1861, the Post-Master General of the Confederate States "is authorized, on and after a day to be named by him for that purpose, to take the entire charge and direction of the postal service in the Confederate States," and also conveyance of mails within their limits, from and after such day, except by authority of the Post-Master General thereof, is thereby prohibited:
Now, therefore, I, John H. Reagan, Post-Master General of the Confederate States of America, do issue this my proclamation, notifying all Post-Masters, Contractors, and Special and Route Agents, in the service of the Post-Office Department, and engaged in the transmission and delivery of the mails, or otherwise in any manner connected with the limits of the Confederate States of America, that on and after the 1st day of June next, I shall assume the entire control and direction of the postal service therein: And I hereby direct all Post-Masters, Route Agents and Special Agents within these States, and now acting under the authority and direction of the Post-Master General of the United States, to continue in the discharge of their respective duties under the authority vested in me by the Congress of the Confederate States, in strict conformity with such existing laws and regulations as are not inconsistent with the laws and constitution of the Confederate States of America, and such further instructions as may hereafter be issued by my direction. And the said Post-Masters, Route Agents and Special Agents are also required to forward to this Department, without delay, their names,

with the names of the offices of which they are Post-Masters, (giving the State and County,) to be directed to the "Chief of the Appointment Bureau, Post-Office Department, Montgomery, Alabama," in order that new commissions may be issued under the authority of this Government: And all Post-Masters are hereby required to render to the Post-Office Department at Washington, D. C., their final accounts and their vouchers for postal receipts and expenditures, up to the 31st day of this month, taking care to forward with said accounts all postage stamps and stamped envelopes, remaining on hand, belonging to the Post-Office Department of the United States, in order that they may receive the proper credits therefore in the adjustment of their accounts; and they are required to retain in their possession, to meet the orders of the Post-Master General of the United States, for the payment of mail service within the Confederate States, all revenue which shall have accrued from the postal service prior to the said 1st day of June next.

All Contractors, Mail Messengers, and Special Contractors for conveying the mails within the Confederate States, under existing contracts with the Government of the United States, are hereby authorized to continue to perform such service under my direction, from and after the day last above named, subject to such modifications and changes as may be found necessary, and the powers vested in Post-Master General by the terms of said contracts and the provisions of the second section of an act approved May 9th, 1861, conformable thereto: And the said Contractors, Special Contractors, and Mail Messengers, are required to forward, without delay, the number of their routes, the nature of the service thereon, the schedules of arrivals and departures, the names of offices supplied, and the amount of annual compensation for present service, together with the address, directed to the "Chief of the Contract Bureau, Post-Office Department, Montgomery, Alabama."

Until a postal treaty shall be made with the Government of the United States for the exchange of mails between that Government and the Government of this Confederacy, Post-Masters will not be authorized to collect United States postage on mail matter sent to or received from those States; and until supplies of postage stamps and envelopes are procured for the pre-payment of postage within the Confederate States, all postages must be paid in money, under the provisions of the first section of an act approved March 1st, 1861.
Given under my hand and the L. S. seal of the Post-Office Department of the Confederate States of America, at Montgomery, Alabama, the 14th day of May, in the year 1861.

JOHN H. REAGAN,
Post-Master General.

Bogus Ancestry.—The author of Photographs of Paris life, one day, on asking a young girl what her occupation was, was told by way of reply: "I am an *avanouse d'ouvrage*, (advancer of work.)
"And pray, what is that?"
"Why, you see, Monsieur, there are an immense number of ladies who begin all sorts of fancy work, crochet, worsted work, or knitting, and such things, on which they work in the evening when the husband goes out to the club, the opera, or any other place to which madame does not happen to accompany him. The lady, perhaps has an engagement of her own, to which she flies, as soon as he is out of the house. The work is brought to me, or I go and fetch it; the next morning, right early, I take it back. After breakfast, madame triumphantly exhibits her work of the evening before, and monsieur is delighted with her industry, never

dreaming that madame was amusing herself, and that other hands had effected the evident advance in the work."

Captain Sangle's Proclamation.—Lincoln's Consul at Havana has, in imitation of his master issued the following proclamation:

NOTICE TO AMERICAN SHIP MASTERS.
As the President of the United States has officially declared that certain States of the Union are in a condition of open rebellion against the Government; and as, in the time war, treason consists in giving aid and comfort to the enemy, therefore, I have to inform all masters of American vessels the port of Havana that this Consulate can not give protection to any vessel claiming to be American which hoists the rebel flag or any part thereof.
Signed, B. W. Shufeldt,
Consul General.
U. S. Consulate General, Havana,
May 7, 1861.

The Rage that Kills.—On Tuesday evening says a recent Parisian journal, as Mons. P.—, an army contractor, was walking on the Boulevards, he perceived his son with a young woman, very plainly dressed but of modest and respectable appearance, hanging on his arm. He advanced towards the couple, and asked his son in an angry tone how he dared to keep company with a workman?
"Father," replied the young man, "I intend to marry mademoiselle, and if I have not hitherto spoken to you of my project, it is because—"
"Because, sir, you know well that I would never consent to such an act of folly."
"I do know this father, and therefore it is that I have waited for my majority. I am of age this day; I have obtained the consent of the young person's parents, and we are to be married very soon."
"And me, sir?" cried the father, choking with rage.
"I shall be under the necessity of addressing you a respectful summons," *somewhat respectfully*—(a formality indispensable in France in case of a marriage by any person, however old, without consent of parents.)
"I will convert all my property into ready money, and you shall never have a penny."
"I prefer happiness to riches."
The father exasperated to the last degree, raised his cane to strike his son, but suddenly his hand dropped, and he staggered and fell into the crowd, which the noise of the discussion had collected. He was a corpulent man, of a sanguine temperament, and his anger had killed him!

Soldier killed.—We learn incidentally that a soldier belonging to the regular army was killed last Friday night by a fellow-soldier in the Garrison; and through the same channel we hear that Coroner Jones held the usual inquest upon the body of the deceased. We are not in possession of other facts relative to this affair. The officers at the Garrison will doubtless cheerfully cooperate with the civil authorities in probing the matter to the bottom. For some time back we have almost averaged a murder a week, and we hope to be able before long to chronicle the hanging of the murderers, and restoration of law and order. The frequency of this worst kind of lawlessness is fearfully on the increase, and if crime does not go back to its lair, all good citizens will feel themselves, in order to save society from anarchy and dissolution, bound to form combinations to enact its ruthless extirpation.—*Baton Rouge Advocate.*

Cap.—We have received in exchange the Shreveport News, a new paper started in Shreveport, La. From its general appearance, news intelligence, and the ability of its editorials, it must succeed. It is published daily and weekly.—*Lavaca Gulf Key.*

SELECTED POETRY.

Our Braves in Virginia.
Air—"Dixie Land."
We have ridden from the brave South-west,
On fiery steeds with throbbing breast;
Hurrah, hurrah, hurrah, hurrah,
With sabre flash and rifle true,
Hurrah, hurrah,
The Northern ranks, we will cut through,
And charge for old Virginia, boys,
Hurrah, hurrah,
Then charge for Old Virginia.
We have come from the cloud-capped mountains,
From the land of the purest fountains;
Hurrah, hurrah, hurrah, hurrah,
Our sweet-hearts and wives conjure us,
Hurrah, hurrah,
Not to leave a foe before us,
And strike for old Virginia boys, &c.
Then we'll rally to the bugle call,
For Southern rights we'll fight and fall,
Hurrah, hurrah, hurrah, hurrah,
Our gray-haired sires sternly say,
Hurrah, hurrah,
That we must die or win the day—
Three cheers for old Virginia, boys, &c.
Then our silken banner wave on high,
For Southern homes we'll fight and die,
Hurrah, hurrah, hurrah, hurrah,
Our cause is right, our quarrel just,
Hurrah, hurrah,
We'll in the God of battles trust,
And conquer for Virginia boys.

Table Tactics.—Old Francis late of Chestnut street, New York, was a wag, and once in Washington, when early peas were on the table, he emptied the contents of his snuff box on them. "Francis, Francis," they exclaimed, "what are you about? I like them that way" was the reply. He, of course had the whole thing to himself, and when he had concluded, exclaimed, "You thought it snuff, did you? Nothing but black pepper."

The following is from one of the N. O. Delta's correspondents:
Warrington Navy Yard, May 6, 1861.
We had a rather startling incident to-day, which produced quite a stir in both camps. You must remember that for some days past the most stringent non-intercourse has been enforced between the antagonists in the present quasi hostilities in this vicinity. The U. S. squadron outside the bay overhauled the vessels entering and those going out, and Gen. Bragg allows no one to go even upon the wharf without written authority, much less to cross the bay, or to hold any sort of communication with the enemy. The guard and sentinel duty is so rigidly enforced that the highest officers in the army are frequently intercepted and arrested in their passage from one point to another. The other day, the General in command was about to step upon the wharf at Pensacola from a steamboat, when he was promptly halted by a sentinel of Louisiana Guards, and required to show his pass.
"I have none," replied the General.
"Then you can't pass," responded the severe disciplinarian in blue roundabout and white gaiters.
"I have no one to grant me a pass," replied the General, rather enjoying the joke.
"Yes, sir, you can, if you are an officer, as I take you to be; you can get a pass from Col. Gladden or Gen. Bragg."
"But what if I am Gen. Bragg, himself?"
"That must be proved," said our stout little guardsman.
The corporal of the guard No. 9 was accordingly called, and that high officer immediately recognizing the General, he was allowed to pass.
Cap.—The North Carolina percussion caps have already been tested and found to be of a superior quality. The war has scarce commenced and the best of manufactories are springing up like magic all over the land.