



HOME MANUFACTURE.

Shreveport Daily News.

J. NO. DICKINSON
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Tuesday, . . . June 4, 1861.

Job Work must be paid for on delivery.

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.

Mr. J. H. LOFTON, is our agent at Bellevue, Bossier Parish.

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Personal articles will not be published, other as communications or advertisements.

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

Our friend, Cellos, the attentive Clerk of the steamer Homer, lays us under obligations for late favors.

Mr. M. F. Bigney, the late able editor of the N. O. Mirror, has withdrawn from the establishment, our good wishes accompany him in his retirement from the editorial fraternity. Mr. B. is succeeded by Mr. A. W. Hunter. The Mirror will hereafter be conducted under the style of Wilson & Hunter.

Says the N. O. Weekly Mirror: The Shreveport Daily News has reached its 25th number, and its columns afford ample evidence of the determination of its publishers to succeed in an enterprise so much to their advantage.

The above shows a friendly feeling on the part of our cotemporary; that we should be watched over by our friend Wilson does us good; he seems to take an interest in our success, and we are pleased to know it. If you want a good; in fact, the best weekly published in the South, subscribe to the N. O. Mirror.

How is it to be possible that any man of common sense, can come into our office and ask us for a paper, thinking it does not cost any thing? After date no person need ask us for a paper, with the expectation of not having to pay for the same. A paper business is the same as any other—every paper is printed with the view of selling it; and we do not expect any person to get a copy without paying for it, no more than we expect a grocer to give away his groceries. When we publish a paper for gratuitous distribution we shall notify every person of it. Bear this in mind, and if you like our paper well enough to come to the office after it; come prepared with the money.

Yesterday we were visited by a very heavy rain.

As newspaper correspondence has been prohibited from the seat of war, in all probability telegraphic dispatches will be stopped.

Dreading the Approaching Danger.

The *Courier des Etats Unis*, published at New York, reports General Scott as having said this in council of the Cabinet:

"We have need now of firmness and moderation, but of moderation still more than firmness." And the French paper follows up the words with the following comments: "In these few words is perhaps the supreme secret of the terrible situation of the United States. The impetuosity of clan given to the North may become the greatest danger of the movement."

The New York *Express* also has fears of "the impetuosity of clan given to the North." That paper says: "It is impossible to shut one's eyes to the rapid drift of the country into the arms of the 'Man on Horseback'—in other words, into the arms of a regular military despotism. We do not say this in disparagement of the 'Man on Horseback,' who is about our best protector, and only defense we are likely to have from anarchy, and the most despotic of all despotisms—the despotism of the mob. The rapid transition we are undergoing, however, from a self-government to a government of guns, is food for reflection to the contemplated mind."

On the first page of to-day's paper will be found full particulars of the fights at Sewell Point.

Convention of Democratic Editors.

The Hudson (N. Y.) *Gazette* makes the following proposition, which looks as if there was some little moral courage and self respect still remaining among the Democrats in that State. The councils of the savage and cannibal could not excel in their monstrous orgies the base and unprincipled warfare proposed to be waged on the South by the North and the ruthless mobocracy law, that hold its terrors over the heads of those who do not fall down on their knees and swear that there is but one God—the Chicago platform, and that Abraham is its Prophet—that the only hell is the South and JEFF. DAVIS its chief. The *Gazette* says:

"There never was a time in our political history which called so loud for unity of action and firmness on the part of the Democratic editors of the Empire State, as the present. As a body they exercise a powerful influence, and this influence should be so directed as to result in the greatest possible good and the perpetuity of our time-honored principles. This can be accomplished in no more direct way than by conferring together and adopting such measures as shall secure the freedom of the Press and the right of speech.

"In view of this, it has been suggested that a Convention of Democratic editors to be held at an early day at Albany, or some other central position. The suggestion is worthy of consideration by our cotemporaries. It is only necessary to bring the subject properly before the Democratic Press to render the movement successful.

During the revolutionary war, when drafts were made from the militia to recruit the continental army, a certain captain gave liberty to make their objection if they had any, against going into service; accordingly one of them who had an impediment in his speech, came forward and made his bow.

"What's your objections?" said the captain.

"I ca-ca-can't go," answered the man, "I st-st-stutter."

"Stutter," said the captain. "You don't go there to talk, but to fight."

"Ah, but they'll put me on the g-g-guard, and a man may go ha-ha-half a mile before I can say wh-wh- goes there."

"Oh, that's no objection, for they will place another sentry with you. He can challenge and you can fire."

"Well, bu-bu-but I may be taken and run thro' the g-g-guts before I can cry qu-qu-quarter."

"The last plea prevailed, and the captain laughing heartily dismissed him.

Special for the Daily News.

Received yesterday Evening.

Louisville, May 31.—It is supposed that Col. Anderson will come officially but alone, probably to aid in endeavoring to swear in the home guards, or to accustom the Kentuckians to the sight of Federal buttons, and gradually bringing the State into Missouri's condition.

There are rumors, that the Nashville railroad was embargoed on Monday—in which event Tennesseans will consider Kentucky's neutrality vitiated and will advance. The Union and Southern Rights parties, however, seem determined to repel any aggression from either side.—Tennesseans will gain thousands of supporters by waiting.

The Marion Rifles, an intensely Union company, refused, by a majority of one, to be sworn into the home guards.

New York, May 31.—The Times says, without circumlocution, it is plain that England and France will formally acknowledge the independence of the Confederate States.

An official letter to Gen. Butler, in speaking of slaves, says: "Refrain from surrendering to alleged masters, persons who come within your lines. You will employ such persons in the service to which they are best adapted, keeping an account thereof."

Gossip.—The Tribune says it is rumored that Gen. Lee is approaching Alexandria by the way of Fairfax Court house. The Herald says there are 20,000 Southerners at Harper's Ferry, and they have a plenty of heavy artillery at every assailable point. Butler was reinforced yesterday with 2000 troops. The Times says there are 8000 men at Harper's Ferry, 1000 Point of Cocks, partially demoralized, but will fight desperately. They expect an attack nightly, and sleep on their arms.

McDowell has information that Lee is advancing on Alexandria with 25,000 men. That McDowell anticipates an attack, is evident from the activity which he is fortifying the defences approaches.

Chicago, May 31.—Senator Douglas is about the same. If any change he is worse.

Baltimore, May 31.—Gen Butler spent Monday at Newport, where the greatest confusion and suffering prevails in consequence of the derangement of the subsistence department.

New York, May 31.—Cotton very quiet. Middling 13½.

Baltimore, May 31.—The disorders approached the pickets on Federal Hill, and were fired on by the guard. One was wounded and four were taken prisoners.

The troops pushed toward Fortress Monroe. Norfolk is threatened by a circuitous route.

Leavenworth, May 31.—Col. Emory has resigned.

St. Louis, May 31.—Gen. Harvey has been removed. His supposed successor is Gen. Lyons. Harvey replied to the decree that if his answer in the McDonald habeas corpus case is not satisfactory, that McDonald's body was never in his custody.

Washington, May 31.—Gossip.—The writ of habeas corpus in the Eereman (?) case has been suspended—probably also Taney's functions.

The Herald says that scouting parties report immense forces at Manassas Junction, and fifteen miles this side; but Gen. Scott believes there were only four or five thousand there last night.

Nearly every regiment in Washington will be under marching orders before the Southerners can get with-

in reasonable fighting distance. Thirty thousand Federalists will be concentrated on the heights of west Alexandria.

Since it has been understood that the South Carolinians are holding Manassas Junction, the Federalists, especially those from Massachusetts, are anxious to get at them.

A Post office has been established at Fort Pickens.

The Seventh New York regiment departed for home to-day.

Barber's and Surgeon's Poles.—By a statute still in force the barbers and surgeons were each to use a pole. The barbers were to have theirs blue and white stripes, with no other appendage; but the surgeon's which was like the same in other respects, was likewise to have a gallipot and a re-rag to denote the particular nature of their vocation. But the reason why the surgeon's was adorned with both blue and red, seems to have escaped the chancellor. The fact is the surgical pole, properly tricked, ought to have a line of blue paint, another of red and a third of white, winding around its length, in a regular serpentine progression—the blue representing the venous blood, the more brilliant the arterial, and the white thread being symbolic of the bandage used in tying up the arm after withdrawing the ligature. The stick itself is a sign that the operator possesses a stout staff for his patients to hold, continually tightening and relaxing their grasp during the operation—accelerating the flow of blood by the muscular action of the arm.

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ASSOCIATIONS.

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SHREVEPORT LODGE of F. and A. M. No. 115, meets every Friday at 7½ P. M.

JOHN W. JONES, W. M.

J. H. Brownlee, Sec'y.

Shreveport Chapter of R. A. M. No. 19, meets on the 2nd and 4th Monday of each month, at 7½ P. M. J. G. McWILLIAMS, T. C. Waller, Recorder. H. P.

Shreveport Council, R. and S. M. No. 6, meets on the 1st and 3d Saturday of each month, at 7½ P. M. EMMET D. CRAIG, Henry Levy, Recorder. T. G. M.

Place of meeting, at the Masonic Hall on Texas street, over Mayor's office. no24

I. O. O. F.

The regular meetings of NEITH LODGE, No. 21, are held on Wednesday evenings, at 7 o'clock, at their Lodge Room on Texas street.

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