

Shreveport Daily News.

VOL. 1.

SHREVEPORT, LA., TUESDAY, JUNE 4, 1861.

NO. 39.

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	27	30	33
6 squares	20	26	30	34	37
7 squares	22	28	33	37	40
8 squares	24	30	35	40	43
9 squares	25	31	36	41	44
10 squares	26	32	37	42	45
11 squares	27	33	38	43	46
12 squares	28	34	39	44	47
13 squares	29	35	40	45	48
14 squares	30	36	41	46	49
15 squares	31	37	42	47	50

For professional and business cards, (including the Daily paper,) not exceeding five lines, for 12 months, \$15—without paper, \$10.

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New Orleans Cards.

TO PUBLISHERS OF NEWS-PAPERS.

For Sale.

1. R. Hoe & Co's Patent Single Cylinder Printing Machine, bed 5x54, with Rollers and Roller Mould, complete in good running order, nearly new. Cost \$2300 in New-York. Price \$1810.

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

1 R. Hoe & Co's Bed and Platen over 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.

1 R. Hoe & Co's Improved Gear-Driven Standing Press, platen 32x42; new 5 1/2 inches. Cost \$350. Price \$245. Together with about 10 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 \$60. Together with a Vibrating Distributor and rollers, which Cost \$10. Price \$25.

1 Foster Alligator Press. Prints 1/2 size of half sheet cap. Cost \$60. Price \$200. In good running order.

1 Ruggie's Improved Printing Engine. Prints half sheet cap Cost \$60. \$250. In good running order.

Also, 1000 lbs Agate, 2000 lbs Brier, 2000 lbs Bourgois, 1500 lbs King Primer, 1500 lbs Small Pica, 100 lbs Pica, 10,000 lbs Fancy type, all kinds and sizes; 50 fonts good letter, all which will be sold lots to suit purchasers.

Together with Composing Stones, Galleys, Stands, Cases, Cabinets, Galley, Composing Sticks, Leads, Brass, &c. Large Iron Safe, Winder'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 Felton Streets, NEW-ORLEANS.

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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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[From the N. O. Picayune.

Rebels.

Gen. Beauregard, now in command of the rebel forces in Charleston, has much fame as a tactician.—*Charters Weekly, March 23.*

Yes, call them rebels! 'tis the name

Their patriot fathers bore,

And by such deeds they'll hallow it,

As they have done before.

At Lexington, and Bunker's Hill,

Was poured the holy chrism,

For freedom marks their sons with blood,

In sign of their baptism.

Rebels, in proud and bold protest,

Against a power unequal;

A unity which every quest

Proves true as 'his local.

A brotherhood, whose ties are chains,

Which crushes what it loads,

Like the old marble Luconion

Beneath its serpent loads.

Rebels against the malice vast,

Malice, that naught disarms,

Which fits the quiet of their homes

With vague and dread alarms.

Against the invaders' daring feet,

Against the tide of wrong, (borne,

Which has been borne, in silence

But borne perchance too long.

They would be cowards did they crouch

Beneath the lifted hand,

Whose very wave, ye seem to think,

Will chill them where they stand.

You call them rebels! 'tis a name

Which speaks of other days,

Of gallant deeds, and gallant men,

And wins them to their ways.

Fair was the edifice they raised,

Uplifting to the skies;

A mighty Samson 'neath its dome

In grand quiescence lies.

Days not to touch his noble limb,

With thong or chain to bind,

Let rain crush both you and him,

This Samson 'neath his

FROM THE NORFOLK DAY-BOOK.

Full Account of the Engagement at Sewell's Point, May 20.

We stop the press to announce that a skirmish took place to-day, below.

o'clock, attending to some errands at Boush's Bluff, when she was fired at by the steamer Monticello of the blockading squadron.

The Monticello fired a blank cartridge across the bow of the Smith to warn her to lay to, but as the Smith disregarded the warning, the Monticello then fired a shot which missed the mark. Capt. Young, at Boush's Bluff battery, then fired one or two shots at the Monticello, one of which it is believed, struck her. She then backed out, and opened her fire on the earth-works now, erecting at Sewell's Point, which it is believed, she destroyed. So far, "Nobody hurt."

Repeated firing has been heard from below since the above.

Later.

Additional Particulars.—We gave in our Saturday afternoon's second edition, the above outline of the first battle in this section, which we find in the main correct; since which we have gathered the following particulars from an eye-witness.

The steam-tug Kahukoo, Capt. B. Taylor, (not the J. M. Smith, as reported,) started down on Saturday about half past twelve o'clock, to carry one hundred negro laborers to the battery now in the course of erection at Sewell's Point. When she arrived in that vicinity, she saw the Monticello laying well over the mouth of James River. The Kahukoo took a position as near the earth-works as prudent, lowered her yawl, and sent it ashore with as many of the laborers as it could carry; these were landed, and the boat was about returning for another load, when the steamer Monticello, which had steamed away from the mouth of James River, and gone in the direction of Old Point, as those on board the tug thought, came round the point of woods at the extreme end of Sewell's point, in chase of the Kahukoo. The latter was now about three miles below Boush's bluff the only place where there are any guns mounted in that vicinity, and seeing the Monticello coming after her, steamed up the river to escape.

The Monticello then fired a shot after her, which not answering the purpose of stopping her, she repeated by firing a shell, which we understand exploded about fifty yards in advance of her. In the meantime, the chase had become so exciting to those in command of the Monticello, that she was getting into a position to be attacked by Captain Young's battery at Boush's Bluff. Capt. Young, having now one gun to bear upon her, though at long range, let fly at her with that which was loaded with grape shot, and scattered about her like hail-stones. The Monticello immediately backed her engine, and without turning, got out of harm's way.

She then dropped down opposite the place where we are erecting a battery at Sewell's Point. She here opened her fire on the unfinished breast-works, with the intention of demolishing them; this she continued until as it was supposed her ammunition was exhausted; and in the meantime the little steamer Yankee came up to her aid. They two, together, kept up the bombardment for about three hours, say from 1 to 4 o'clock.

They were still firing when another little steamer, supposed to be the Young America, came over from Old Point, when they ceased. The two small steamers, the Yankee and Young America, then left for Old Point, and the Monticello kept her position in the neighborhood until our informant left.

The steamers were about a quarter of a mile from the unfinished works, during the time they were hammering away at them so, but we learn have scarcely soiled the works, the only damage being the starting of a log of one of the embrasures. Out of about thirty shot and shell only one took effect as above.

The women and children living in the neighborhood were very much alarmed and left their houses and

sought safety by flight.

There was no one on the place armed. A white man had a Sharp's rifle loaded, with which he stood upon the works, took aim and fired; though it is not known with what effect. Another man had one of Allen's old style pocket pistols which he had left near the beach in the crotch of a tree. He mentioned the circumstance to a negro who volunteered to go after it for him; he told him not to do so. The negro however watched his chance between fires, and darted to the tree and got it; thus evincing a remarkable degree of fearlessness.

The Kahukoo's boat then at the shore, put off for the steamer, and the battery at the Bluff, mistaking her for one of the enemy's boats, fired a shot after her, which caused her to put back. This shot we understand was a line shot, but the distance was too great to do any damage.

The hands at the works were strongly tempted to scamper off, till the first two or three shots from the Monticello were fired, but finding their ability to dodge them so finely, they held their places in order to see the fun. Many of the shots took effect in the trees, limbs from which were cut off, which was the most dangerous feature of the whole affair. They however kept clear of the trees, and avoided the danger from that source.

The ball and shell mostly fell in the rear of the works in a bog, the mud from which some of them would scatter like a hail storm.

A ball struck among a flock of crows in the neighborhood, who rose en masse, and ascertaining that it came from the "d—d Yankees" left in disgust.

Another Engagement.

The Monticello Crippled and Withdrawn.

As will appear from the steamer Monticello kept the position near the breast-works, where she latched on to a buoy, on Saturday after the firing. She remained there until yesterday, watching the operations ashore and in order to keep them from going on with the works. The battery is on a sand bank and very much higher than the steamer, she consequently did not see everything that was going on, notwithstanding the strict watch, for the boys were at work like moles, some of them we understand having to lay flat on their stomachs to perform some part of their labor.

On Saturday evening when the firing ceased, there was not a gun on the Sewell's Point battery, but by men fighting for their rights herculean feats can be performed. Three short 32 pounders were carried down from the city, and got in tolerable condition for temporary use. Besides these, two six-inch field rifle pieces, the guns of the United, were drawn up in position, the whole concealed from view of the enemy.

Yesterday (Sunday) evening about four or five o'clock, a small schooner from below Passed up, and when near the Monticello she fired a gun which passed over the battery. It is not known positively whether she fired at the schooner or at the battery; though it is asserted by some that the schooner was acting in the capacity of a look-out for the steamer and had sent a boat alongside of her before she fired the gun. The idea is that the schooner got as near the fort as possible and sent a man up on her mast head to spy into the fort, those inside being unconscious of what was going on, and deeming her a friend. However, that first gun was taken as a banter, and the battery answered it, with as much spirit and rapidity as convenience would allow, the second ball, we understand, taking effect in her rigging much of which was cut away. The firing continued for some considerable time, by both the steamer and the battery.

The two rifle cannon it is said done the most execution, a shell from one of which it is reported burst

on striking the steamer's rigging, though it is not known whether it proved fatal. The steamer was struck in her hull several times nearly amidships, and one hole we understand was knocked into her side, large enough for a flour barrel to enter. The steamer's battery was finally silenced, and about that time the two little steamers, the Yankee and the Young America came up, both of which we understood fired a few balls at the fort. They all three then started off down the river towards Old Point.

It is the general impression that the Monticello is seriously crippled, from the manner in which she was creened over when she left, and probably from her having ceased her fire so quick.

The shot and shell from the steamers flew over the battery, many of them striking a mile in the rear.—One shell burst near the battery without injury. A piece of it weighing four or five pounds we saw last night. The tops of the pine trees in the neighborhood were pretty well cut down by the shot and shell from the yankees, and the boughs and splinters were scattered about with a good deal of activity, though with no bad results, except the scratching of the hand of one of the staff officers who was present.

It gives us pleasure to hear so glowing a report of the spirit of bravery which was brought out in this engagement. We feel satisfied that our cause is in the hands of the right kind of men.

During the cannonading, we understand, some of the infantry sallied out on the beach and discharged their small arms, (Minnie rifles, we presume,) at the Monticello, she being, what was considered at the time, within range. It is said that every man engaged on shore acted the part of a hero; the only regret being that they were not more thoroughly prepared for the occasion, but having their heavy ordnance in better condition for the reception of the enemy.

The only injury, we understand, with the exception of the staff officer, was that received by Mr. Wm. Morris, of the Woodis Rifle-corps, who got his ankle bruised by the rebound of one of the big guns. We understand the injury is very slight. Not a shot of the enemy struck the works to injure them, most of them passing far overhead.

"Nobody hurt"—on our side, though we don't believe we can say the same thing for the enemy, as the apparent confusion on board seemed to indicate otherwise.

It is thought by some that this attack on our battery is intended as a ruse to draw our attention from some point of more importance to the enemy. However, this may be, they will likely find it unavailing, as our people now begin to realize that they ARE AT WAR, and have got fighting to do, which, judging from the eagerness displayed by 'the boys,' they will to perfection if the Yankees will only give them a chance.

By others it is surmised that the attack on that unfinished battery was intended merely to demolish it; that they did not know it was there till they discovered it on Saturday, whilst in pursuit of the steamer Kahukoo, and finding it unprepared to return their fire they anchored near by to deter our folks from working on it. We rather suspect the answer they got from the Sewell's Point battery yesterday evening took them somewhat by surprise.

Another attack on Sewell's Point.

We learn that another attack was made on Sewell's Point, quite early this morning, by a steamer which is reported to be the Mimsosa. She came up in gunshot range and fired three times at the battery, which gave her three shots in return. No one was hurt on shore, and it is not known whether the steamer was injured. She probably finding this as ready to respond, calculated it was best to back out.