

OUR FLAG.



HOME MANUFACTURE.

Shreveport Daily News.

J. NO. DICKINSON
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Saturday, - - July 20, 1861.

Job Work must be paid for on delivery.

AGENTS.

Mr. JOHN W. TABELL, 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 Vioksburg and Natchez.

Mr. J. H. LOFTON, is our agent at Belle-vee, Bossier Parish.

Mr. A. L. HAY, of the News Depot, is our authorized agent in Jefferson, Texas.

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Personal articles will not be published, either as communications or advertisements.

See every page.

Owing to the change in the Mail Arrangements, "The Daily News," will not make its appearance at an early hour in the morning as usual. This we are compelled to do to enable us to furnish our readers with the latest intelligence.

Mr. Editor—If Mr. THOMAS R. Simpson will become a candidate for Sheriff of Caddo Parish, he will receive the support of

THE VOTERS.

If DR. A. FLOURNOY, and MR. R. WHITE, will become candidates for the LEGISLATURE, they will receive the support of the

VOTERS.

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

Inducement to Candidates—If every candidate desires an equal showing in the approaching election, it is very essential that his name should appear in the columns of the News. Should all the candidates advertise with us, we will insure success to one for the respective offices. Bear this in mind and pay us a visit—not forgetting to bring the "boys" along.

A number of our exchanges came to us this week printed on wrapping or vanilla paper, going to show the necessity of erecting a paper mill as soon as possible.

An oil cloth manufactory has been established at Atlanta, Ga.

A sailor of fourteen years' service and experience, now in the Confederate Navy, has submitted a plan to destroy the blockade at Charleston, at an expense not exceeding \$25,000.

Speaking of vegetable wonders, we heard the other day of a lady whose lips were so sweet that she dare not go into the garden, for fear of the bees.

The young lady who burst into tears, has been put together again, and is now wearing hoops to prevent the re-occurrence of the accident.

Private Letter from the Seat of War.

Below we publish a letter politely forwarded to us by our friend, Mr. Jacob A. Wolfson, of Campite, La. He received it not long since, and thinking the citizens of Shreveport would be pleased to read it, has placed it at our disposal. We publish it with much pleasure.

Detachment 1st Reg. La. Vol. }
Pig Point, Va., June 26, 1861. }

DEAR COUSIN: Knowing you would like to hear from the seat of War, I will pen these few lines to you, although I have no news to inform you of.

Enclosed I send you a chart of this country, drawn by E. S. Leonard, of Caddo Rifles, the only correct copy that you can get. By this you will see that we are entirely cut off from anything going on outside. The only news we get is through New Orleans papers. By this means you hear it long before we do.

Our Regiment is stationed two or three miles from here (protecting the highways) except the Caddo Rifles—to them is the honor awarded of defending a battery at Pig Point, in the face of the enemy—a post, I am satisfied, they will fill with honor to themselves and a credit to Caddo parish. With our naked eye we can see the movements of the enemy at Newports News, and with a telescope we can see Fortress Monroe, Hampton and the Rip Raps. All of these places are strongly fortified.

It is indeed very hard to be so close to an enemy and not be able to show them what material we are made of. But I hope our time will come soon. I would like to see the Caddos in a little engagement—then you will hear some startling news.

Hampton Roads is filled with Federal men of war. Some days we can see as many as fifteen cruising round, but they are careful enough, not to come within reach of our batteries.

Our men are in fine spirits—live high, and all duty we have to do is guard duty. Our Camp is divided into three sections—every section stands twenty-four hours—so you will see we have to be up and about every third night, while the balance of the men have to be close by camp, sleep with cartridge box under head and gun in arm.

The camp is about three hundred yards from the Beach, (while the Guard House is right on the Beach,) shaded by a grove of trees, which also keeps it out of sight of the enemy.

How ready and anxious we are for a fray, you will see by the following: About ten o'clock last night we heard the report of a gun. Hardly had the report died away, when our men were in ranks, with guns and formed into line, before the officers had time to call us out. Could you have seen these glad but determined faces, you would have exclaimed: "Such men can never be whipped!"

And so thought we, for every man was ready to die rather than be whipped. But to our disappointment it was one of our sentinels, hailing an empty skiff that broke loose a little above us.

As to our officers I cannot give them too much praise. Maj. Shivers only accepted the Majorship with the express understanding, that he should have the privilege of acting as our captain and leading us to battle; and I am satisfied should we ever get into an engagement, we will find Maj. Wm. R. Shivers at the head of the Caddo Rifles, leading them on to victory. He will never say go and do so and so, but come boys and follow me. He is one of the coolest and bravest men in the regiment, and well liked by all officers as well as men. An instance of Maj. Shivers' actions you can see:

When we left our old camp ground and marched to this point, a distance of sixteen miles, Maj. Shivers (although as field officer a horse was furnished him,) walked at the head of our company; and when we told him he had better ride, as the day was very warm, he said, "My men, I don't want you to do anything that I am not willing to perform myself." Well, what do you think of such a commander? I think any set of men who would not fight under such a commander are not fit to live. I

will now close, as I have written more nonsense than you would like to read.

Your Cousin,
JULIUS LISSE.

Letter from the War.

Youngs Mills, near Little-Bethell, }
July 4th 1861. }

DEAR UNCLE & AUNT:—You can see that I have no ink so I will use my pencil, it is not lawful but suppose will do on this occasion, it would make you laugh to see my desk it is nothing more than an old tin pan, the bottom at that. I have a great deal to write you, more than I shall be able to write. We left Richmond two weeks ago for Yorktown, which is about 80 miles; stayed there three or four days; one morning we received orders to march immediately to meet the Yankees as they were rapidly approaching us. Our battalion is about fifteen hundred of Georgia and Alabama troops; marched about 8 miles, and lodged in ambush two days and nights for them expecting them every minute; sent out scouts and found they had retreated. One morning our picket guard came in and reported that there were 15 thousand men in 2 miles of us we commenced digging trenches and throwing up breast works, in 2 hours we had a breast work a mile long ready to receive the enemy, if they had come we would have given them the warmest reception they ever had. To day is the 4th of July, we have prepared a fine Barbecue; we sent out in the country and bought four calves, four sheep and four fat shoats, which is now well barbecued. Col. Drew, and J. P. Harris, will now deliver an address, after which I will finish my letter.

This morning July 5th, with a broken heart I attempt to finish my letter; our Barbecue is over and passed off fine, we had all the officers of the division to dine with us, also a great many of the privates. I had forgotten to mention to you that our old friend Steve Hackett, came to our company day before yesterday, with the purpose of joining, he had not reported himself to the General, but was considered one of our company; last night it was reported that there were about three or four hundred of the enemy in about six miles of us, there are five companies of our battalion, and 20 men detailed from each company to go out and meet them; we met them about daylight this morning, there were about forty guns fired from the enemy, about ten from our side, there were two killed on our side, one was our Lieutenant, Col. Drew, the other was our friend W. S. Hackett, of the Shreveport Grays. John D. Holcombe, one of the Shreveport Grays, killed the man that shot Steve. As soon as Holcombe saw Hackett fall, he raised his gun and shot the man down. Hackett lived I suppose about half an hour after he was shot, he was hit by two balls, one in the stomach the other in the shoulder. Col. Drew was our gallant commander, I do not know what we will do without him, he was a brave man, and had he lived he would have won a noble name. We do not know how many of the enemy were killed, as they took their dead away with them.

GEO. W. MARRHAM.

We are extremely obliged to Elder G. Tucker, for the finest water melon we have seen this season. Such little kindnesses are appreciated by us, we can assure him.

The Alta California, of the 14th ult., has the subjoined announcement:

In case any privateering craft should come to this coast for the purpose of overhauling our coasting vessels, or menacing our ports, we might be to some extent at their mercy. The collector has promptly secured the steamer Santa Cruz, as a gift from Mr. S. J. Hensley. She is of five hundred tons burden, and has been named after Gen. Sumner, the well-tried and faithful officer now in supreme command of the Union force on the Pacific coast. The Sumner leaves to-day for Benicia, under command of Capt. William C. Pease, the late able commander of the revenue cutter William L. Marcy, now lying at Martinez and undergoing repairs.

Immense Fort at Sandy Hook.—The following is the description of an immense fortification now in process of construction at Sandy Hook, for the defense of New York harbor:

The walls will cover an oblong area of about one mile in length. It will have five bastions, the length of each of which will be in accordance with the extent of its particular command of some point on the Atlantic. At present, the north-eastern bastion is nearly ready for mounting guns, and the eastern and northern curtains which protect it are sufficiently elevated to lay the embrasure stones.—Two are nearly ready for the guns. The stones in front of the fort are from six to eight tons weight, and were brought from quarries in Quincy, Mass., and Maine. The tiers of guns will have strong and spacious casemates. The foundation, which is laid in concrete, was made seven feet from the surface, and the breadth of the walls at the base is 14 feet, and on the top 10 feet. The casemates are indented about 36 feet from the outer walls, and commanding all the points surrounding the ocean.—The fort will be protected by deep trenches at its outer points.

Louisville, July 16.—Two of Rousseau's Captains had a rencounter. One was triflingly shot in the head, and the other is in the Indiana penitentiary. The cause of the difficulty was, stealing each other's recruits. Joshua A. Jewett is dead.

A trunk containing books and buttons was seized at the depot here. Pistols were drawn, but not used, the owner of the trunk being advised that there was a masked battery of forty muskets bearing on him.

New York, July 16.—The schooner Ella, from Tampico to New York, has been captured by privateers, off New Orleans.

Jefferson City, Mo., July 16.—Four thousand Missourians have gathered at Georgetown, with three pieces of artillery. The people are flocking to the State standard.

Fortress Monroe, July 16.—Russell, the correspondent of the London Times, says the American camps are worse than the Crimean.

Washington, July 16.—House.—A bill passed leaving out the militia to suppress the rebellion. The militia are to be discharged within sixty days after the meeting of next Congress unless Congress otherwise directs.

The 500,000 military bill, with the Senate's amendments, passed, and an additional amendment that President select Brigadier-Generals and Major Generals from the regulars to command the volunteers, who will resume their present rank at the close of the war.

Senate—Breckinridge is speaking on the justification bill.

One of Lincoln's Points.—How the Yankee and the pettifogger, the devotion to the almighty dollar of the one and the mendacious cunning of the other, stick out the following clauses of Lincoln's message:

"The nation is now in debt for money applied to the benefit of these so-called seceded States, in common with the rest. Is it just, either, that creditors shall go unpaid, or the remaining States pay the whole? A part of the present national debt was contracted to pay the old debts of Texas—Is it just that she shall leave and pay no part of this herself?"

"Again, if one State may secede, so may another; and, when all shall have seceded, none are left to pay the debts. Is this quite just to creditors? Did we notify them of this sage view of ours when we borrowed their money?"

The old rogue hopes no doubt that the world has forgotten the fact that the Confederate Government, as well as several of the States, sent commissioners to Washington for the purpose of adjusting all matters of account with the Union, and that he refused to hold any communication with them. The Confederate States have never intimated an unwillingness to pay their share of the debts existing at the time of the dissolution. Nor can the president of the Yankees, by any lying innuendo, make the country think so. [Richmond Whig.

Class in History.—"Now boy, tell us what was the dark age?" The black republican age, sir!"

L. BAER.

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
FAMILY & FANCY GROCERIES,
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A good assortment of the above named articles constantly on hand. No. 6—44y.



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Strangers' Guide.
COURT HOUSE Texas street, on Edwards.

BRANCH CITIZENS' BANK, Milam & corner Market.

POST OFFICE, Market street, near Milam.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Rev. Mr. M'Allister, on Market and Milam.

BAPTIST CHURCH, Rev. G. Tucker, corner of Market and Travis sts.

METHODIST CHURCH, Rev. S. B. Surat, corner of Market and Fannin sts.

EPISCOPALIAN CHURCH, Rev. A. B. Russell, corner of Market and Fannin streets.

CATHOLIC CHURCH, Rev. J. Pierre, on Fannin, between Edward and Marshall street.

ISRAELITE CHURCH, Rev. J. Seider, Texas st. near the Court House.

DICKINSON'S

SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY

Ready Proof Press.

Patented June 1st, 1861.

To Country Publishers.

THE want of a cheap proof press has long been felt by publishers of country papers and small Job Offices. The undersigned knowing this from experience, has invented a press of this sort (similar to Hoe & Co.'s) and offers it to the craft as the cheapest in the market. Instead of a solid cast-iron cylinder, it is made of sheet iron and filled, being a decided improvement, as it gives elasticity to the cylinder. The cost of an ordinary proof press is \$50, while this costs

Only \$20.

Terms cash.—Boxing \$2 extra. Printers know the effects of taking proofs on the hand press. The process being not only slow, but injurious both to the press and the type.—This press obviates all these disadvantages. It might also be used to print small bills.

It is made light for transportation weighing not over 75 pounds, the bed being made of seasoned inch plank. It can be placed on a table or box, and requires but little room.

Printers visiting Shreveport are requested to call and see the press. Address J. DICKINSON.

Shreveport, La.
Papers publishing the above will be entitled to a deduction of ten per cent. in case they purchase.