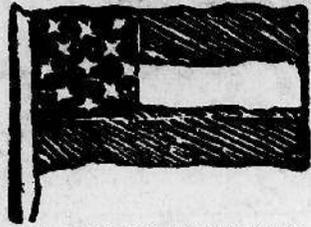


OUR FLAG.



HOME MANUFACTURE.

Shreveport Daily News.

J. NO. DICKINSON
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Thursday, - - August 8, 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 Belleme, Bossier Parish.

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

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Personal articles will not be published, either as communications or advertisements.

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 the News.

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

We understand the steamer Fleta has been chartered to carry the Rebels down the river.

Shortly two companies will leave this city to engage in the war of independence of the Southern Confederacy. We allude to Caddo Rebels, under command of Capt. E. Mason, and the Shreveport Rebels, under command of Capt. H. Hunsicker. Both of these companies are making strenuous exertions to get recruits, and we think this a good opportunity offered to persons wishing to enlist.

Wanted Immediately.

We wish to secure the services of a gentleman whose capability is such, that he can tickle the fancy of every reader of the News. He will be expected to find space and time to publish each article that his attention is directed to by some non-subscriber. He must be possessed of the cunning of the devil, the impudence of Abe Lincoln—who is a relative of the above named gent—and have sufficient pluck to tell any growler, "if you do not like the States right doctrine of the News, stop taking it." He must also have cheek enough to demand payment of all subscribers who may want to discontinue their paper for reasons unknown to themselves or anybody else, but would rather not pay what they owe us. Should he be called on to *den* for the paper, we would not expect him to flinch from his duty, should the person dunned ejaculate "d—n the paper!!" he must remember that there is a blockade, and no chance of escape, for he must not run. Last, but not least, he must see that there is more regularity in the mail arrangement, or lay himself liable to censure. The salary expected will be a matter of secondary consideration, if the applicant can come up to the requirements.—The applicant must be able bodied, double-fisted; thick-headed, flat-faced pug-nosed, raw-boned, full of smiles, and be of the gender masculine.

Hon. C. L. Vallandigham, of Ohio.

This distinguished gentleman, delivered a powerful speech on the 10th ult. in the United States House of Representative. We have before us a copy of this document, it is worthy of perusal, and publication in every paper, but its length prevents our giving publicity to it, however we make a few extracts, as follow:

Sir, the right of blockade—and I begin with it—is a belligerent right, incident to a state of war, and it cannot be exercised until war has been declared or recognized, and Congress alone can declare or recognize war. But Congress has not declared or recognized war. On the contrary, it had but a little while before expressly refused to declare it, or to arm the President with the power to make it. And thus the President, in declaring a blockade of certain ports in the States of the South, and in applying to it the rules governing blockades as between independent powers, violated the constitution.

But if, on the other hand, he meant to deal with these States as still in the Union, and subject to Federal authority, then he usurped a power which belongs to Congress alone—the power, too, which Congress had also refused a few weeks before to exercise. And yet, without the repeal or abolition of ports of entry, any attempt by either Congress or the President to blockade these ports is a violation of the spirit, if not of the letter, of that clause of the constitution which declares that "no preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another."

Sir, upon this point I do not speak without the highest authority. In the very midst of the South Carolina nullification controversy, it was suggested that in the recess of Congress, and without a law to govern him, the President, Andrew Jackson, meant to send down a fleet to Charleston and blockade the port. But the bare suggestion called forth the indignant protest of Daniel Webster, himself the arch enemy of nullification, and whose brightest laurels were won in the three years' conflict in the Senate Chamber with its ablest champions. In an address, in October, 1832, at Worcester, Mass., before a national Republican Convention—it was before the birth, or christening at least, of the Whig party—the great expounder of the constitution said:

"We are told, sir, that the President will immediately employ the military force, and at once blockade Charleston. A military remedy, a remedy by direct belligerent operation, has thus been suggested, and nothing else has been suggested, as the intended means of preserving the Union, Sir, there is no little reason to think that this suggestion is true. We cannot be altogether unapprehensive of the future. For one, sir, I raise my voice beforehand against the unauthorized employment of military power, and against superseding the authority of the laws, by an armed force under pretense of putting down nullification. *The President has no authority to blockade Charleston.*"

Jackson! Jackson, sir! the great Jackson! did not dare to do it without authority of Congress; but our Jackson of to-day, the little Jackson at the other end of the avenue, and the mimic Jacksons around him, do blockade, not only Charleston harbor, but the whole Southern coast, three thousand miles in extent, by a single stroke of the pen.

The President has no authority to employ military force till he shall be duly required!"

In conclusion he says:

Sir, I have spoken freely and fearlessly to-day, as became an American Representative and American citizen; one firmly resolved, come what may, not to lose his own constitutional liberties, nor to surrender his own constitutional rights in the vain effort to impose the rights and liberties upon ten millions of unwilling people. I have spoken earnestly, too, but yet not as one unmindful of the solemnity of the scenes which surround us upon every side to-day.

Sir, when the Congress of the United States assembled here on the 3rd of December, 1860, just seven months ago, the Senate was composed of sixty-six Senators, representing the thirty-three States of the Union, and this House of two hundred and thirty-seven members—every State being present. It was a grand solemn spectacle: the ambassadors of three-and-thirty sovereignties and of thirty-one millions of people, the mightiest republic on earth in general Congress assembled. In the Senate, too, and this House, were some of the ablest and most distinguished men of the country; men whose names were familiar to the whole country—some of them destined to pass into history. The new wings of the Capitol had been but just recently finished, in all their gorgeous magnificence, and, except a hundred marines at the navy yard, not a soldier was within forty miles of Washington.

Sir, the Congress of the United States meets here again to-day; but how changed the scene! Instead of thirty-four States, twenty-three only, one less than the number forty years ago, are here, or in the other wing of the Capitol. Forty-six Senators and one hundred and seventy-three Representatives constitute the Congress of the United States. And of these, eight Senators and twenty-four Representatives, from four States only, linger here yet as deputies from that great South which, from the beginning of the Government, contributed so much to mould its policy, to build up its greatness, and to control its destinies. All the other States of that South are gone. Twenty-two Senators and sixty-five Representatives no longer answer to their names. The vacant seats are still here; and the escutcheons of their respective States look down now solemnly and sadly from these vaulted ceilings.—But the Virginia of Washington, and Henry and Madison, of Marshall and Jefferson, of Randolph and Monroe, the birth-place of Clay, the mother of States and of Presidents; the Carolinas of Pinckney and Sumter, and Marion, of Calhoun and Macon; and Tennessee, the home and burial-place of Jackson; and other States, too, once most loyal and true, are no longer here. The voices and the footsteps of the great dead of the past two ages of the republic linger still, it may be, in echo, along the stately corridors of this Capitol, but their descendants from nearly one-half of the States of the republic will meet with us no more within these marble halls. But in the parks and lawns, and upon the broad avenues of this spacious city, 70,000 soldiers have supplied their places; and the morning drum-beat from a score of encampments within sight of this beleaguered capital, give melancholy warning to the Representatives of the States and of the people that amid arms the laws are silent.

Sir, some years hence—I would fain hope some months hence, if I dare—the present generation will demand to know the cause of all this; and some ages hereafter, the grand and impartial tribunal of history will make solemn and diligent inquiries of the authors of this terrible revolution.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Washington, Aug. 3.—A bill has passed by the Senate providing for the punishment of certain crimes, and punishing recruiting for an army hostile to the Union with a fine from \$200 to \$1000 and from one to five years confinement. Those who enlist, and those who encourage enlistment by words, writing or publication, are alike guilty.

Cameron goes to Pennsylvania to recruit his health; Thos. A. Scott acts in his place.

Washington, Aug. 3.—In the House the Senate bill confiscating rebel property was recommitted; ayes, 69; nays, 48.

The bill reported by the committee of conference on tariff and direct tax was concurred in by ayes, 89; nays 39.

A bill to increase the efficiency of topographical engineers passed.

A bill also passed authorizing the President to dismiss officers for incapability, inefficiency, misconduct and neglect.

In a debate, Mr. Oliver said that

Burnett was a known sympathizer of the rebels. Mr. Burnett said, "If the gentleman wishes to know whether I sympathize with those among whom I was born, and who regard this war as being forced upon them, and who would make peace to-morrow, I answer in the affirmative, and the gentleman can make the most of it."

Letters from Commodore Engle who was ordered to bring home the Hong Kong fleet under Commodore Stribling, of South Carolina, states that the fleet is not there, but is supposed to be not far off.

The Herald says it has been observed for several days that Confederate engineers have been making observations near the Chain Bridge.—McClellan has visited the neighborhood himself, posting himself as regards their movements.

Louisville, Aug. 3.—A gentleman from St. Louis reports that important despatches have been received there from Springfield but suppressed.

All telegraph lines go direct to Fremont's headquarters, where the most absolute censorship is exercised.

A dispatch dated Springfield, July 29, published this morning, says that McCulloch is moving slowly forward; his forces are divided into three columns, the better to subsist by forage; we are quietly awaiting their approach. Lyon has officially applauded Siegel—this dispatch was most probably written in St. Louis.

New York, Aug. 3.—The Post's Washington correspondent says that Gen. Wool assumes command of Fortress Monroe next week.

A white flag has arrived here, the purport of which is unknown.

The Tribune's special Washington dispatch says it is rumored that the river is blockaded at Mathias Point and Aquia Creek.

Louisville, Aug. 3.—The St. Louis Democrat says that Solomon's and Sigel's troops made the first 350 miles from Springfield in three days but does not say under what impulse the time was made.

Speaking of a battle, whether that of Carthage or the one reported at Springfield, not stated, the Democrat says the report of the killed on the rebel side is "underrated." The people of the neighborhood affirm that at least 1000 were killed and wounded. Several trophies of the battle have been brought in, including bars of iron fired from Jackson's cannon.—They also fired 4 and 5 pound weights.

Mexico, Mo. Aug. 3.—Gen. Pope's programme is to establish a camp of 30,000 men at Springfield to operate against Arkansas and Texas, as soon as the weather will permit.

Pope will permit no free scouting, considering it injurious to the troops. To hold the people under strict responsibility for depredations, if troops are called for their relief, they will be sent in sufficient numbers to possess villages, quartering soldiers in citizens' houses and drawing rations from the citizens.

Yesterday we were blessed with a very refreshing rain. The health of our city is not what we would wish—it is rather sickly. The river has risen a few inches, but does not benefit navigation in the least.

Shreveport Rebels.

This company met yesterday morning, according to published notice, at the Gaiety Theater, and proceeded to business.

On motion, Mr. Jno. Dickinson was called to the chair, and E. D. Craig, appointed Secretary.

The chairman having stated the object of the meeting, action was taken upon the resignation of Capt. E. Mason.

Mr. H. Hunsicker was then elected, unanimously, Captain, to fill the vacancy caused by the withdrawal of Capt. Mason.

There being loud calls for Messrs. Winaus, Heath, Craigg, Hunsicker and Schaffner, these gentlemen responded in appropriate remarks.

It was on motion,

Resolved, That the Shreveport papers be requested to publish the proceedings, together with a list of officers.

OFFICERS.

H. Hunsicker, Captain; A. Schaffner, 1st. Lieut.; J. R. Hyams, 2nd Lieut.; J. Strauss, 3rd Lieut.
J. NO. DICKINSON, Ch'mn.
E. D. CRAIG, Sec'y.

L. BAER.

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
FAMILY & FANCY GROCERIES.

Liquors and Tobacco,

CIGARS,

BOAT & BAR STORES.

TEXAS STREET,

Shreveport, La.

A good assortment of the above named articles constantly on hand. No 6—dly.



Get this out and put it in your pocket, and if you need anything in our line, try us.

Strangers' Guide.

COURT HOUSE Texas street, on Edwards.

BRANCH CITIZENS' BANK, Milan st. corner Market.

POST OFFICE, Market street, near Milan.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Rev. Mr. McAllister, on Market and Milan sts.

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

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

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

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

ISRAELITE CHURCH, Rev. F. Sarber, Texas str. 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.