

Shreveport Daily News.

VOL. 2.

SHREVEPORT, LA., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1861.

NO. 9.

The Shreveport Daily News,

Published every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday morning.

Office, on Texas Street, above Spring, near the Mayor's office.

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	2mo	3mo	4mo	5mo	6mo	7mo	8mo	9mo	12mo
1 square	5	7	9	10	12	13	17	20		
2 squares	9	12	14	16	17	18	25	30		
3 squares	12	15	19	21	23	25	35	40		
4 squares	15	19	22	25	27	30	40	50		
5 squares	18	25	30	34	37	40	50	60		
6 squares	20	28	35	40	45	50	60	70		
7 squares	25	33	41	48	55	60	70	80		
8 squares	30	38	46	54	63	70	80	90		
9 squares	40	50	60	68	75	80	90	100		
15 squares	60	70	80	87	94	100	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 for a specified time, will be inserted till forbid, and payment exacted.

Marriages and deaths will be published as news; obituaries, tributes of respect, and funeral invitations as other advertisements.

DENTAL SURGEONS.

S. HINSON,
DENTIST,
Office nearly opposite the Post Office,
SHREVEPORT, LA.

GEO. W. KENDALL,
DENTIST,
Office, corner Market and Milam sts.,
Opposite the Bank,
SHREVEPORT, LA.

MEDICAL.

DR. A. F. CLARK,
Office at T. H. Morris' Drug Store.
Residence,
Corner of Spring and Farrin Sts.,
SHREVEPORT, LA.
No 9—dly.

SMITH & LEWIS,

DEALERS IN
Drugs, Paints, Oils, Varnishes &c
SIGN OF THE GOLDEN MORTAR,
Shreveport, Texas St.
No 9—dly

Vicksburg Whig.

Published in Vicksburg, Miss. by M. Shannon. Terms, in advance, Daily per annum, \$8; Weekly, \$3.

ICE! ICE! ICE!

A CARGO of Rockland Lake, Crystal ICE, just received and for sale by
A. ENGLE & CO.
Shreveport, April 25—n11—4f

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

HODGE & AUSTIN,
Attorneys at Law,
Office over Childers & Beard's Store,
Cor. Texas and Spring sts.,
n1-lyd
SHREVEPORT, LA.

L. M. NUTT,
Attorney at Law,
Office, corner Milam & Market Streets,
SHREVEPORT, LA.

Practices in Caddo, Bossier and DeSoto. n10-lyd

LEON D. MARKS, THOS. G. POLLOCK,
MARKS & POLLOCK,
Attorneys & Counsellors at Law,
Shreveport, La.

PRACTICE in copartnership in all the courts held in the city of Shreveport, and in the parishes of De Soto and Bossier.

Office on Market street near Milam. n3-d-y.

ROBT. J. LOONEY, SAM'L WELLS,
LOONEY & WELLS,
Attorneys & Counsellors at Law.

WILL practice in the Courts of Caddo and surrounding parishes, and in the Supreme Court at Monroe and Alexandria. Office on Market street, near the Postoffice, Shreveport, La. n14-lyd

J. C. MONCURE,
Attorney at Law,
SHREVEPORT, LA.

Office with L. M. Nutt, corner of Milam and Market streets. n14-lyd

EMMET D. CRAIG,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
Office, opposite Post Office,
SHREVEPORT, LA.

Will practice in the Courts of Caddo, DeSoto, and Bossier. 1dly

ASSOCIATIONS.

MASONIC.
SHREVEPORT LODGE OF F. and A. M. No. 115, meets every Friday at 7 1/2 P. M.
JOHN W. JONES, W. M.

J. H. Brownlee, Sec'y.
Shreveport Chapter of R. A. M. No. 10, meets on the 2nd and 4th Monday of each month, at 7 1/2 P. M. J. G. McWILLIAMS, T. C. Waller, Recorder. H. P.

Shreveport Council, R. and S. M. No. 5, meets on the 1st and 3d Saturday of each month, at 7 1/2 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. n2-24

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.
P. H. KEYES, N. G.
S. SELIGMAN, Secretary. n10

COMMISSION MERCHANT

J. E. PHELPS, J. V. ROGERS,
Phelps & Rogers,
(Successors to T. H. Etheridge)

Grocers & Commission Merchants

Cor. Commerce and Milam sts.,
SHREVEPORT, LA.
Keep constantly on hand a large assortment of Staple and Fancy Groceries, Hay, Corn, Oats, etc.
Advances made on consignments to our friends in New Orleans. n18dly

J. R. Simpson, G. M. Calhoun,

Simpson & Calhoun, WAREHOUSE & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Receiving and Forwarding Agents,
SHREVEPORT, LA.

Having leased the popular and commodious Warehouse of Messrs. Howard, Tally & Co., and having had long experience in business, we hope to receive a share of the public patronage, and pledge ourselves to do all in our power to give entire satisfaction in all business entrusted to our care.
As we ask is a trial. n26

Written for the Daily News. Reveries of a Bachelor.

BY J. F. E.

A bachelor, oh! what a horrible name,
In a happy community mated for life,
Tis sickening to hear it—so then I must haste,
If I ever expect for to get me a wife!

Married folks generally take it so cool,
They must think that a bachelor must be a fool—
Or some other queer genius—as at him they gaze,
For to live such a horrid life all of his days.

With "music" of this sort still greeting my ears,
To a single life always I have many fears.
While others contented through life's weary strife,
For to comfort and cheer them "have a sweet little wife."

Bless my stars! what a thought,
for it chills me with fear,
As my earthly pilgrimage seems to draw near,
With no one to cheer me the rest of my life,
Or to call by such name as "my sweet little wife."

Some say that the ladies must wait till proposed,
By the bashful young men—I have always supposed:
Well, if this is the case, and courage will do,
You may count me "one" now, but I'll soon make it "two."

For over my bashfulness soon I must get,
Or I'll still bear the name of a "Man for to Let."
And to rid myself quickly of such a "curse!"
I'll marry for love and then work for the purse.

If I marry for love, for so it is said,
There is not so much danger to get an old maid,
But if, on the contrary, I marry for gold,
I'll find out e'er long, I've been gloriously sold.

And now dear friend reader, if you should know,
Of some charming young "16" who longs for a beau,
Just refer her to me, and I'll give you my hand,
There will soon be a bachelor less in the land.

Tis true, I've been born in a cot o'er the sea,
But now that old cot has no charm for me,
But a land that is dearer encircles me 'bout,
My land of adoption, my own beloved South.

Let me say in conclusion to one and all,
That the life of a bachelor is no life at all;
And I've made up my mind for to quit such a life,
And like all honest people, to take me a wife.
New Orleans, Aug. 1861.

Boat Building by Steam.—A company has been formed in England to build boats by steam. The machinery is suitable for the construction of boats of every size and model; durability and safety are attained from the unanimity of the various fittings, while the saving in time and labor is extraordinary. A cutter thirty feet in length can be constructed and delivered, perfect in every respect,

within a few hours after the order has been received for it. The master shipwright of Woolwich dock yard has examined the method, and reported warmly in its favor. It is said to effect as great a saving of labor as the sewing machine.

Foreign Views.

The London Star comments freely on Mr. Lincoln's message, and shows it small favor. The Times is courteous and cautious, but nevertheless closes its review with these significant words: "When we prefer a frank recognition "of Southern independence by the North, to "the policy avowed in the President's message, "it is solely because we foresee, as bystanders, "that this is the issue in which, after infinite loss and humiliation, the contest must result."

Gore's Advertiser's remarks are so pithy and pointed, as well as brief, that we subjoin them:

Perhaps no great battles may be fought, but the war will not be the less disastrous on that account, and the continuous blockade of the Southern ports will inflict a blow on the commerce of the world, the effects of which may be felt for many years to come. The main question which presses for our immediate consideration, how long can that blockade be enforced? This, to us in Lancashire, is a most momentous question, and it would afford us not a little satisfaction, if we saw our way clear, to say that the blockade could not possibly be enforced beyond the close of the present year.

Since the commencement of this American difficulty our editorial trumpet has given no uncertain sound. Our sources of information have supplied us with early and reliable intelligence of what was passing on the other side of the Atlantic, and we therefore flatter ourselves that our words will have some little weight with the commercial community, and especially with those who are most deeply interested in the prosperity of the cotton trade, when we warn them that a dearth of cotton, such as was never experienced in this country in any previous period of its history, may overtake us in the course of the next six months, unless our Government awaken to a sense of the awful consequences which would flow from such an event, and institute more active measures than any which it has hitherto employed to induce the United States Government to yield to fate and acknowledge the independence of the Confederate States. It must come at last to this. We can see no other solution of the difficulty.

The Northern States have the power to prolong the war indefinitely. The Southern, if defeated in the field, cannot be finally subdued. The folly of the contest thus waged is consequently apparent to us in England as the folly of that contest which we waged with our American brethren towards the close of the last century was to some of our then wisest statesmen. Nations, however, are not more easily calmed. Now, as then, notwithstanding the rapid progress of civilization, notwithstanding

the visions of universal peace indulged in by some harmless enthusiasts; despite the uplifted voice of reason and religion; despite, too, the generally irresistible pleadings of self-interest—now, as then, there are periods of national excitement, and one of these is at this moment passing over the North American continent, when the pruning hook is transformed into a spear, and the plowshare beaten into the sword. At such a moment it is vain to hope that "the still small voice" of reason can hush the storm of passion, or that even religion can rein in the fiery steeds of war.

Consequences of the War.—An able editorial in the Baltimore Exchange of Monday last, on the respective abilities of the two sections to carry on the war successfully, concludes as follows:

Whichever way we regard it, the consequence is the same—partially injurious to the South; but disastrous to the North. The South loses little, it spends comparably little, and is piling its wealth up. The North loses every thing, spends enormously, and stores scarcely any thing. Every day adds, in fact to the strength of the South, and diminishes that of the North. The war tells alike on the Western farmer, the Eastern manufacturer, and the New York banker. The effect upon the former, however, is only temporary; upon the two latter it must be more permanent. The eventual result of the war will surely be to unite the slave States in one grand Republic, and the North will find that its suicidal policy has only served to establish a nation, which possesses not only vast resources, in the growth of staples peculiar to itself, but which has, in addition, every element of wealth possessed by the free States. The North will, at the same time, discover that it has separated itself from a country, upon the productions of which it was actually dependent for the prosperity of its largest interests, and for the means of affording employment to its operatives and occupations to its mariners.

So long as Maryland remains with the North, she must share the fate of the North.—Bee.

Native Louisianians in Lincoln's Army.—In the published list of appointments, made by Lincoln and confirmed by the Senate, to the new regiments of the United States army, we find the following:

Henry C. Capen, of Volunteers, to be First Lieutenant, May 14, 1861, born in Louisiana.

Wm. J. Slidell, of Louisiana, to be First Lieutenant, May 14, 1861, born in Louisiana.

Henry A. Swartwout, of New-York, to be First Lieutenant, May 14, 1861, born in Louisiana.

Mrs. Abraham.—The "Jenkins" of the New York Herald editorializes at some length on the great accession to its fashionable population that Long Branch, on the Jersey shore, is to receive in the advent of Mrs. President Lincoln. He concludes thus floridly;

Thus having burst upon the fashionable world as suddenly and as brilliantly as the last comet did upon the celestial, Mrs. Lincoln is now about to leave Washington for a time to enjoy the purer air and more healthful breezes of Long Branch, and to achieve new triumphs in a brief summer campaign. Let all of our best society prepare to follow in her train.