

# Shreveport Daily News.

VOL. 1.

SHREVEPORT, LA., FRIDAY, MAY 3, 1861.

NO. 17.

## The Shreveport Daily News,

Published every morning (Monday excepted.)  
Office corner Texas & Spring sts.  
Over Buel'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	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	18	21	23	25	35	40		
4 squares, . . . . .	15	19	22	25	27	30	40	50		
5 squares, . . . . .	18	23	27	31	34	37	45	60		
6 squares, . . . . .	20	26	31	35	40	45	50	70		
7 squares, . . . . .	25	33	41	48	55	60	70	80		
8 squares, . . . . .	30	38	46	54	63	70	80	90		
10 squares, . . . . .	40	50	60	68	75	85	90	100		
15 squares, . . . . .	60	70	80	87	94	100	125	150		

For professional and business cards, (in-  
cluding 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 in-  
cluding 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 trans-  
ient persons, to be paid in advance.

Advertisements not marked on the copy  
for a specified time, will be inserted till  
forfeited, and payment exacted.

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

## New Orleans Cards.

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 Span-  
ish Languages, furnished on moder-  
ate terms.

Bills sent for Collection from any of  
your friends, will be promptly atten-  
ded to.

EDWARD CONERY,

### Wholesale Grocer,

AND DEALER IN

### WESTERN PRODUCE.

Nos. 2 Front and 10 Fulton Streets,  
NEW-ORLEANS.

nt—ly.

GEORGE H. VINTEN,

### SOUTHERN TYPE LOUNDRY AND PAPER WAREHOUSE,

105 Poydras Street, N. Orleans.  
Presses, Types, Paper, Ink, and Fur-  
nishing of all description, at manu-  
facturers' prices.

AGENT FOR THE SALE OF  
R. HOE & COS. PRESSES,  
and

James Conner & Sons' Type.

OLD TYPE TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR

New at 10 cents per pound.

Second-hand Presses bought and sold.

THOS. H. SHIELDS, ARTHUR W. HYATT.

### THOS. H. SHIELDS & CO.,

DEALERS IN

### TYPE, PRESSES, INKS,

News, Books, Wrapping & Printing  
Papers.

CARDS AND CARD BOARDS.

Foreign and Domestic Stationery,  
59 GRAVIER ST. and 10 BANK PLACE,  
New Orleans.

nt—ly

Selected Expressly for the News.

## Herby and His Twelve Wives.

A MOST SINGULAR AND TRAGICAL  
NARRATIVE.

[From an old English Magazine.]

[CONCLUDED.]

the road, to take all the by-ways he  
could find to the house, and not to  
take them up till the dusk of the  
evening. In the letter, their daugh-  
ter enjoined them to be secret and  
discreet, and assured them her for-  
tune was made beyond expectation.  
All these precautions being taken,  
the good people, who were rather of  
the lower class of citizens appointed  
the evening for making this extraor-  
dinary visit, and Mr. Herby promis-  
ed himself much satisfaction from  
the confusion and surprise of the  
parents. To add to the magnificence  
of the apartments, prepared as before  
described, they were elegantly illumi-  
nated with wax candles, eleven of  
his wives were dressed very gen-  
tly, and not without jewels. But  
as for their daughter, nothing could  
equal the splendor of her apparel;  
she almost sunk under the weight of  
her jewels, and seated under a cano-  
py in the largest apartment, with  
her companions standing on each  
side of her chair. In this manner  
she received her parents; who were  
led into the presence chamber, by Mr.  
Herby himself,—who, on this occa-  
sion, appeared as master of the cere-  
monies. The Turkish servants were  
ranged in the antichamber to com-  
plete the scene; which succeeded  
beyond expectation. The old cou-  
ple concluded they were in one of  
the royal palaces, and that their  
daughter had made a conquest of  
some prince of the House of Han-  
over.

Supper was served with the same  
profusion and magnificence; and  
when the guest were fully satisfied  
with the situation of their daughter,  
Mr. Herby made them a present of a  
purse of gold. Thus the evening  
passed very agreeably, and a little  
after midnight they took leave of  
their kind host, conformably to a  
condition mentioned in the letter.  
The father, however, was not so  
blinded by the elevation of his daugh-  
ter, as not to perceive, that all this  
mystery could only be necessary in  
the case of a dishonourable connec-  
tion; and concluded, that his daugh-  
ter was ruined. His suspicions deter-  
mined him, if possible, to find out  
the place of her abode; and the  
night was not so obscure as to pre-  
vent his observing some particular  
marks on the road, and at the en-  
trance into town, by which he thought  
he should be able to trace it the next  
day. But that he might not give  
any suspicion to Mr. Herby's ser-  
vants, he and his wife quitted the  
coach in a careless manner in the  
streets, and walked home.

But the following day he succeed-  
ed so well, as to find his way out of  
town by the road he had entered,  
and pursuing his course to about the  
distance he imagined the coach had  
carried him, making allowance for  
the turnings and windings the coach-  
man had made, he arrived in the  
neighborhood, at no great distance  
from Mr. Herby's house, where he  
learnt sufficient to confirm him in the  
opinion that it could be no other  
than the Turk, who was reputed to  
be so immensely rich and who  
had decoyed away his daughter.

With the cunning of the worldly-  
minded man, he determined to bear  
the loss of his daughter's honour  
patiently, as an evil without remedy;  
and set about making an advantage  
to himself and family of this disas-  
ter.

He wrote instantly a menacing let-  
ter to Mr. Herby, representing to  
him the consequences of the dishon-  
ourable connection that existed be-  
tween him and his daughter, and  
informing him, that if he did not make  
him speedy satisfaction for the inju-  
ry he had done him, he would do

himself justice by prosecuting him.  
The fear of being exposed, and an  
entire ignorance of the laws of En-  
gland, made Mr. Herby immediately  
submit to gratify the avarice of the  
old man, who stipulated for a life-  
annuity for himself, his wife, and his  
daughter. This adventure unfortu-  
nately transpiring, through the jeal-  
ousy, uneasiness, and discontent of  
his other wives, Mr. Herby, to quiet  
those fears, which now interrupted  
his domestic happiness, compromised  
matters in a pecuniary way with the  
relations of his other wives; so that  
now he had twelve wives and all  
their relations to provide for. The  
tranquility of his little seraglio be-  
ing thus restored, he pursued his  
usual course of life for some time,  
without any appearance of future mo-  
lestation.

But on the 5th of May, 1734, one  
of the varlets going into his master's  
chamber at his usual hour of rising,  
found in his bed only a bloody car-  
case, without a head; and one of  
his wives lay murdered by his side,  
with a number of wounds, which ap-  
peared to be the stabs of a poignard.  
The screams of the varlet soon  
brought the other women and domes-  
tics into the apartment, whose horrid  
consternation cannot be expressed. Two  
of the Turkish domestics were miss-  
ing, and never heard of afterwards;  
all the cabinets were found broke  
open, and the treasures carried away,  
not so much as a jewel being left  
but what was in the women's apart-  
ments, and had been long since given  
to them.

As soon as the officers of justice  
arrived, the following circumstances  
were given in evidence to the jury  
who sat on the bodies, by the Turks  
who came with their late master to  
England.

The real name of the pertended  
Mr. Herby was Cidal Achmet, a na-  
tive of Constantinople, of illustrious  
descent, and in high favor with the  
Grand Signior; but having aspired  
to marry the Grand Signior's only  
daughter, the Sultan banished him,  
and gave her to the old Bashaw of  
Cairo. But the Sultana having conceiv-  
ed a reciprocal passion for Ach-  
met, held a secret correspondence  
with him, and at last found means  
to escape from her husband, taking  
with her immense treasures belonging  
to her father and the Bashaw. Fortune  
favored their retreat to Venice, where  
they lived very happily till the Sul-  
tana died, when Achmet, fearing he  
was too near the Grand Signior, and  
having no longer a mediatress to ap-  
pease his vengeance, embarked with  
his effects in a vessel bound to Lon-  
don.

The carrying off the head, and the  
absconding of the Turks, left no more  
room to doubt, that the Grand Sign-  
ior and the Bashaw had perpetrated  
this murder by their agents; and on  
making further inquiries, some Turks,  
merchants in London, gave the govern-  
ment intelligence, that three Turks  
had arrived about a month before  
this event; with whom they had sev-  
eral conversations; that all they could  
gather from them was, that they were  
charged with an important secret  
commission, and they were very care-  
ful to procure a list on their arrival  
of all the Turks in London. It was  
found out that these three men, in  
company with two others, left En-  
gland, and embarked for Holland, the  
very day Achmet was found murdered.  
And as it is the practice of the  
Turks to pursue a meditated ven-  
geance for twenty years or more, till  
they have executed it, the public  
were fully convinced, that the Grand  
Signior was at the bottom of this  
bloody affair. The jury could do no  
more but bring in their verdict—Wil-  
ful Murder, against persons unknown.

A good joke is told of one of the  
new recruits of the army at Baranecus.  
Col. Forney lately visited the fort,  
and on his appearing before the sen-  
tinel, was challenged.

"Who comes there?"

"Inspector-General," was the reply  
of Forney.

"Don't care a d—n whether you  
are a respectable gentleman or not.—  
Can't come in here."

### Not Deep Enough for Praying.

We heard, a night or two since a  
tolerable good story of a couple of  
raftsmen. The event occurred during  
the late big blow on the Mississippi,  
at which time so many rafts were  
swamped, and so many steamboats  
lost their sky-riggings. A raft was  
just emerging from Lake Pepin as the  
squall came. In an instant the raft  
was pitching and writhing as if sud-  
denly dropped into Charpobdis, while  
the waves broke over with tremendous  
uproar, and expecting instant destruc-  
tion, the raftsmen dropped upon  
his knees and commenced praying  
with a vim equal to the emergency.  
Happening to open his eyes an in-  
stant he observed his companion not  
engaged in prayer, but pushing a  
pole into the water at the side of the  
raft.

"What's that yer doin', Mike?"  
said he; "get down on yer knees,  
now for there isn't a minit between us  
and Purgatory!"  
"Be asy, Pat," said the other, as  
he coolly continued to punch the wa-  
ter with his pole; "be asy now! what's  
the use of praying when a feller can  
tetch bottom with a pole?"

Mike is a pretty good specimen of  
a large class of Christians, who pre-  
fer to omit prayer as long as they can  
"tetch bottom."

A Baltimore letter says that about  
500 young men have left this city dur-  
ing the past two months, and enlist-  
ed soldiers of the Louthern Confed-  
erate army.

### Particulars of the Excitement at Norfolk.

The Richmond Whig, of Saturday  
last, the 20th, gives the following re-  
port of late events at Norfolk, of  
which we have had previous accounts  
by telegraph:

The steamer Georgiana, Capt.  
Pierson, which arrived here at 2  
o'clock yesterday morning, brings in-  
telligence of sudden demonstrations  
at Norfolk and vicinity, consequent  
upon the announcement of Northern  
volunteer troops being about to be  
sent to garrison the fortifications in  
Virginia, and the probable course of  
the Virginia Convention.

When the Georgiana left Norfolk  
at 5 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon,  
the light boats had been sunk in the  
harbor near Norfolk to prevent the  
egress of the United States war ves-  
sels ordered to be towed out of the  
port. The war steamer Cumberland,  
after an ineffectual attempt to get out,  
returned and went up to the navy  
yard for protection, as there was a  
rumor that the yard was to be attack-  
ed.

The old customhouse had been en-  
tered and several cannon belonging  
to the revenue cutter taken possession  
of. It was rumored that a battery  
was to be thrown up on Sewall's  
Island. Gov. Letcher was expected  
in Norfolk on Wednesday evening.

The excitement was increasing,  
and many were clamorous for the im-  
mediate seizure of Fortress Monroe  
before the Northern relief troops could  
arrive.

The Federal Government had, a few  
days ago, the following force within  
hailing distance of the Gosport yard,  
not to mention Fort Monroe:

Flagship Cumberland, 3000 men  
receiving ship Pennsylvania, 350  
men; marines at the Barracks, 70;  
steamer Pocahontas, 60 men. Total,  
780 men.

The condition of the vessels at this  
yard is as follows:

Pennsylvania, immovable; liner  
Columbus, unless at present; liner  
Delaware, unless; liner New York,  
never launched; frigate Columbus,  
out of order; frigate Haritan, out of  
order; steam frigate Merrimack, needs

full repairs; corvette Germantown,  
almost ready for sea.

The Merrimack, one of our largest  
steamers, is 3200 tons burden, car-  
ries 40 guns, and was built at Boston  
in 1855. She was late flag ship of  
the Pacific squadron, is in good con-  
dition, and could be fitted out in a  
few days.

The Plymouth was last employed  
as school ship for midshipmen, "Old  
Ironside" relieving her. She is not  
under immediate orders for service.  
Her tonnage is 989 tons. She carries  
22 guns, and was built at Charleston  
in 1842. It would take six weeks to  
make her seaworthy.

The Germantown is in good order  
and a slight overhauling will suffice  
to make her ready for commission.  
She is 939 tons burden, carries 22  
guns, and was built at Philadelphia  
in 1846. She cruised on the coast  
of Brazil, in command of Capt. Lynch  
of exploration notoriety, from 1854 to  
1857, and subsequently in the China  
seas.

The Columbus (Miss.) Republic  
says that within thirty-six hours after  
Gov. Pettus issued his proclamation  
for volunteers, thirteen companies  
responded and in less than five days  
fifty would doubtless report them-  
selves ready for service.

The hardest thing to hold in this  
world is an unruly tongue. It beats  
a hot smoothing iron and a kicking  
horse considerably.

Guns for North Carolina.—A large  
number of the guns which recently  
did such good work in Charleston  
harbor, have been shipped to the forts  
in North Carolina, in compliance with  
special request.

Capt. H. B. Favrot.—We under-  
stand that our honored and respect-  
ed friend and fellow citizen Capt.  
H. B. Favrot, is at work mustering  
into service the free colored men  
of the city, and has already about  
thirty of them enrolled. We count  
on them as a host in any emergen-  
cy; their lives and property; the  
laws under which they live and re-  
ceive protection from tyranny and  
despotism, are all in jeopardy in  
this perilous hour. The recollec-  
tions, of the 8th of January 1812,  
and their comportant part, bravely  
and honorably maintained in that  
action, nerves them now to emu-  
late the heroes of the olden time.  
For his patriotic move, in this di-  
rection Capt. Favrot deserves the  
lasting gratitude of a generous  
people. Success attend him.—Ga-  
zette & Comet.

North Carolina's Reply to Lincoln.—  
The following is the reply, by tele-  
graph, of the Governor of North Car-  
olina to Lincoln's proclamation, mak-  
ing upon him a requisition for troops  
to coerce the South:

RALEIGH, April, 16 1861.

Secretary of War United States.—  
Your dispatch has been received, and  
if genuine, (which its extraordinary  
character leads me to doubt,) I have  
to say in reply, that I regret the levy  
of troops for subjugating the States of  
the South is in violation of the con-  
stitution, and a usurpation of power.

I can be no party to this wicked  
violation of the laws of the country,  
and to this war upon the liberties of a  
free people. You can get no troops  
from North Carolina, I will reply  
more in detail when your call is re-  
ceived by mail.

(Signed,) JOHN W. ELLIS,  
Governor of North Carolina.

The day after the passage of the  
secession ordinance every Virginia  
officer of the U. S. navy, attached to  
Norfolk Yard or vessels on that sta-  
tion, sent in their resignations.

The steamers Yorktown and James-  
town recently seized at Richmond,  
are being fitted up as transports for  
Virginia troops. The revenue cutter  
Dobbin is also to be brought at once  
into the service of the State. Every-  
where the spirit of the Old Dominion  
is aroused, and troops are moving in  
all directions.