

Shreveport Daily News.

VOL. 1.

SHREVEPORT, LA., SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1861.

NO. 18.

The Shreveport Daily News,

Published every morning (Monday excepted.)
Office corner Texas & Spring sts.
See *Bar'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 | 1st | 2nd | 3rd | 4th | 5th | 6th | 7th | 8th |
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| 1 square, | 5 | 7 | 9 | 10 | 12 | 13 | 17 | 20 |
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| 6 squares, | 20 | 25 | 30 | 34 | 38 | 42 | 55 | 70 |
| 7 squares, | 23 | 28 | 33 | 37 | 41 | 45 | 60 | 80 |
| 8 squares, | 25 | 30 | 35 | 40 | 44 | 48 | 65 | 90 |
| 10 squares, | 30 | 36 | 42 | 48 | 54 | 60 | 80 | 100 |
| 15 squares, | 40 | 48 | 56 | 64 | 72 | 80 | 105 | 150 |

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

Marriages and deaths will be published as news—obituary notices 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 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 Fulton Streets,
NEW-ORLEANS.

nl—ly.

GEORGE H. VINTEN,

SOUTHERN TYPE FOUNDRY AND
PAPER WAREHOUSE.

105 PONDAS STREET, N. ORLEANS.
Presses, Type, Paper, Ink, and Furnishing of all description, at manufacturers' prices.

AGENT FOR THE SALE OF
R. HOE & CO'S. PRESSES,
and
James Conner & Sons' Type.

OLD TYPE TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR
New at 10 cents per pound.

Strand-hand Presses bought and sold.

THOS. H. SHIELDS, ARTHUR W. BYAPPE.

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.

nl—ly

To Arms.

The war drum is beating—prepare for the fight!

The stern bigot Northman exults in his might; Gird on your bright weapons—for to-morrow we fight.
And this be your watchword—"WE CONQUER OR DIE!"

The trumpet is sounding from mountain to shore,
Your swords and your lances must slumber no more!

Fling forth to the sunlight your banner on high,
Inscribed with the watchword—"we conquer or die!"

March on to the battle-field, there to do or to dare,

With shoulder to shoulder all danger to share;
And let your proud watchword ring up to the sky.

Till the blue arch re-echoes—"we conquer or die!"

Press forward undaunted, nor think of retreat,

The enemy's host on the threshold to meet;
Strike firm, till the foemen before you shall fly.

Appalled by the watchword—"we conquer or die!"

So forth in the pathway your forefathers trod;
We too, fight for freedom—our captain is God;
Their blood in our veins, with their honor we vie.

Thence, too, was the watchword—"we conquer or die!"

We strike for the South—mountain valley and plain—

For the South we will conquer again and again;

Her day of salvation and triumph is nigh,
Ours, then, be the watchword—"we conquer or die!"

From the Memphis Argus, 25th.

A Visit to Cairo--The Abolition Preparations.

Returned Descent on the South--Number of Troops in Cairo--Where they are from--Camping in the Swamp--Southern Illinois Disposed to be Friendly--Threats to Drain Cairo--Commerce Wholly stopped--Abolition Tidings--Savage of Memphis Property--Present at Illinois at Cairo working with the People, etc.

We returned this morning from Cairo, where a sojourn of 24 hours satisfied us that we must make every necessary arrangement to repel an invasion from the troops now concentrating there.

There is in Cairo and vicinity about 2400 troops, and the number is increased by the arrival of every train. These troops are principally from the State of Illinois—most of them from that unprincipled hole, Chicago.

A large number of them are camped along the Mississippi and Ohio rivers, for the purpose of preventing any attempt to cut the levee by the Cairoites and true Egyptians. The people in Southern Illinois are very indignant at the action of the war department in sending troops to Cairo. Some of them have signified their intention to drown them out by cutting the levee. The commander-in-chief of the Illinois militia caused the following notice to be posted in Cairo:

GEN. R. K. SWERT—Dear Sir:—Say to the people of Cairo that troops are sent there from no distrust of their loyalty to the government, but under orders from the war department at Washington to repel expected invasion from other States.

RICHARD YATES,
Commander in Chief,
SPRINGFIELD, April 21, 1861.

Whatever may be the intention of the government, there is one thing certain, that in a few days more we positively believe commerce on the Mississippi and Ohio will be wholly intercepted. They have the little dilapidated steamer Swallow chartered for their man-of-war, which they keep in the middle of the river to make all boats come in and undergo a thorough examination. The John D. Perry was met last evening about five miles above Cairo by their man-of-war and ordered to come in. Capt. Zeigler yielded, and shortly afterward the thieves were engaged in ransacking the entire cargo. They laid

hands on and stopped the following articles: eight kegs shot and thirty hales lead, consigned to Burton, Titus & Co., and twenty-five kegs shot and lead to R. B. Hawley & Co., of this city, for which Col. Prentice, the commanding officer, receipted. They had it under contemplation for some time to take off 124 casks of bacon, destined for Macon, Georgia, but better judgment prevailed, and they did not stop them. Committees have been appointed to examine every train arriving, open express packages, and take just what they choose. On Wednesday, the following articles were taken from the express office: One case rifles to Sam Tate, on box revolvers to Schneider & Glasick, and two bundles military caps for Miller & Dunn, Memphis.

Several prominent politicians from the interior of Illinois are at Cairo. Col. John A. McClernand and Judge Palmer are among the number, both of whom are and have been Douglas Democrats. They assured us the intentions of the administration are to act wholly on the defensive, and these troops are placed there to repel any invasion from the Southerners.

They have all proved themselves such liars that no one can rely on any thing they say. Judge McClernand talks like Lincoln did in his inaugural, that we are brothers, and will not do to fight.

From the preparations they are making, it seems they have other objects in view besides preventing an invasion from the Southerners. We cannot be too hasty in arming ourselves, for the conflict is coming just as sure as the sun shines.

The Glendale, which left here Wednesday evening, arrived at Cairo last night about eight o'clock, with no less than two hundred abolitionists from this city on board, who have lived here for years and sent away every dollar they made.

We were informed that all the way up to Hickman they kept very silent, but as soon as the boat came in sight of Illinois they commenced rejoicing that they could then breathe free and easier. They heaped curses on Memphis and wished it sunk. There is one thing true, they comprehend our motives and will lose no time in relating their adventures to their friends when they arrive at their destination. The governor of Illinois has ordered fifteen thousand troops to concentrate at Cairo, and for some time that aquatic village will be all alive with soldiers. The trains on the Illinois Central road are delayed every day transporting men to Cairo.

A Smart Woman.—A nice, respected lady, not a thousand miles away had long noticed, to her dismay, that her "worse half" was growing foolishly suspicious and jealous of her. Some evenings since, as he was leaving, she told him he need not hurry back—she would not be lonely—she wished her ducky to enjoy himself, &c., &c. Benedict smelt inevitable "aieo!" under the hypocrisy, and resolved to be avenged. About 8 o'clock, "an individual" about his size might have been seen cautiously creeping along to the door, and noiselessly Benedict peeped in. Just as he expected, there were a pair of boots—a coat on the back of a chair, and a hat on the table. Benedict shivered like an aspen leaf as he stooped, pulled off his boots, and drew a pistol from his coat pocket, with "resolution flashing from his eye," he made tracks for the bed-room. There he was, kneeling at the bed-side, coat and vest off, and his head on the pillow. Miserable villain, his time had come.

"Say your prayers, villain your time is short!" and a flash and report told that the bullet had sped on its fatal mission.

"Help! murder! oh, is that you?" and Madame popped her little head up from the foot of the bed. Benedict seized the body, and it was—a miscellaneous collection of the old coats,

vests, pillows, handkerchiefs, and the like, made up for the occasion! "I say dear, what does all this mean?" exclaimed the husband, with a blank, sheepish look.

"Well, dear," replied the wife. "I did get lonely, after all, and just amused myself by dressing up that puppet, and making believe you were at home. I'm sure I didn't think you would suspect—"

"There, there," said the charging husband, "say no more about it. I thought it was a robber; dead creature, I'm so glad it didn't hit you!" Benedict repeated, "Now Hail me," &c., and went to bed, resolved not to watch any more at present.

Tennessee's Position.

HON. JOHN BELL FOR THE SOUTH!

The Nashville papers bring us abstracts of the speech of Hon. John Bell, Hon. Edwin Ewing, and others, in a public meeting. The editor of the Nashville Republican Banner, too, who fought to the last, repudiates the old Union, and like a true and loyal man, stands by his own people. From the Banner and Patriotic (late Union) we make extracts:

Hon. John Bell spoke for about three quarters of an hour, stating in effect that so far as present duties and responsibilities are concerned the past is a sealed book. The time for action and unity of action in the South had arrived, and he was for standing by the South and defending the South, all the South, against the unnecessary, aggressive, cruel, unjust and wanton war which is being forced upon us. He recounted at some length the efforts which he had made in the past and especially with the present administration to avert this war, and the hopes he had cherished for the preservation of peace; but those hopes had now vanished and our duty was to defend ourselves and to make common cause with all our sister slave holding States of the South against a common invading foe. He advocated a strong and effective military league or union among all the slaveholding States for the successful prosecution of the war. He declared that Tennessee had, in effect, dissolved her relation with the Federal Union, and though he had hoped, and labored to the last to preserve the Union first, and second, if separation was inevitable, to make it peaceable, he now abandoned all such hope, and his voice was clear and loud to every Tennesseean—to arms! to arms! He counselled the most effective and energetic public and private measures to secure the best organization possible of the military strength of the State.

Mr. Bell was followed by Hon. Edwin H. Ewing, who declared that in his opinion the Union between the North and the South was at an end forever, and he had no hope of its restoration. He regarded this as a war of subjugation, and he would never consent to such a domination as was attempted to be established over us. He was for a most vigorous prosecution of the war. He declared that the Federal Government is the United States of America, or that Washington was their rightful seat of Government. The District of Columbia was carved out of Southern territory, and they ought not to be permitted to hold an island in our own country. He was therefore for taking it. He was for unity of action among all the States of the South under any military leader who was best qualified to lead them. He said that though Mr. Jefferson Davis had not been a favorite with him as a politician, he believed him to be as able and competent a military commander as their is in the South, and he was for marching under him or any other man against the invaders of Southern soil. His cry was "to arms! to arms!" not only to resist the invasion of our own soil, but that of any of the Southern States.

He had no thought of accepting the poor privilege of being swallowed up at last.

Hon. Andrew Ewing followed, declaring in the strongest and most emphatic terms for resistance to the attempted subjugation of the South. He was for the whole South standing as a unit.

About Andrew Johnson.

The Richmond (Va.) Examiner publishes the following dispatch:

Lynchburg, Va., April 21.—Andy Johnson, late United States Senator from Tennessee, passed through here to-day on his way from Washington to Tennessee. A large crowd assembled and groaned him, and offered him every indignity he deserved, including pulling his nose. Every effort was made to take him off the cars.

The demonstrations were first suggested by Tennesseans. Great difficulty was experienced in restraining the populace. Johnson was protected by the conductor and others, who begged that he might be permitted to proceed home, and let his own people deal with him.

He denied sending a message asserting that Tennessee would furnish her quota of men.

The Memphis Avalanche has the following in reference to the same affair:

Andy Johnson's Nose Pulled, and He Near Being Hung.

We once heard of a wag that seized hold of an elephant's snout on every occasion, and he always excused himself upon the pretext that he could not resist the temptation to pull a nose that he could get hold of with both hands. It seems that Andy Johnson is such a miserable traitor, that an editor at Lynchburg could not resist the temptation to pull his proboscis.

Our citizens heard yesterday, with every demonstration of delight, the indignity offered Gov. Johnson on his way from Washington to Greenville. His presence in Virginia was regarded as exceedingly offensive to Virginians. He was insulted at almost every depot. At Lynchburg his nose was most handsomely pulled, while he was looted and groaned at by the large crowd. The traitor is meeting his reward.

We have heard since, from good authority, that Liberty, in Bedford county, Va. Johnson was taken from the cars, and a rope placed around his neck, preliminary to a proposed hanging. Some old citizens of the country begged for him, saying that Tennessee would do for him what they proposed to do, and he was let go.

The Spirit at Lynchburg, Va.

The Lynchburg Republican, of the 19th ult., says:

The ranks of all our volunteer companies are nearly filled up, and by to-morrow will be on complete war-footing, ready for any emergency.

The city Council has appropriated the sum of one thousand dollars to each company of one hundred men now organized, and a like sum to every other company of the same number of men, hereafter organized for State service.

Says the Galveston News:

We were out on the east end of the Island yesterday, and found General Sherman busily engaged preparing to throw up entrenchments to protect the heavy ordnance he has placed there in different positions, so as to thoroughly command the approaches to the bar, the channels into the bay, and the bay and city. Those long iron 24-pounders, howitzers and brass 32-pounders, with the piles of shot and shell next them, look formidable; and when the three mortars are put in position, and the entrenchments thrown up—which will be in a day or two—we may consider the entrance to our harbor as tolerably well defended.