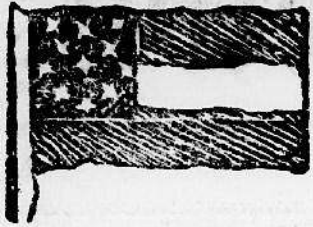


OUR FLAG.



HOME MANUFACTURE.

Shreveport Daily News.

J. NO. DICKINSON
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Friday, - - - July 26, 1861.

Job Work must be paid for on delivery.

AGENTS.

Mr. JOHN W. TAGER, is our authorized agent in Natchitoches.

Mr. D. P. 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. LORTON, is our agent at Belle-voir, 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Personal articles will not be published, either as communications or advertisements.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.

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.

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

Says the Natchitoches Chronicle:

The Cotton crop of this Parish was never better than it is now. For the past few weeks our town has been visited by several very refreshing rains. We believe that our entire Parish has also been visited by copious showers.

There will be a full dress parade of the Shreveport Sentinels on Saturday evening next.

Arrest of a Spy.—The Richmond Enquirer has the following:

A man whose name we were unable to learn, and who belonged to one of the companies in our army, was brought to the city yesterday as a spy. When detected, he had concealed on his person a number of files spiking guns, and after discovering it was useless to deny his guilt he confessed that he had, under the promise of large remuneration from the Yankee authorities at Washington, joined our army for the purpose of spiking all of our guns, and when the feat was accomplished, of giving the necessary intelligence to the enemy to enable them to march on us. Happily the rascal was prevented from consummating his purpose. He was handed over to the military authorities, and will, we trust, meet his deserts.

Two regiments of three months' men, Cols. Morgan's and Shutter's at Cairo, are virtually disbanded, as they refuse to re-enlist, but Gen. Prentiss will not let them off until others take their places. The river is cutting away the bottom at Bird's Point so extensively and rapidly that the troops have to change their position almost every day.

Glorious News.

A battle has been fought, the tocsin was sounded, and our brave soldiers with but one thought—victory or death—took a determined stand at Manassas, and proved to the discomfiture of our enemies, that he who fights in a good cause, is not to be conquered. The fight lasted for many hours, and, if all reports are true, of which we have no doubts, this has been one of the greatest battles, on record, and the bloodiest ever witnessed on this continent.

Our gallant forces completely routed the enemy, making them flee in every direction, and taking possession of the field to the confusion and dismay of the federalists, who were completely dumb founded.

This victory of the Confederate army we judge, will be the means of bringing many of the enemy to their senses, they will now be more reflective, and propound to each other the question: "What are we fighting for?" Their eagerness to subdue a people who are fighting for independence, will doubtless not be so great now; for with dissension in their ranks and victory to the rebels in every fight of any consequence, they naturally feel that they cannot withstand the determined forces of the South. Let them be driven like hogs to the slaughter pen, and let the cry to Washington! to Washington!! resound throughout our camp, and the echo, of itself, will cause such consternation in their midst, that resistance will not be encountered by the Southerners, and while they retreat in confusion is the time to accomplish this end. We return thanks to the Almighty for this great victory and pray for a still greater.

Capacity of the Northern Navy—Interesting Details.

We extract the following from the last report of the navy department, presided over by Secretary Welles:

The total number of vessels in the navy, of all classes on the 1st of March, was ninety, carrying or designed to carry about 2415 guns. Excluding vessels on the stocks, those unfinished those used as stationary store-ships and receiving ships, and those considered inexpedient to repair, the available force was:

	No. of Guns.
1 ship-of-the-line	81
8 frigates	409
20 sloops	406
3 brigs	16
3 store-ships	7
6 steam frigates	162
5 first class sloops	190
4 first class side-wheel steamers	46
8 second class screw steamers	5
5 third class screw steamers	28
4 second class side-wheel steamers	8
2 steam tenders	4

Total..... 1349

Of this force the following were in commission, the remainder being in ordinary, dismantled, etc:

	No. of Guns.
2 frigates	100
11 sloops	232
3 store-ships	7
1 screw frigate	12
5 first class steam sloops	90
3 side-wheel steamers	35
8 second class steam sloops	45
5 third-class screw steamers	28
3 side-wheel steamers	5
1 steam tender	1

Total..... 555

These vessels had a complement, exclusive of officers and marines, of about 7600 men and nearly all of them were on foreign stations. The home squadron consisted of twelve vessels, carrying 178 guns and about two thousand men. Of this squadron only four small vessels, carrying twenty-five guns and about 280 men, were in Northern ports.

Elder Parley Pratt, the Mormon preacher is dead.

New Orleans Correspondence.

Special to the Daily News.

Mon Cher Col—

NEW ORLEANS, July 17 1861.

Another week has passed and no decisive battle has taken place in Virginia. The only action which I regret to say our side was worsted. It cannot be called a Federal victory however as the enemy outnumbered us more than treble. Our troops numbered but 800 while that of the enemy was five Regiments according to the dispatch which is about 4,000 men. In this affair the brave Gen. Garnett was killed together with some twenty privates. The Hessians also succeeded in capturing our baggage etc., which makes our loss more severe. McClellan who is the best officer the enemy have will doubtless take advantage of this gallant exploit and push further into the interior. Gen. Wise, reports say, will try and gain his rear, as he is marching on Kanawha, with considerable force. Doubtless Gen. Garnett's intention was to draw the enemy in as he fell back after he was attacked—it is thought to form a junction with Gen. Wise. He was a brave officer, and died like a true hero-leading on his men.

One of the most solemn and imposing, as well as the largest funeral ever witnessed in this city was that of Lieut. Col. C. D. Dreux, which took place yesterday. You may form some idea of its magnitude when I say that it took one hour and a half to pass a given point. There were at least 10,000 persons in the procession—which was composed of the military to the number of about 1,000 firemen, police, orphan boys and civic societies, carriages etc. Every window, gallery and even the house tops were jammed with spectators. The flags of the shipping, steamers, officers dwellings, etc., were all draped in mourning. It was a solemn sight, for it was the mourning of a great city, for a hero worthy of it. The usual burial rites of the Catholic Church were performed at the grave, and eulogies were pronounced on the life and worth of this gallant officer. Three volleys of musketry were fired over the grave and the remains of Charles Dudin Dreux were closed in the silent tomb forever. Peace be to his ashes!

I have not learned whether the remains of the brave young Hackett of your city were sent here or not. I presume though the soil of Virginia covers his remains. Many say that it was he who shot the murderer of Col. Dreux, and then got shot himself. A correspondent of the Delta, who claims to be an eye witness says it was Private Allen of this city, who escaped uninjured. Be this as it may, brave young and chivalrous Hackett's memory will be cherished by every lover of our glorious Confederacy. The news of his death will be a sad one to his afflicted family, but they have the sympathy of a brave people. May he who does all things well enable them to bear the sad bereavement.

Among the praiseworthy movements which have been put in operation in our city is that of the Volunteer Relief Committee. Each family if worthy, and hold the proper certificates of the commanding officer, receive \$10 per month. Hundreds of poor women mostly natives of the "Gim of the Sea" congregate at the office daily. It will be impossible to keep this noble charity in operation for a length of time as the amount paid out monthly must be very large. Another noble institution is the "Ladies Society of the Confederate army." This society employs a large number of poor females at so much per diem, making uniforms for the various volunteer companies going to the war, therefore enabling them to make an honest livelihood for three families. There are also a number of Young Ladies, who voluntarily assist in this good work. This is as it should be and our bell's take advantage of it and ply their delicate little fingers on the coarse jeans and tweeds with a hearty good will.

The following "programme" has been arranged by the guerilla government, as its theatre of operations.—It is an extract from a letter to the Baltimore Sun by "Ion," its correspondent at Washington.

"The plan of defensive operations

embraces the employment of both the army and navy, in the operation of some of the principal commercial cities on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts. But this plan will not be carried out before winter. It is intended, however, that Memphis shall be taken by an army and armed flotilla early in the fall, and from that great depot the growing cotton crop will come forward to market through the interior. Trade, both foreign and domestic, will then, it is supposed, be renewed as prosperous as ever."

Ugh! it makes a body's blood run cold to read it. Our "village" is going to be occupied—yes—by the dead bodies of the vanguard hordes who dare to enter it. We are prepared for this—therefore let it come. Our cotton and sugar planters will burn every bale and destroy every hog-head ere one pound shall leave the South. This is our determination; but with God's help it will be our last resort. Our worthy Governor has issued another call for 3,000 more troops to go into encampment at an early day, subject to the call of the Secretary of War. This is a good move, and one which has an eye to the future. The glorious victory at Springfield, Mo., is not yet fully confirmed, but there is enough known to confirm the defeat of the Yankees by McCullough. The C. S. War Steamer which ran the blockade a few weeks since, has brought several prizes into Havana, but they are held by the Spanish government subject to the orders from Spain.—Lincoln claims them, but whether he gets them or not is another question.

Several hundred sacks of new Texas flour has arrived, and meets with ready sale. Western still holds its price, i. e., 86 50 to 9, for extra. There is an immense stock in market. There has been no rise in provisions the past month, if anything a decline. Our city is perfectly healthy.

Au revoir, REBEL!

We wish no better indications of accomplishing our ends—the acknowledgment of the Southern Confederacy—than this: while Mr. Lincoln remains at a safe distance from danger, the President of our new born Confederacy is at his post, on the battle-field, encouraging by his presence and advice, the people whom Abe proposes to subjugate by sitting in an easy chair, and issuing orders. The difference is one knowing he is right goes forth to proclaim and prove it, while the other knows he is wrong, and therefore, like a thief, keeps himself hid while his pursuers hunt for him.

"Open Rebellion."—The New York Freeman's Journal says:

Our wish, above all things, is that Lincoln's administration could and then would, adopt a course which, as loyal freemen, we can sustain. The present course of the Executive is unconstitutional, outrageous, and in open rebellion against the United States Government as established and recognized. We cannot sustain it in this course and we will not. We declare and protest, on the contrary, with the Chief Justice of the United States, that it subverts all laws as recognized by freemen, and attempts to place our persons and our property, liberty and life, to the will of one or another army officer.

Captain McIntosh, Adjutant of McCulloch's Brigade, officially reports that the number of Federal troops surrendered to him at Neosho, Missouri, was eighty, and that he captured 100 rifles with sabre bayonets, a quantity of ammunition, and seven wagons with provisions.

The Confederate forces now in Virginia, under arms, is estimated at 170,000.

Attention Sentinels.

The Shreveport Sentinels are requested to meet at their armory on Saturday evening, 27th inst., fully uniformed and equipped, at 6 o'clock, for parade. By order of
Capt. W. P. WINANS,
A. SCHAFFNER, Orderly Sergeant.

L. BAER,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
FAMILY & FANCY GROCERIES
Liquors and Tobacco.
CIGARS,
BOATS & BARSTOOLS
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. Suter, 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. Sargent, 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.