

Shreveport News.



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Volume I

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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.
N. SELIGMAN, N. G.
F. W. SPILKER, Secretary. n10

MASONIC.
SHREVEPORT LODGE of F.
and A. M. No. 115, meets
every Friday at 7 1/2 P. M.
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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, near Mayor's office.

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*We will be pleased to receive as
contributions, good chaste romances,
poetry, etc., if original, also well writ-
ten articles on any subject.*

TELEGRAPHIC.

Murfreesboro, Feb. 21.—Gen.
Floyd left here yesterday, after see-
ing the army stores, and the sick and the
wounded removed to this place.

In Nashville, the stores, banks,
printing offices are closed. Although
there have been a great number of
removals, a large number of families
still remain there.

There was no enemy near Nash-
ville, or approaching it, when I left
that city.

The falling back of our army to this
place was a preconcerted, movement,
and was deliberately decided on in a
council of war, before leaving Bowling
Green.

The panic only prevailed among
the citizens of Nashville, many of
whom had fled hither, but there is
none among our troops, who are all
in good spirits.

Our army is preparing to meet the
enemy on more equal ground, where
he will not have the advantage of
navigation.

Gov. Harris returned here to-day
from Memphis.

Freight trains continue to run still
to Nashville.

Let our people keep up their cour-
age and their reliance. We will come
out all right.

Richmond, Feb. 21.—We have
had no Nashville mail for the past
seven days, and no dispatches from
Nashville for the past two days.

It is stated here in telegraphic
circles that the telegraphic office at
Nashville is closed, and the public
must draw their own inferences.

Richmond, Feb. 22.—Both Houses
took recess this morning to attend
the inauguration in the House. Sub-
sequently Mr. Foote introduced a
resolution appointing a committee of
one from each State to request the
Secretary of War to furnish the ful-
lest minute particulars in reference
to the condition of our armies on the
field and on our seaboard and river
defence elsewhere, and report with

a view to enable Congress to pass
such measures as will facilitate the
establishing our national independ-
ence and a sense of security, peace
and safety. The resolution was
tabled for the present. In the Senate
the business was unimportant.

Norfolk, Feb. 21.—The Federal
forces ascended Chowan river again
yesterday, to Winton, in several gun-
boats, with a large number of troops.
The Confederates opened a heavy fire
on them, killing and wounding a
number. Some of the Yankee landed
and burnt the town, when the
Southerners retired. Our loss is
said to be two men and two horses.—
Humburg C. H. Foster is among the
Yankees killed.

St. Louis, Feb. 19.—Capt. Stubbs
has captured Gen. Price, Col. Dorsey
Col. Cass and Judge Capt. Budge, of
Price's staff. The companies under
their command escaped. The my-
riads of Northern fanatics who be-
came maddened with excitement over
the account of the great slaughter of
Yankees at Fort Donelson are slowly
recovering their senses. Stanton
recommends the speedy execution of
Col. Ansalzee, on the charge of cow-
ardice by Gen. Lander, who is sus-
tained.

Lucius H. Chandler is appointed
Consul to Matanzas. The Price re-
ported taken prisoner is not Sterling
Price, the great Confederate leader
of Missouri. Five thousand infantry
and three batteries of artillery left
St. Louis on the 16th for Cumber-
land river. The attacking force of
Federals at Savannah is 16,000
strong.

Memphis, Feb. 21.—The latest
advices received here state that Nash-
ville was not occupied by the Feder-
als up to Friday night. It is thought
that Buell with a portion of his army
will reach there on Monday next.

Gen. Johnston is reported to be
at Murfreesboro, where he has been
joined by Gen. Geo. B. Crittenden.
There is nothing startling this
morning.

Richmond, Feb. 21.—The North-
ern papers of the 20th are received.
The Herald says the rebel agents in
Paris declare the seceding States
will approve a constitution of mon-
archy in the South if it can be attend-
ed with any prospect of success.

THE BATTLE OF FORT DONELSON!
FULL PARTICULARS BY AN
EYE WITNESS!

Captain Samuel W. Lyon, of Coa-
homa county, Mississippi, who was
in the battle of Fort Donelson throug-
out the engagement, acting aid to
Col. Forrest, escaped with Generals
Floyd and Pillow on the 16th inst.
to Nashville, and arrived in Memphis
night before last. We obtain from
him the following statement of facts:
SKIRMISHING COMMENCED.

The first symptoms of fighting com-
menced on Wednesday the 12th inst.,
when skirmishing was kept up be-
tween our pickets and those of the
enemy nearly all day long. The
same occurred on Thursday the 13th
inst. The gunboats in the meanwhile
appeared below the Fort on the Cum-
berland, about miles distant, throwing
a few shells with the view of making
a reconnoissance. Our guns respond-
ed to them in several well aimed
shots.

THE FIRST DAY'S BATTLE.

Friday, the 14th, about noon, the
enemy commenced a vigorous assault
on our right wing, with a heavy force,
and were driven back by only five
hundred of our men who fought des-
perately from the rifle pits and in-
trenchments. The fight lasted over
two hours, our loss not being more

than six or eight killed and as many
wounded. A letter exhibited to us
by Captain Lyon, which was found
upon the dead body of one the Illinois
soldiers, the following day, thus al-
ludes to it: "On Friday, the 3d
Federal brigade made an unsuccessful
attack about 12 o'clock on the ene-
my's right and were repulsed with a
loss of sixty or seventy men." The
letter is signed T. H. Griffith, and
stated further that the battle would
be renewed the following day.

In this day's contest Col. Forrest's
battalion of cavalry made several
brilliant charges, and departed them-
selves bravely.

THE GUNBOATS APPEAR.

Simultaneous with the land attack,
the gunboats (6 in number) approached
within three hundred yards of the
fort and opened fire. Four of them
with the flag boat, appeared abreast
in front and the others immediately
behind. The fort replied briskly,
and our informant says, there was
one incessant roar of artillery between
the opposing guns for full two hours.

A shot from a one hundred and
twenty-eight pound gun struck one
of the boats and nearly capsized her,
turning her up at an angle with the
water of forty-five degrees. This
boat immediately fell back, and is
alleged to have been sunk. Two
others were badly disabled, being
shot through and through from one
side to another.

The most useful and effective por-
tion of the fort's armament were a
one hundred and twenty-eight pound-
er, a sixty-four pound smooth bore,
and a thirty-two pounder, rifled. All
of which were handled well by our
Artillerymen.

The fight ceased at three o'clock,
with a loss of only three men wound-
ed in the fort.

THE LAST DAY'S BATTLE.

The last day's battle occurred on
Saturday the 15th inst., and not Sun-
day, as is usually supposed. The
whole Confederate force at Fort Don-
elson on that day was 15,000 men—
the enemy's was estimated at 60,000

THE ROUTE OF THE ENEMY.

The fight commenced at 6 o'clock,
A. M. by an attack on our side—
upon the enemy's right wing. A
part of Gen. Clark's brigade of Mis-
sissippians, under Gen. Pillow, com-
posed of some of the best fighting
material in the South, led the assault,
and steadily advancing drove back
the enemy's broken columns more
than a mile, carrying terrible slaughter
and destruction into his ranks.

This movement, executed by about
6000 men, successfully turned the
enemy's flank, at least 20,000 strong,
and they were routed and driven
back in confusion. Our forces were
recalled from the pursuit of the foe
about noon.

CAPTURE OF BATTERIES.

Four full batteries were taken by
our men, among which were two
celebrated rifled steel guns, of heavy
caliber, and long range, which had up
to the time of their capture inflicted
more damage upon the Confederates
than all the other artillery together.

THE SECOND REPULSE.

Up to noon of this day (Saturday),
after the repulse, we were certain of
victory, and the cavalry received
orders to go to the field and gather

up the wounded, the arms, knapsacks,
etc., that had been left behind in the
rout and flight of the enemy.

The enemy, in the meanwhile,
sent a flag of truce asking permission
to gather their dead, which was
granted. At the time they were per-
forming this duty, the Federals per-
fidiously opened fire from the point
to which they were driven a few
hours previous.

As they advanced, an order was
given for our men to fall back to their
breastworks, rifle pits and redans,
which they did with dispatch. Col.
Head's Tennessee regiment, which
was left during a portion of the fight
to do the duty of three regiments,
were at one time driven from their
intrenchments by the overwhelming
numbers of the enemy, but being re-
inforced by Col. Roger Hanson's 2d
Kentucky, gallantly regained their
position, repulsing the enemy with
great slaughter. This engagement
lasted about an hour, and the foe
again retired discomfited and defeated,
with heavy loss. The day's battle
which was in all nine hours long,
virtually closed at five o'clock P. M.

Capt. Frank Manney's Tennessee
and Capt. Green's Kentucky batteries
are said to have done great execution
during the day. The gunboats being
disabled did not participate in the
last day's fight.

LOSS IN KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Our loss during the four days in
killed and wounded was not over
1600—in prisoners none. The ene-
my's was estimated at from 3500 to
4000, some say 6000. We captured
270 prisoners, and could have taken
more, but the men were so eager for
the fray, that few were disposed to do
anything else than fight.

THE CAPITULATION OF FORT DONELSON

Late Saturday night the intelli-
gence was received that the enemy
had received large reinforcements,
and would renew the attack the next
day in numbers five to one. A coun-
cil of war was immediately held by
Gens. Pillow, Buckner and Floyd,
and it was determined that they
should surrender, as our troops were
wearied and worn out for want of
sleep and rest, and the labors of the
four previous days.

According, Sunday morning the
16th inst., at 5 o'clock A. M., Gen.
Pillow and staff crossed the river
and proceeded up to Clarksville on
horseback. Soon after, Floyd and
800 of his brigade took the steamer
Anderson and went up to the same
point, leaving Gen. Buckner behind
to make the surrender.

On Sunday the mere semblance of
resistance was made by the forces at
the fort; a few guns were fired and
the capitulation made, nearly the
whole army, some 12,000 strong,
falling into the enemy's hands. Gen.
Buckner and Gen. Heiman, with a
portion of their own, Floyd's and
Pillow's brigades are among the
prisoners.

It was reported at Nashville that
2000 of Gen. Buckner's command,
being unwilling to surrender, had
cut their way through the enemy's
lines and escaped. This however is
a mere rumor.

Col. Forrest's command escaped
with a loss of about 50 men, and when
last heard of were ten miles below
Clarksville.—Memphis Appeal.