

Shreveport News.

Number 35.

SHREVEPORT, TUESDAY, MARCH 11, 1862.

Volume I

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

J. C. MONCURE,
 Attorney at Law,
 SHREVEPORT, LA.
 Office with L. M. Nutt, corner of
 Milam and Market streets. n34d-ly

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

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 Shreve-
 port, and in the parishes of De Soto
 and Bossier.
 Office on Market street near Milam.
 n3-d-y.

PRIVATE BOARDING.
 Travis street, near Baptist Church.

BEING located in a retired and agree-
 able part of the town, affords unusual
 accommodations to boarders, transient or perma-
 nent, will find it a comfortable home. Fam-
 ilies or single gentlemen can obtain pleas-
 ant rooms, and day boarders will be accom-
 modated. n99v9 Mrs. A. B. TANTOR.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS
 J. E. PHELPS. J. V. ROGERS

Phelps & Rogers,
 Grocers & Commission Merchants
 Cor. Commerce and Crocket sts.,
 One door above A. M. Hull & Co's,
 SHREVEPORT, LA.

Keep constantly on hand a large as-
 sortment of *Staple and Fancy Gro-
 ceries, 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 commo-
 dious 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 satisfac-
 tion in all business entrusted to our care.
 All we ask is a trial. n025

ASSOCIATIONS.

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.
 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. n024

THE SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS
 It published every Tuesday and Fri-
 day Morning.

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

TERMS:
 Per Annum, (in Advance,) \$4.00
 Six Months, " " 2.00
 Three " " " 1.00
 Ten Cents per Week, Delivered.
3 Copies One Year, \$10.

The above low rates are for the "War
 times and size," which places our paper
 within the reach of every family.

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS.

ADVERTISING RATES:
 For each square of twelve lines or less
 for the first insertion, \$1.00
 For each additional insertion, per
 square, 50

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 includ-
 ing that of its individual members.

Advertisements published at irregular
 intervals, \$1 per square for each insertion.
 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
 forbid, and payment exacted.

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

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

TELEGRAPHIC.

Memphis, March 5.—Latest ad-
 vices from East Tennessee say that
 Gen. Sheoff is making arrangements
 for an advance through Big Creek
 Gap.

The recent demonstrations on the
 Cumberland they say were made for
 a feint.

No quorum in the Tennessee legis-
 lature as yet. Business of import-
 ance is awaiting their action.

The final evacuation of Columbus
 took place on Sunday afternoon.—
 The provisions, ammunition, and all
 the guns were saved. All the build-
 ings occupied by the military and
 many not occupied, were burned.

Our river defences are progressing
 rapidly.

Orders were issued for the destruc-
 tion of the town of New Madrid as a
 military necessity, on Monday last.

In a recent skirmish in Missouri
 the Confederates took ten prisoners,
 killed twenty-five, burned 280 wag-
 ons, and captured a large number of
 horses and mules.

Memphis, March 6.—Capt. J. M.
 White, of the Vicksburg, reached
 here this evening from New Madrid,
 and states that scouts brought in the
 St. Louis Republican, which says
 Price had a fight with the enemy,
 whipped them, killed 5000, took
 many prisoners, and put the Federals
 to flight. The Confederates are now
 pursuing them toward St. Louis. It
 is credited here by many.

Richmond, March 5.—In Congress
 both branches are discussing a bill
 authorizing commanding generals to
 destroy cotton and tobacco liable to
 fall into the hands of the Federals.
 House objected to allowing compen-
 sation.

Corinth, Miss., 4.—There were was
 a skirmish at Savannah, near East-
 port, on Friday, in which eighteen
 Federals, from their gunboats, were
 killed, and four on our side.

Richmond, March 7.—The latest
 English papers report a more favor-

able aspect of affairs towards the
 South at the opening of the English
 Parliament than was first announced
 through Northern channels. Nearly
 all the representative men express
 favorable views towards the South
 and the reverse towards the North.
 Richmond; March 4.—In the House
 the Military Committee reported a
 bill authorizing the commanding gen-
 erals to destroy cotton, tobacco and
 other produce and property liable to
 fall into the hands of the enemy, and
 that compensation to owners be privi-
 ledged by subsequent legislation. The
 bill will become a law at an early day

Disunion in the Yankee Senate.—
 Great regret is expressed, says a
 New York paper, that Senator Fen-
 senden should, last evening, even
 hinted at the possibility of disunion
 as a supposition. The exact lan-
 guage used by him was this:

Sir, suppose for a single instant
 that, to a certain degree, this rebellion
 is to be successful; suppose even that
 the Cotton States, so-called, are to be
 cut off from us, what have we left?
 We have lost a production of one or
 two great staples; we have lost a
 portion of our population; but every
 thing else, substantially, we retain.
 We retain all that I spoke of as going
 to make a great, a prosperous, and a
 glorious people; and I am not certain
 that we might lose in extent of terri-
 tory and in the production of certain
 staples, even should this rebellion be
 successful, we should not gain by
 greater homogeneity and single-
 ness of purpose, and by the powers
 which would arise from the single-
 ness of purpose and that homogene-
 ousness, and the loss of what, after
 all, must be conceded to be an ele-
 ment of weakness to any nation on
 the face of the earth, which has
 proved to be so to us, through in some
 particulars an element of wealth.

An Interesting Relic.—Dr. Perkins
 exhibited at the missionary meeting
 at London last week a copy of the
 New Testament, which he found in
 Paris, which was seven hundred years
 old. It was written in the ancient
 Syriac language (the same spoken
 by Jesus Christ when on earth, upon
 parchment with a reed for a pen. Of
 course, the volume was bulky,
 though not as large as we should
 suppose a Testament made in that
 way would be. It was not thicker
 than a Webster's unabridged, and not
 more than two-thirds as large. Dr.
 Perkins found three or four copies of
 the testament in this form in that
 country, which were, if we under-
 stood him, the only written language
 that people had. By the aid of these
 he made a language for the Nesto-
 rians, and instructed them in it for
 nearly thirty years. Dr. Perkins
 said also that this New Testament
 which had been transcribed in this
 rude manner several times, and hand-
 ed down from the time of Christ,
 was in every important respect, the
 same as the Word which we now
 have—a remarkable proof of the au-
 thenticity of our Bible.—Caledonian,
 St. Johnsbury, Vt.

Government After the Extortioners.
 The Richmond Examiner learns that
 it is intended by the Government to
 the Government to extend the policy
 of impressment to all cases of extrava-
 gant extortion, where advantage is
 taken of the public necessity. The
 Examiner says:

We are glad to learn that the Gov-
 ernment has already made a seizure
 of a vast quantity of corn in a dis-
 tillery in this city, which has hereto-
 fore been profiting on the vices of the
 community at the rate of three or
 four thousand dollars a day.

The Men of Property.

The men of property should awake
 to the realization of the nearer ap-
 proach of danger. There are men of
 means, who smoke their pipes and
 talk about the war, but all they do
 might be put in their pipes and pass
 off with the smoke. We do not under-
 stand men, who say they would burn
 all their crops on the coming of the
 enemy, who hang fire when the propo-
 sition is made to devote a tenth of
 their crops to keeping the enemy out
 of the country. The reason is, we
 suppose, because the first danger be-
 ing the more remote, they may escape
 the necessity altogether and have the
 credit of their patriotic sentiments,
 whilst the latter proposition meets
 them face to face and demands an
 immediate response. It looks, from
 the indifference of some men and
 their total abstinence from the con-
 tributions necessary to fit out and
 support the defence of the country,
 as if they really did not care who
 administered the government, Lincoln
 or Davis, so that their property was
 not interfered with. All they ask is
 to be let alone and be ask for nothing,
 as they offer nothing now, so will
 they offer no resistance when the
 enemy shall thunder at our doors.—
 We tell those gentlemen that inaction
 now is submission then and is, at
 this time, a prospective submission.
 They are waiting for something or
 somebody to turn up, whereby they
 may avoid this involuntary sacrifice
 of a part to save the whole. The
 time has arrived when every man
 must show his hand, and let it be seen
 whether or not he has a black
 stripe across its palm. The hand
 that withholds the means of carrying
 on this war, when those means would
 only involve a demand of a small part
 of the whole that would be thus pro-
 tected, as much belongs to a traitor,
 as does the hand of him who actively
 aids the enemy. His indirect aid only
 inflicts a meaner and a more dishon-
 able stab on his country. His conduct
 is a confession that his property is
 dearer to him than his country. All
 have their part to play in the approach-
 ing drama. Some with a personal
 sacrifice, some with a property sacri-
 fice. The young man, who, at the
 threshold of the enjoyments of life,
 offers that life on the sacred altar of
 his country, does a million times more
 than the old rascal whose hands trem-
 ble as they part with the few dollars
 that are intended to add to the comfort
 of the hard life at best of the young-
 ster.

If our remarks show in a strong
 light the baseness of refusing to con-
 tribute to the support of this war, in
 any of its many wants, we may be
 indulged with making a few more,
 showing how this contribution could
 be made. It can be made in property,
 if not in money; in cotton, a few
 bales of which, at a sacrifice of half
 its value, would still produce some
 money, where nought but money
 would answer; in provisions to help
 the families of those who go; in arms,
 where more than one are in the hands
 of the donor; in labor, by giving a
 slave to the use of those persons in
 making their crops, who give their
 personal services in the ranks of our
 armies. Here, good sirs, are the ways

indicated for the exercise of your
 patriotism, and now show us *your will*
 as we have shown you the *ways*.—
 The system of giving the slaves to
 replace the labor of the volunteer,
 has, and is successfully carried on in
 Claiborne. Can the slaveholder com-
 plain that the exchange is an uneven
 one?

We hope we have stirred up the
 feelings or even the anger of our men
 of means, for men cannot have their
 feelings stirred up without scrutiniz-
 ing their own position, and this scruti-
 ny will lead many to the stool of
 repentance and to better deeds.—
 Natchitoches Chronicle.

The Free Trade Measure Killed
in Congress.—The Provisional Con-
 gress, as we advised, succeeded, just
 before the expiration of its sessions,
 in killing the bill for the establish-
 ment of free trade during the exist-
 ence of the blockade. The bill was
 reported from the Committee on Com-
 merce, and we give a copy of it be-
 low. We have no explanation of the
 reasons of the defeat of a bill so plain
 and just in its objects other than the
 obstinate interpretation of it by some
 of the members as establishing a
 system of bounties.—Richmond Ex-
 aminer.

A bill to be entitled An Act to Admit
 Free all Goods, Wares and Mer-
 chandise Imported into the Con-
 federate States for a Limited Pe-
 riod, except such as may be
 brought from the United States
 of America.

SECTION 1. *The Congress of the*
Confederate States of America do en-
act, That from and after the approv-
 al of this act all laws and parts of
 laws by which duties are levied and
 collected upon foreign goods, wares
 and merchandise imported into the
 Confederate States be, and the same
 are, hereby repealed.

Sec. 2. This act shall continue and
 remain in full force and effect from
 the date of its approval for and dur-
 ing the existence of the present pre-
 tended blockade of the ports of the
 Confederate States, and its provisions
 shall also extend to all goods, wares
 and merchandise actually shipped, as
 well as such as may be bona fide
 laden on board ship in any foreign
 port for any port in the Confederate
 States before notice of the raising of
 the said blockade, which said notice
 shall be given by the proclamation of
 the President of the Confederate
 States in such way as he may deem
 advisable: *Provided always,* That
 the provisions of this act shall not be
 extended, or applied to such goods,
 wares or merchandise as may be im-
 ported from the United States of
 America, or by any citizen or citizens
 thereof.

A Love Query.—"A young lady"
 asks if a lady is not justified in break-
 ing off an engagement, when her affi-
 nanced has been horribly mutilated in
 battle, rendering him a cripple for life.
 We do not think the affection worth
 much that could be changed by such
 a misfortune. We commend to the ob-
 ject of this query the words of an
 English girl whose lover was horri-
 bly wounded in India. He requested
 a friend to write her, offering to re-
 lease her from the engagement. "Tell
 him" she replied, "that I will marry
 him if there is enough of his body left
 to contain his soul."