

Shreveport News.



Number 36.

SHREVEPORT, FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1862.

Volume I

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

HODGE & AUSTIN,
Attorneys at Law,
Office over Childers & Beard's Store,
Cor. Texas and Spring sts.,
n1-1yd SHREVEPORT, LA.

J. C. MONCURE,
Attorney at Law,
SHREVEPORT, LA.
Office with L. M. Nutt, corner of
Milam and Market streets. n34d-1y

EMMET D. CRAIG,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
Office, opposite Post Office,
SHREVEPORT, LA.
Will practice in the Courts of
Caddo, DeSoto, and Bossier. 1d1y

L. M. NUTT,
Attorney at Law,
Office, corner Milam & Market Streets.
SHREVEPORT, LA.
Practices in Caddo, Bossier and
DeSoto. n10-1yd

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 in-
ducements 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. s99v9 Mrs. A. B. TAINTOR.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

J. E. PHELPS. J. V. ROGERS.
Phelps & Rogers,
Grocers & Commission Merchants
Cor. Commerce and Crocket sts.,
57 One door above A. M. Hill & 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. n15dly

J. R. SIMPSON. G. M. CALHOUN.
Simpson & Calhoun,
WAREHOUSE & COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,
Receiving and Forwarding Agents,
SHREVEPORT, LA.
Having leased the popular and commodi-
ous 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. n625

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. n624

THE SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS

Is published every Tuesday and Fri-
day Morning.

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

TERMS:
Per Annum, (in Advance,) \$1.00
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 in-
cluding that of its individual members.

Advertisements published at irregular
intervals, \$1 per square for each insertion.

All advertisements for strangers or tran-
sient 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.

Wilmington, March 7.—The troops
and ordnance have all been removed
from Washington, N. C., on the Pam-
lico river, to Newbern.

There were about 2500 troops at
Washington, which, added to the force
already at Newbern, makes about
10,000 men now there.

Handsboro, Miss., March, 8.—The
enemy landed in a gunboat a Missis-
sippi City, at 4 o'clock this evening.

About 150 came ashore. Some
cavalry arrived soon enough to cap-
ture them, had they had suitable
arms. One piece of artillery and one
infantry company arrived. The ar-
tillery fired three shots at them as
they returned to their gunboat. The
enemy fired four or five shots. No-
body hurt on our side. It is reported
that two of the enemy fell on the
wharf. One man left on the shore
says he was captured on a schooner,
and was released.

Brashear City, March 8.—The
steamer A. W. Baker arrived this
morning from Sabine Pass. She ex-
perienced very heavy weather. She
towed back the steamer Gossamer,
with chimneys and deck load gone.
The steamer Picayune No. 3 is a
total loss. The Newsboy lost her
deck load on the way down, and dam-
aged all her cargo. She has returned
to Vermillion.

Richmond, March 8.—Reliable in-
telligence has been received in official
quarters which states that the iron
clad steamer Merrimac, now known
by the name of the Virginia, engaged
the Federal frigate Cumberland to-
day, and sunk her. She also drove
the Federal frigate Congress on shore.

Our mosquito fleet is performing
wonderfully well. The Federal
gunboats made an attack on Sewell's
Point to-day, without effect.

Augusta, March 7.—A special dis-
patch from Savannah says Brunswick,
Ga., is not burnt, as was reported.

On Sunday, as the train was leav-
ing Fernandina, one one of the en-
emy's gunboats was shelling the town.
One shell fell in the passenger car,
killing two persons and wounding one.
The town has been evacuated and in
possession of the enemy.

Norfolk, March 8.—A grand naval
battle took place this afternoon off
Newport News. Glorious victory.
The great marine iron battery Vir-
ginia, left the navy yard at half past
eleven this morning, accompanied by
three gunboats, and proceeded to
Newport News. At a quarter of two,
two Federal frigates, supposed to be
the Congress and Cumberland, com-
menced firing upon the Virginia.—
The Virginia, when they came to close
quarters, opened her powerful rifled
guns upon the frigates. At a quarter
past two the battle raged terrific and
violent. At a quarter of three one
of the frigates careened and sunk.—
The loss of life is supposed to be great.
The other blockading frigate was
badly disabled. She set sail and ran
well near ashore to Newport News to
prevent sinking. Two large frigates,
supposed to be the Minnesota and
Colorado, went up from Old Point to-
wards Newport News, and when
passing Sewell's Point the batteries
opened upon them. Damage sup-
posed to be considerable. The frig-
ates fired briskly.

The Minnesota stopped a respectful
distance below Newport News and
fired almost incessantly upon the Mer-
rimac until night. The frigate is sup-
posed to be aground. The Patrick
Henry and Jamestown came down
James river and fired upon Newport
News, from which a heavy fire was
returned. During the evening there
was heavy and continuous firing for
five hours. The Virginia and other
Confederate vessels continued a terri-
ble fire until night. Great excitement
in the city. A large number on shore;
the welkin ringing with shouts of the
multitude.

Homicide.—It is too often our pain-
ful duty to record bloody scenes that
take place in our little village, and
to-day we are adding a very melan-
choly one to the list already too long.
Saturday last, at about 1 o'clock in
the evening, Joseph A. Coker, a well
known planter of Bayou Jack, and
Augustin Deshautele, met in front of
Paul Michel's coffee-house. They
exchanged but a few harsh words,
when, at a distance of four paces,
they instantly resorted to their weap-
ons. According to the general ver-
sion of the affair, Coker, fired twice
with his revolver, and Deshautele
replied by firing once with his double-
barrelled gun, loaded with shot, lodg-
ing all the deadly contents in the
right breast of C., who one minute
afterwards fell a corpse upon the
gallery.—Avoyelles Pelican.

From Lincoln.

We find the following items in the
Picayune gathered from late Lincoln
papers:
The public are buying Tennessee,
Missouri, and other State stocks with
more recklessness than judgment.—
The subjugation of the Tennessee
rebels has only just commenced, and
no one here has the least idea of the
condition of the finances of that State;
it can hardly fail, in any event, to
come out of the war crippled, ravaged,
and with credit and resources gravely
impaired. Yet there are not wanting
buyers of its securities at 61 on the
dollar. Missouri, perhaps, occupies
a better position, as the war will prob-
ably render her a free State. But
Missouri sixes have already risen 14
per cent. There is no reason to sup-
pose that the interest on them will be
paid for some time, and the first act
of the State Government, after the
war, will probably be to issue some
more of these sixes to raise money
to efface the ravages caused by the
struggle of which that section of the
country has been the theatre. There
is an active demand from the public
for first-class railway bonds, and this
appears based on much sounder prin-
ciples than the demand for Southern
State stocks. At the same time, all
the best classes of bonds are very
high.

A Boston dispatch, of the 21st ult.,
says:
A Calcutta letter of the 3d ult.,
says that the ship Daring, for Bos-
ton, and the bark Patmos, for New
York, with cargoes of saltpetre, were
ordered to discharge it.

The letter adds: The ships Sarah
Newman and Art Union, for Boston;
and the bark Lillie, for New York,
now going down the river with sal-
tpetre on board, will also be ordered
back for the same purpose.
The Memphis Appeal, of the 4th
has the following:
The Chicago Tribune, of the 25th,
has a dispatch from Washington that
Gen. Scott had been nominated to the
Senate as Minister Extraordinary to
Mexico. It is also stated that ac-
companying this nomination, the
project of a treaty went into the Sen-
ate, whose principal feature is sub-
stantially the assumption of the Mex-
ican debt; the interest on this amounts
to three millions of dollars per year.
The treaty guarantees the payment
of it for five years. There is no law
for the appointment of an Assistant
Minister to Mexico or any other coun-
try. It was thought Gen. Scott's
nomination would be confirmed by
the Senate, particularly if his func-
tions should be limited to the pacifi-
cation of the armed quarrel conspired
against Mexico at a moment when the
Federals could not defend the Monroe
doctrine and go to her help; but it is
very doubtful if the Senate will favor
the scheme of buying off England,
France and Spain for five years or
for life.

We see it stated that the Lincoln
Congress are agitating the propriety
of imposing a tax of three cents per
pound on the cotton crop of the South
—to assist in paying their enormous
war debt. This would yield them
fully \$50,000,000 annually; at the
expense of the cotton planters, and at

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war debt. This would yield them
fully \$50,000,000 annually; at the
expense of the cotton planters, and at

the same time act as a protection to
the New England manufactories. It
is well (says our cotemporary of the
Memphis Appeal,) for our people to
consider in advance these fruits of
subjugation, and avoid them though
it require the sacrifice of every man
and dollar in the Confederacy to do
so.

The Washington correspondent of
the New York Times telegraphed, on
the 24th ult., as follows:

Unless the people of this city are
very much mistaken, something im-
portant is about to transpire in the way
of military movements. Two weeks
will certainly not pass without some-
thing being done. It is believed by
many that our army is already in mo-
tion. I may here state that, had
Gen. McClellan determined to ad-
vance, the condition of the roads
would not have been an impediment.

The New York Tribune amuses
its credulous readers with such gam-
mon as this:

We are are well assured that a
proposition from the rebel leaders for
a new compromise has been submitted
to our Government, and that either
the programme or its substance is
in the hands of a leading Democrat
of our city. The object of the rebels
in transmitting it to him, we presume
to be the manufacture of public sen-
timent in its behalf. The gist of the
proposition we understand to run
thus:

1. An armistice for a specified term
with a view to a peaceful adjustment
of all differences.

2. A convention of the States, with
a view to such a revision of the Fed-
eral Constitution as will induce the
slaveholding rebels to condescend to
govern us in the future on terms nearly
as favorable as in the past.

We read that the treasury note bill
finally passed both houses of the Fed-
eral Congress and awaits the signa-
ture of Lincoln, which, of course it
will receive:

This bill authorizes the issue of
\$50,000,000 of treasury notes as a
legal tender for the payment of all
debts, public and private. It with-
draws the fifty millions of the July
issue, makes the interest on the notes
and bonds payable in coin, and makes
the duties on imports also payable in
coin (a new feature) and devotes them
to the payment of the interest on the
notes and bonds and the creation of
a sinking fund. Authority is given
to temporarily deposit demand notes
to the extent of \$25,000,000, on an
interest of 6 per cent. after thirty
days.

A dispatch from Boston, on the 25th
ult., says:

A most disastrous fire occurred
here to-day, during a furious storm of
snow and hail. An immense amount
of property was destroyed, and many
buildings including the Exchange
Hotel, were destroyed. The loss is
estimated at 750,000. The great
tower of the Catholic Church, in
East Boston, was blown down dur-
ing the same night, demolishing the
smaller tower. Two thousand bales
of cotton and eighty thousand bush-
els of corn and oats were among the
goods destroyed.

A terrific storm raged throughout
the North on Monday, causing great
destruction to property in New York
and Brooklyn. Buildings and stee-
ples were blown down, shipping
damaged, and great injury caused to
buildings in Washington, Baltimore,
and other cities.