

The Shreveport Weekly News.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING, AT \$2.50 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 1.

SHREVEPORT, LA., MONDAY, AUGUST 19, 1861.

NO. 18.

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Published every Monday Morning at the low price of \$2.50 Per Annum.

JOHN DICKINSON, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE ON TEXAS ST. Near the Mayor's Office.

Our Motto--Home Manufacture. TUESDAY.

U. S. Senator Pearce of Maryland. The resolution in the Senate of the U. S. States, approving the acts of the President being under debate, on the 30th ult., Mr. Pearce, (Opposition.) of Maryland, said:

He could not permit so important a resolution to pass without expressing his opinion. He said he had been one of those who considered it important to preserve the Union in its integrity, and it was very important to the State of Maryland, both from the geographical position and interest, even if there were no patriotism there; and that feeling in the State is prevalent to-day, yet he thought that State had been subjected to a position of oppression. He was not willing to sanction acts violative of the principles of civil liberty. He referred to and spoke at some length of the sanctity and right of the writ of habeas corpus, and of the struggles of England to secure that right. Many persons had been arrested in his State with no warrant of law, but on the intimation of base and unprincipled scoundrels, to gratify private enmity on loyal and respectable individuals. The provision of habeas corpus was put in the constitution as a special safeguard against tyranny. He contended that the President had no authority to suspend the writ of habeas corpus; that power was confined to Congress. If the plea of necessity is made in this case, the same plea will be made in other cases of violation of the constitution. There is no possibility of another emeute at Baltimore. No man regretted more than himself the acts of the 19th of April. The Government might as well attempt to suppress the State government of Maryland as to suppress the police, which was a State institution. The State of Maryland has always been a loyal State.

The position which Kentucky occupies in the present war between the North and South has induced Col. Blanton Duncan of Louisville to repudiate her. We learn from a reliable source, that he has made application to the proper authorities to have himself declared a citizen of Mississippi, and that he intends to make his plantation in Bolivar county his future home. Col. Duncan was the first to take up arms in the cause of Southern independence in Kentucky. He raised five hundred men and on the 12th of April started for Virginia. He occupied Maryland heights for a time, we believe, and when the traitor Governor of Maryland objected to Southern troops remaining in that State, Col. Duncan leased ground enough from some Marylander for his men to fight on. Suchman as Col. Duncan will always be welcomed in Mississippi.

The Baltimore South, of Monday week says: The total number of troops that have reached Baltimore on their way to the seat of war is set down at 18,000, and the number passing from the seat of war to their homes at 13,000. Besides this number, some 2000 men have left Harper's Ferry for home by the way of Hagerstown, and the regiments of Colonels Lewis and Morehead, stationed in this city and numbering nearly 2000 men, have gone home. It is estimated that not less than 20,000 men left the Federal service during the past week, their time of enlistment having expired.

The Confederate loan will be nearly twice as large as that asked for. Alabama and Georgia together it is thought will subscribe five hundred thousand bales of cotton. To this must be added a large amount of cash, besides various kinds of produce. The sum total of these two States, we are confident, will reach nearly thirty millions of dollars averaging the cotton at fifty dollars a bale.

George D. Prentice.—This "bold, bad man" is rallying all his faculties for the desperate struggle into which he is driving Kentucky. If you were to take a peep into his sanctum, you would find him in his shirt sleeves, both vest and coat off, sleeves rolled up, his suspenders detached from his pantaloons, or clasped around his waist; his feet half-increased in brogan shoes, in the outside of which his heels protrude; his hair dishevelled, and his poetic neck and breast nude. In his palsied hand strugglingly trembles a pen, while by his side a laboring amanuensis obediently records his dictation. The bottle is no longer his companion, and the government at Washington his only thought, hope and master. For years, circumstances and motives of caution have held in suspension the expression of his Northern sentiments, but now he is permitted to follow his free soil instincts, and the vigor of his manhood returns to the support of his early education.

We heartily endorse the annexed paragraph, and earnestly commend its suggestions to the serious attention of our readers: Don't Write Gloomy Letters.—Those who have relatives or friends in the army ought not to write gloomy or discouraging letters to camp. The soldier has food for sad and gloomy fits, in his own quiet meditations, without being assisted by the depressing missives from home. Write the soldier cheerful and encouraging letters. A letter from home passes the rounds of the camp, and if its notes are bright and cheerful it puts a pleasant bloom on all. It would not do to write at all, rather than write in a sad strain.

Persons wishing to take a squint at tip-top carving should visit the establishment of our friend, Hexon, on Texas street. We defy any establishment to surpass the work executed in Shreveport.

The officers of the Caddo Rebels, elected yesterday, are: E. Mason, Captain; C. Ford, 1st Lieutenant; T. J. Paquet, 2d Lieutenant; R. H. Lindsey, 3d Lieutenant.

We were shown yesterday by Messrs. Simpson and Calhoun, a fine sample of Cotton, raised by Mr. T. D. Powell, of Jonesville, Texas. It is the first bale of cotton of the season. Mr. P. in a letter, says that that bale is for the Southern cause, and that all he makes is at the disposal of the Southern Confederacy. Who can beat this? What will Abe think when he hears of cotton received in Shreveport on the 6th of August. This is the first bale raised in our Confederacy.

A City to Let.—The Lincoln government is hereby informed by the New York Day Book that the city is "for rent" cheap: Who wants to rent a city—a regular "big thing"? New York is just now plastered all over with handbills to let. Don't "be" Lincoln, of Washington, want to hire a city? It will probably cost him a little more than it did to buy some of our M. C.'s—but the city is "to let."

Ben. McCulloch to Move Forward. We are kindly permitted by a friend to make the following extract from a private letter dated Van Buren, Ark., July 30th. It is from Col. E. Green commanding a regiment of cavalry. He says: "I am at present making forced marches with my regiment, for the purpose of joining Gen. McCulloch, who is now about ninety miles from Fort Smith awaiting our arrival to advance on the enemy. We have been two days crossing the Arkansas river, night and day, which is very high, or we would swim it with our horses. We have left all our baggage and wagons behind; one blanket, gun and munitions of war being all that is needed. We will make about thirty-five or forty miles a day until we reach the enemy. The boys are cheerful and cry, 'lead us on!'"—Memphis Appeal.

A Sad Story.—The Richmond Enquirer, describing the appearance of the field of Manassas, some days after the battle, referring to the spot where the final issue was made and the fight was most furious, relates the following touching touching story: A house here, late the abode of a widow lady, Mrs. Judith Henry, was riddled with cannon and musket shot. Hissing projectiles from the cannon of our enemies had passed through walls and roof, until the dwelling was a wreck. It is a sad story that we tell. This estimable lady, who had spent a long life, illustrated by the graces that adorn the meek Christian, was now laid in her grave. There she lay amid the herald din, and no less than three of the missiles of death that scoured through her chamber inflicted their wounds upon her. It seems a strange dispensation of Providence, that one whose life had been so gentle and so mild, should have found her end amid such a storm of the human passions, and that the humble abode which had witnessed her quiet pilgrimage, should have been shattered by her dying bed. Yet, even amid such scenes Heaven vindicates its laws. When the conductors had notified the aged sufferer was still alive, and she lived long enough to say that her mind was tranquil and that she died in peace—a peace that the roar of battle and the presence of death, propitiated in all his terrors, had not disturbed.

Insubordination of Federal Troops. A letter to the Baltimore Exchange, dated Annapolis, July 26, says: Quite an excitement has been created here by the insubordination of the troops at the Naval Academy. It appears that their term of enlistment had expired last Friday, the 19th of July, but they were not permitted to return home, an order having been received that they be continued in service until the 10th of August. On Saturday they broke out in open revolt. One having requested permission to return home, was refused, when he commenced using the most insulting language to his commanding officer, who immediately ordered a guard to arrest him, whereupon the company of which the offender was a member, stepped forward en masse, and drawing their swords, refused to permit his arrest.

During the fight at Manassas, says one of our most respectable exchanges, one of the Tiger Zouaves, belonging to Wheat's battalion, while skirmishing with the Sixty-ninth Regiment of New York, in the morning, drew up his rifle and fired. Just as he was withdrawing his piece from his shoulder, a ball from the enemy entered the muzzle, and penetrated to the depth of an inch and a half, splitting the barrel to that extent, and lodging so firmly that the Tiger was compelled to bore the ball out. Many a brave fellow would like to have caught the bullets of the enemy in the same way.

Shortly two companies will leave this city to engage in the war of independence of the Southern Confederacy. We allude to Caddo Rebels, under command of Capt. E. Mason, and the Shreveport Rebels, under command of Capt. H. Hunsicker. Both of these companies are making strenuous exertions to get recruits, and we think this a good opportunity offered to persons wishing to enlist.

Another Company. The Caddo Fencibles, Capt. E. Mason, left last night on the steamer Johnston. It is made up of the very best material that our community affords, young, active and brave. We shall expect to hear a good report from them, and may the Alwis bring each and every one of them to the embraces of their families.

BEAUREGARD'S DISPATCH.—The N. O. Crescent gives the following as Beauregard's dispatch to that city relative to the fight at Bull Run on the 18th: "The Enemy has been repulsed, I am well." BEAUREGARD.

Not Panic Stricken but Thrashed.—A Captain in the Federal Army who was fully in the great fight, on being asked by some of his Washington friends to explain the cause of the panic which produced the disaster of their arms, answered, "Don't talk about panic! We were soundly thrashed, and had to get away to escape annihilation."

The editor of the Washington N. C. Dispatch says he recently drank some bona fide green China tea raised in Hyde county. "Is there not something Irish about that remark."

TELEGRAPHIC

Louisville, Aug. 7.—The St. Louis Herald's extra yesterday afternoon, says rumors from various sources indicate the capture of Lyon. Later advices, however, don't confirm it.

Cincinnati, August 7.—Chas. M. Tyler, nephew of John Tyler, formerly a federal captain, but now a Confederate Lieutenant, came here after his wife and was arrested.

Philadelphia, Aug. 7.—A gunboat with thirty-six prisoners from the Confederate war vessel sunk off Charleston by the St. Lawrence, has arrived. Five of the Southerners deserted their vessel. She was formerly a revenue cutter. The Confederates had named her the Petrel.

Washington, Aug. 7.—Information has been received here giving startling accounts of the doings of the doings of the privateers off the North Carolina coast. At Hatteras inlet three steamers and a pilot-boat were privateering. One of them, the Godan, ran the blockade at Charleston, and has captured the Wm. B. McGivoy and Proctor. All the privateers are armed with rifle cannon. The headquarters is at Newbern, N. C.

Gun-boats are being collected and mounted at Norfolk to be taken down the canal. The bark Glen, laden with federal coal was captured. The Wabash has arrived from Charleston. The Roanok was there.

The Wabash recaptured the Deities and Mary and Alice, together with their crews, which had been taken by the Confederate privateers. The Wabash also captured the Mary Starr from Wilmington to Liverpool. Walter H. Stevens, one of the engineers was dismissed from the service for defection.

Advices from Havana to the 13d state that the Captain-General was about taking formal possession of San Domingo. A fight occurred at Athens in North-west Missouri, between the Iowa troops, assisted by the Home Guards, and the Missourians. The latter are reported to have been worsted.

One thousand federal troops are returning to the States, their officers having joined the Texans. Seven hundred Texans are at Fort Bliss, with pickets stationed within ten miles of Fort Fillmore, which place is defended by thirteen companies of regulars.

Baltimore, Aug. 8.—The Washington Star reports Gen. Lyon killed in a later battle than the one fought at Dog Spring.

Washington, Aug. 8.—J. B. Eads of St. Louis has taken the contract to build seven gun-boats, at eighty-nine thousand dollars each—he to forfeit two hundred dollars for each day's delay over contract time.

The St. Louis correspondent of the associated press has been silent this twenty-four hours. The fighting of the Southern men, he says, was magnificent. They fired with the precision of veterans. They would fail to permit their artillery to fire, and then rising, discharge their muskets and charge bayonets in splendid order. Some of their evolutions were superb, and performed with perfect rapidity, coolness and discipline.

General McDowell's Return for his Defeat.—General McDowell says that their defeat was caused by the superior force of the enemy—that the men composing their army represented every profession in civil life, but were unacquainted with the rules and tactics of warfare—that the teamsters were green and the country new, and that even the artillery could not change their position without creating alarm. McDowell also said that he would wager his life that two-thirds of his officers had never before seen a cannon ball in the air.

The amount received into the Treasury of the United States for the last quarter is a little over \$5,000,000, or about \$22,000,000 a year, while our expenses are going on the rate of \$500,000,000 a year. Uncle Sam will be a sad pauper in his old age if he allows the party in power to go much further with his credit.

A Northern exchange states that a half hour before Gen. McClellan was ordered to Washington, he received a telegram from Gen. Scott, asking him when he could reach Harper's Ferry, and how many troops he could concentrate there. In a short time, Gen. McClellan replied that he could reach there with 15,000 men in seven days, and proceeded immediately to make the proper disposition of his department to enable him to justify his word. A half hour later he was ordered to report at Washington immediately.

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Gamble the bogus Governor orders an election of State officers on the first Monday in November, when the people will be allowed to decide upon the acts of the Convention.

Washington, Aug. 9.—It is understood that Dan. Sickles will be made a Brigadier-General.

There are strong grounds for the belief that the object of Napoleon's visit is to enlighten the Emperor on American affairs.

Baltimore, Aug. 9.—Breckenridge and Vallandigham had a grand dinner given them by the secessionists at the Entaw House.

The New York Herald publishes what purports to be McDowell's official report of the loss of property. It is as follows: 17 rife and 8 smooth bore cannon; 150 boxes small cartridges; 87 boxes rifle cannon ammunition; 30 boxes old fire arms; (Query)—what did McDowell want with them? 13 wagon loads of provisions; 3,000 bushel oats; 2,500 muskets; and 8,000 knapsacks.

Louisville, Aug. 9.—Forty-nine counties heard from show a gain for States Rights of 8,987.

Cincinnati, August 9.—It is stated that Lieut. Tyler's wife telegraphed him at Nashville and Louisville not to come, that it was dangerous. The dispatches did not reach him. He has demanded to be put on parole, but is yet in Newport Barracks.

It is stated that Lord Lyon's Bull Run dispatches were declared contraband at Washington, but on his demanding his passport, they were allowed to pass.

Fortress Monroe, August 8.—Col. Bexford's resignation has been accepted.

Philadelphia, August 8.—The prize crew of the Enchantress have been committed to trial for piracy.

Washington, August 8.—Col. Phelps, Brigadier-General Post and wife, and John Hart, late Superintendent of Public Printing, have left the city.

A boat from Mathias Point states that the Southerners were planting batteries with the intention of cutting off water communication with Washington.

John Hart left for Richmond, to which place he had been engaged in transporting letters. The Commercial says he carried valuable information with him.

Independence, Mo., Aug. 8.—The Santa Fe mail has arrived reporting great excitement in New Mexico.—The Texans are threatening the public property.

What Russell Said of the Battle of Manassas.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Exchange, in his letter of July 24, writes:

Mr. Russell, the London Times states that the loss in killed and wounded of the Federals must amount to twelve thousand, and that the loss of the Confederates will probably reach four thousand. He states that history records no such defeat for the past century—no rout so utter and complete as that of the Federal forces. The fighting of the Southern men, he says, was magnificent. They fired with the precision of veterans. They would fail to permit their artillery to fire, and then rising, discharge their muskets and charge bayonets in splendid order. Some of their evolutions were superb, and performed with perfect rapidity, coolness and discipline.

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We learn that intelligence of an authoritative character has been received at Manassas, to the utter demoralization of the Federal troops in Washington, and that they are now in open rebellion—defying both their officers and the government. Thousands of those who participated in the "graced retreat," from Manassas, on the 21st, have left their regiments and gone home, while those who remain fail to pay any attention whatever to the order almost daily issued for their organization. Conflicts of a quite serious character have occurred between many of the volunteer and regular corps, and everything, it is said, goes to show that the "grand army" which was to have marched uninterrupted to Richmond, is now perfectly demoralized, and that it is impossible to infuse into it the least vitality.

Petersburg Express.

The Cincinnati Enquirer announces the sudden arrival of one Eggleston, on change, just in from the great race, and the cry was, "A speech! a speech from Ben. Eggleston!" "Gentlemen," replied he, "I did not come here to speak, but I will merely state what, perhaps, you do not know—that Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, is a much faster runner than the Hon. Mr. Gurley, of Hamilton county; for Manassas Junction and Washington." Mr. Eggleston conceded that our Congress man's pace was terrific, but the Massachusetts nag outfooted him.

Camp Aline. PIO POINT, Va., July 28: My Dear Daily.—Intelligence of the result of the glorious achievement at Manassas has ere this made glad the hearts of thousands of loyal sons of our spartan Republic. It was the first test of our foeman's still—a battle between the bravest soldiers in the world—unparalleled on this continent—the Waterloo of America. This victory over the largest army ever marshalled under the stars and stripes commanded by one whose military genius has been recognized on both continents will give our valiant soldiers a prestige that will make them invincibles on other fields. The heart of every Louisiana will swell with deep feelings of pride when he hears of the noble bearing of the chivalric hero Beauregard—the Warwick of the age. Virginia in the first revolution gave her Washington, it was reserved for Louisiana to present her Beauregard in this, our troops were where the fight was thickest and gallantly shared with many braver hearts the brunt of the battle. They have left the record of their valor. Four thousand Louisiana soldiers—Sixth-seventh and eight Regiments and Maj. Wheat's Battalion also celebrated New Orleans artillery—were under command of Gen. Johnston whose division of the army fought on the right, where the only fighting occurred—Col. Blanchard's regiment when under the command of Maj. Shivers at Richmond were ordered to Harper's Ferry to join Gen. Johnston and would have done so but Col. B. refused to obey Gov. Letcher's order. The Mayor was exceedingly anxious to move on to the Ferry, Gen. Lee, Col. Bonham and Col. G. Letcher, advised Col. B. to go as this was the post of honor, but somebody thought it too close to active service and the command was ordered to Norfolk. Where I do not think a sword will be flashed or a gun go off in battle. The Col. may regret his absence from Manassas but I know the Cads came for a fight and this is no place to get it. They were not inflated with the hope of promotion or the desire to luxuriate on the offices of the Government. Verily the bible quotation "the first shall be last and the last shall be first," has been verified. Our regiment would have been the ranking one in Gen. Johnston's command and I know would have gathered some of the many laurels reaped in the conflict. The misfortune in being deprived of participation in this achievement is in keeping with our bad luck, such as bring in the 1st Regiment etc.

Our old friend Madame Rumor in vinding his wares this evening reported that Col. B. had at last made an effort to move his command to Manassas, I hope this is so for we may yet be at the storming of Arlington heights which will necessitate the capitulation of Washington.

To have been as one in the ranks at Manassas were more glory than to command ten thousand indolent soldiers. The Cads had rather been a company of detached drummers in this conflict than to be commanders of any division of this inactive army.

Everything moves on with its wholesome pace and dignity with any indications of variegating the scenes with a fight. We have been absent more than three months and without an opportunity of compensating Uncle Jeff for the outside pleasure of the campaign. The enemy are at New Port News, and the Cads are this side like two old fogey chess players, leaning on their elbows waiting for a move. The Grays are still near Yorktown, we occasionally hear from. The intelligence press north acknowledge candidly their inability to prepare another grand army for the field, for three months and of course they will have to act on the defensive. In the meantime we will luxuriate on our past laurels, and seize on them with the capture of Washington, and all other intermediate landings.

This point is interdicted from anything that will produce an original idea wherewith to build an interesting epistle, epistolary condemnations such as startling facts, thrilling incidents etc., are not to be found about camp in large quantities, and of course your dear readers will have to excuse me, I hope my next will be penned at Manassas.

Yours DIXIE.

CAMP 1ST. BAT. LA. VOLS. YORKTOWN, July, 21st. At a meeting of the Shreveport Grays assembled in pursuance of previous notice given, 1st Lieutenant Geo. Williamson was called to the chair, and Adjutant L. D. Marks appointed Secretary.

The Roll being called, it was found that all were present except the sick and those on duty.

The chairman then explained the object of the meeting and offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted: WHEREAS, We are informed that certain rumors are in circulation in Shreveport prejudicial to the character of Capt. Jas. H. Beard as a humane and gentlemanly officer.

Be it Resolved, That we hereby cheerfully vindicate Capt. Beard from such rumors and bear testimony to his amiability as a gentleman and officer.

He has shared our hardships and fatigues on the tiresome marches we have taken, and encouraged the men by his example of cheerful endurance.

Resolved, That we believe Capt. Beard is devoted to the interests of this company, has constantly its welfare at heart, and has a just appreciation of the honorable post he holds.

Resolved, That a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be handed to Captain Beard, and copies be sent to each of the newspapers published in Shreveport, and also a copy to the Bossier Banner, with the request to print the same.

GEO. WILLIAMSON, Ch'mn. L. D. MARKS, Sec'y.

The army correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial says of the Bull Run fight: The whole conduct of the battle on the Southern side, in my opinion, showed admirable generalship, and far superior to ours.

Recognition by European Powers. The Richmond correspondent of the Memphis Appeal, in his letter of the 1st inst., says:

Mr. W. F. Ritchie, formerly of the Richmond Enquirer, returned to town the other day from a hurried visit to Europe, having left Virginia immediately after the ordinance of secession. He came by steamer to Quebec, and across the country to Detroit, Louisville and Nashville. Mr. Ritchie reports favorably of the chances for a speedy recognition of the independence of the Southern Confederacy by the great European powers. He bore a message to the President from Mr. Yancey, to the effect that a great battle, in which the Southern forces should maintain their ground, would probably do more for our cause at the court than anything else, and upon the delivery of this message the President quietly remarked that in his opinion the victory of Manassas ought to be sufficient. Mr. Ritchie said the sole reason why the Emperor and the French people, as well as the Government and people of England, had long since become convinced of the utter hopelessness of Lincoln's subjugating the Southern States, was to be found in the fact that their knowledge of what was happening in America was gathered from the New York newspapers. All they had heard on the other side of the waters of the progress of the struggle was unfavorable to the secession cause, with the single exception of the tidings of Bethel, and this engagement was represented to have been a very insignificant affair.

The Federals, in returning to Washington as rapidly as they did, performed a wonderful feat; however, they met with an unparalleled defeat. Yet for their safety they are indebted to their feet; but all ran away at the heel of the action, and when called upon refused to toe the mark.

Louisville Courier.