

The Shreveport Weekly News.

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

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SHREVEPORT, LA., MONDAY, AUGUST 26, 1861.

NO. 19.

The Weekly News

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.

Written for the Daily News.
Reveries of a Bachelor.

BY J. F. E.

A bachelor, oh! what a horrible name,
In a happy community named for life,
This sickening to hear it--so then I must haste,
If I ever expect for to get me a wife!

Married folks generally take it so cool,
They must think that a bachelor must be a fool--
Or some other queer genius--as at him they gaze,
For to live such a horrid life all of his days.

With "wonder" of this sort still greeting my ears,
To a single life always I have many fears,
While others contented through life's weary strife,
For to comfort and cheer them "have a sweet little wife!"

Bless my stars! what a thought, for it chills me with fear,
As my earthly pilgrimage seems to draw near,
With no one to cheer me the rest of my life,
Or to call by such name as my "sweet little wife!"

Some say that the ladies must wait till proposed,
By the bashful young men--I have always supposed;
Well, if this is the case, and courage will do,
You may count me "none" now, but I'll soon make it two!"

For over my bashfulness soon I must get,
Or I'll still bear the name of a "Man for to Let."
And to rid myself quickly of such a "curse!"
I'll marry for love and then work for the purse.

If I marry for love, for so it is said,
There is not so much danger to get an old maid,
But if, on the contrary, I marry for gold,
I'll find out o'er long, I've been gloriously sold.

And now dear friend reader, if you should know,
Of some charming young "16" who longs for a beau,
Just refer her to me, and I'll give you my hand,
There will soon be a bachelor less in the land.

'Tis true, I've been born in a cot o'er the sea,
But now that old cot has no charm for me,
But a land that is dearer encircles me 'bout,
My land of adoption, my own beloved South.

Let me say in conclusion to one and all,
That the life of a bachelor is no life at all;
And I've made up my mind for to quit such a life,
And like all honest people, to take me a wife.

New Orleans, Aug. 1861.

An investigation into the stock of cotton at Liverpool shows that there are now on hand 1,053,710 bales, while last year, at the same date, (July 19) there were 1,287,520, or 233,800 bales more than now. During the sixteen weeks just ending the increase has been 111,380 bales, while during the same period of 1860 there was an increase of 381,499 bales.

TELEGRAPHIC

Memphis, Aug. 16.--Special dispatches from Little Rock this morning bring dates from Fort Smith to the 14th fully confirming the news of McCullough's victory.

The fight occurred on Saturday eight miles south of Springfield; the enemy took the confederate picket prisoners and surprised the main body, a bloody and desperate encounter ensued with great loss on both sides.

Five regiments of Missourians were thrown into a panic and fled. General Price made two ineffectual attempts to rally them. The Louisiana regiment fought gallantly and suffered much.

Gen. Price led the 3d and 5th Arkansas Regiments in person and made a splendid charge.

A letter from McCulloch dated the 11th says the victory is ours, the battle lasted six hours and a half. Our loss is great. Lyon is among the dead. We took six pieces of artillery from Sigel, destroyed his command and captured many prisoners and small arms. I cannot give particulars but write this in order to correct reports circulated by those who fled from the field.

The Confederate loss was from two to three hundred killed and four to five hundred wounded. Among the killed on our side was Major Harper, of Churchill, H. T. Brown, Lieut. Joe Walton, Capt. Bell, Lieut. Waver, Sergt. Samuel Morton, Major Ward, of the 3d regiment lost his arm and it is thought he will die.

Captain Stewart's Company suffered greatly. From 30 to 40 of Col. Charles' regiment were killed. Major Whitman, a gallant Missouri officer was killed.

Sigel's forces were pursued to Springfield, when the messenger left, it was thought McCullough would attack them there.

Capt. Blank caught Sigel but he was rescued. He shot at and thinks wounded him.

Col. Sweeney of the Federal army was killed.

The enemy's loss was from 2300 to 3000.

The following dispatch was received at Fort Smith.

Payotville, August 13.--McCullough sent forces after Sigel's command about 20 miles from Springfield.

General Hardee met and captured the whole of the federal forces and is bringing them back, thus making a clean thing of it.

The messenger is just in.

Signed
C. H. STIRMAN.

The battle near Leesburg gradually assumes an air of plausibility.

It appears that 1700 federalists forded the Potomac near or opposite Leesburg, but during the night the river rose, and the confederate forces surrounded them.

The federal loss in killed and wounded was about 300 and 1400 taken prisoners. The Confederate loss was small.

Several passengers from Manassas this afternoon reported that this news was current there and generally credited.

Some say that a large number of wagons were sent up to convey down the property captured.

Gen. Evans with the 17th and 18th Mississippi regiments, the 8th Virginia and the Richmond Howitzers passed Leesburg on Tuesday morning in pursuit of 1700 of Bank's division, deprecating this side of the Potomac. The Federals are probably captured, the river being swollen prevented the escape on the other side.

Richmond, August 15.--via Southern line) Reliable intelligence has reached here this morning that a battle took place at Leesburg in which 300 of the enemy were killed and the remaining 1,500 taken prisoners.

All the baggage, guns and ammunition were captured.

The loss on our side was insignificant, being 6 killed and 9 wounded.

St. Louis, August 16.--The steamers are laid up fifteen miles below their bases to the line of the Potomac.

der of Fremont to prevent their being taken.

Col. Blair arrived here to-day.

Washington, Aug. 16.--General Sumner is authorized to raise from 5 to 10,000 Californians and march them into Texas and Arkansas. The order was telegraphed to Fort Kearney and goes from thence by Pony express.

An order has gone to Europe for 150,000 more guns.

It is rumored that the Southerners are moving from Morefield to Great Savage Mountain, to reinforce Wise.

The Washington correspondent of the Herald says that General Butler has leave of absence.

It is reported by travellers from Harper's Ferry that Rosencranz is in a precarious place in the neighborhood of Big Spring.

The Confederates had cut off his water and the evidences of their advance on the Federal lines are daily multiplying.

Gen. Tilghman who was deposed from the Militia command by Hicks has been received by the legislature, and is organizing men in the lower counties.

Two thousand armed Confederates are at the upper end of Accomac county, Virginia, whom Tilghman proposes to join (?)

The World correspondent says that Kentucky and Tennessee have been constituted into a separate department called the department of Cumberland. Sumter Anderson commanding.

Six federal war vessels were off Aquia creek, yesterday.

New Orleans, Aug. 16.--An extra Houston (Texas) Telegraph of the 10th, reports that a fight took place on the 25th of July, between Colonel Baylor's command and the Federal troops at Fort Fillmore, resulting in the defeat of the latter with 30 killed, and wounded. Two Lieutenants were killed, but the Southerners were unharmed. The Federals fled and were pursued. The whole command, 500 in number were taken prisoners.

The mail to Tucson has been cleaned out by the Apaches, and all hands killed.

St. Louis, Aug. 16.--A messenger from Sigel reports him fifteen miles this side of Rolla, and that he had not been molested.

New York, Aug. 16.--A Catholic Priest has been taken to the police station by a party of Dutchmen, who said he was a secessionist. The priest was put in jail.

Washington, Aug. 16.--Six Federals from the Resolute landed near Mathias Point, they were fired upon and four were killed.

It is proposed to burn the woods on the banks of the Potomac to prevent the constant disasters to the Federals from concealed Southerners.

Heavy firing has been heard in the direction of Aquia Creek.

It is stated that Falkner has been arrested as a hostage for Ely.

New York, August 16.--Thomas S. Scerrill, a native of New Orleans, was arrested on his arrival on the Persia. He had £40,000 bank notes, a number of letters and important papers were found on him.

The privateer Jeff Davis arrived at San Juan, Porto Rico, on the 26th July, wanting provisions.

Martial law is proclaimed in Venezuela.

The Grand Jury of the Federal Circuit Court have prosecuted the Journal of Commerce, News, Day Book, Freeman's Journal and Brooklyn Eagle for expressing sympathies with the Confederates.

Louisville, Aug. 16.--It is stated that Fremont's \$250,000 loan was forced. Depositors are quickly drawing their money from the banks.

Yesterday's Democrat expresses uneasiness for Seigel's safety.

Another report says that only 600 men are with him, the rest are cut off.

Cairo, August 16.--The Southerners are rearing up the track of the Cairo and Fulton, R. R.

Nothing has been heard of Pillow's command.

Washington, August 16.--Most reliable information says that the Southerners are slowly advancing their forces to the line of the Potomac.

Their evident intention is to encourage and support the Maryland insurrection.

Vanderbilt's steamers are reported unfit for blockading services.

The Wilmington (N. C.) Journal learns that the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company is about fitting up cars for transportation of sick and wounded soldiers. These cars are intended to run all the way from Richmond to the Cape Fear river. They are to have easy lounges and hammocks.

Special Dispatches to the Daily Delta, Richmond, August 13, 1861.

It is known that the President has just approved some highly important bills passed by the Confederate Congress in secret session.

Vague rumors of the discussion or passage of these bills were before the topics of earnest discussion and inquiry. Now it is made certain that they have been passed, and have

The "funny boat" over the river was launched this morning. She now rests upon the bosom of the big drink, gracefully as a swan, but doubtless more terrible than that bird if she should happen to collide with something. She draws only 10 1/2 feet forward and 1 1/4 feet aft. So far, her proprietors are satisfied with her promise.--Delta.

It may be well to inform our readers that the above has reference to the gun boat built at Algiers, opposite New Orleans. We may give a faint description to-morrow.

An Irish Soldier in Trouble.--An Irish gentleman, who had been evincing his satisfaction at the receipt of his wages more than he should have attempted to get past us--"Who goes there?" "A friend--share you know I'm a friend!" "Advance three paces and give the countersign." The gentleman approached but was brought up by the bayonet. "Send for the Captain and he'll give you the word, bedad." The intercession was unnecessary, for two policemen came up in hot pursuit, and the General who was sitting by, ordered the guard to deliver their prisoner to the civil power. For some extraordinary reason this act moved the prisoner to the greatest gratitude and taking off his cap he exclaimed, "Thank you, General; long life to you. Indeed, General, I'm greatly obliged to you on this account." Another sentry who challenged an officer in the usual way was asked by him, "Do you know the countersign yourself?" "Indeed, I don't sir; it's not nine o'clock, and they have not given it out yet, sides."

Still Further Ecceum.

The following very complimentary notice of ourselves and undertaking we find in that good paper the "Madison Democrat," published in Madison Parish, by Mr. L. L. LEMARD, Editor and Proprietor:

THE SHREVEPORT DAILY NEWS.--We are glad to see that this spicy, go-ahead little daily, just the right size, has become one of the permanent institutions of Shreveport. The citizens of Shreveport ought to be thankful that John Dickinson, Esq., the editor and proprietor, saw fit to select their city as a place for a daily paper, particularly in times like these, when the latest news from the seat of war is the all-absorbing topic, and which can only be furnished by a daily paper. As regards the gentleman himself, all we will say is, that if perseverance, industry, and good practical sense, has any claims on the public for patronage, then John Dickinson, Esq., should have a large share.

We wish we could make some of the folks about here understand you friend Lemard, but its no use, many who can will not aid us. Consolation--we can do without their countenance.

Miss Lula Mackie, as will be seen by reference to her advertisement, is giving instruction in the Fine Arts, without a knowledge of which no lady's education is complete.

See advertisement elsewhere of Maps for sale. These war times a map is a great requisite.

Terrible Railroad Accident near Richmond.

One Killed and Many Wounded.

Richmond, Aug. 12.--An accident occurred on Sunday, near 10 o'clock, about seventeen miles from Richmond, on the Manassas Road, occasioned by a land slide disarranging the rails.

Eight cars with soldiers were smashed and shivered to pieces.

Two companies from Louisville, Ky., were the principal ones, suffering viz:

Davis Guards--killed: John Larkin. Wounded: W. F. Donaldson, left arm, left leg broken; S. M. Tomlin, shoulder, breast; Richard Long, back, arm, ankles J. W. Porter, sprained hip; T. M. Hansel, breast, back; Sergeant C. H. White, head, breast, internally; John Tobin; bayonet wound in the leg; Henry McCullough, head, thigh, knee; Geo. W. Smith, both legs; M. Little, arm; H. H. Walker, slightly, hip.

Davis Rangers--None killed.--Wounded: John Coleman, head back and hip; Richard Overton, shoulder and leg; G. H. Coffey, back, arm and shoulder; John Hemberok, knee; M. T. Gist, hip; T. P. Monts, collar bone broken; J. B. Quiggings, collar bone broken and other bruises; J. J. C. Swin, face; Lieutenant Gilmore, bruised internally; Geo. Holbrook, back; McMahon, arm sprained; J. A. Atkinson, hip bruised. Many others are very slightly bruised.

There is a report in this morning to the effect that the train to Manassas, last night, collided with another train, killing and wounding about twenty of Wigfall's. No particulars have as yet been obtained.

In the Confederate States Congress to-day no business was transacted in public session.

Richmond, Aug. 12.--It is generally admitted that Confederates have destroyed the town of Hampton, to prevent its re-occupation by the Vandals.

Our Deputy Postmaster N. Soligman, we are pleased to learn has been authorized to act as Agent of Jenkins & McGill's American Letter Express Company of Nashville. We hope he may drive a good business.

Our fellow citizen, W. H. DASHIEL, has laid us under obligations for a file of papers.

We are having rainy weather--The river has risen a little. Considerable fever and chills about.

Well indulgent readers, through the kindness of our benevolent Maker we are permitted to attend again to your wants and desires. Any deficiencies which may have appeared in the columns of the News during our sickness, we trust you overlooked. We are not feeling as hearty as we would wish, but expect soon to gain strength--though at best we are not overstocked with good health. As it is "Richard is himself again."

We have on hand and shall publish as soon as possible, two lengthy pieces of rhyme. They are so long that we are compelled to lay them aside until an opportunity offers to publish them.

A Battle in Missouri.

The news received, since our last is cheering, it brings us the pleasant intelligence of another victory over the enemy, of their complete defeat and their flight. We know not how it is, but the greatest race in the world for running, would appear to be the hounds with whom we have dealings now, we have no recollection of their equals on foot.

The fight we allude to, occurred about miles south of Springfield; the enemy's loss was from twenty-three hundred to three thousand.

The full particulars, as regards a correct number of both forces, etc. we have not yet received.

Scott's Geography.--On the large map which Gen. Scott is continually studying are many points of interest, but the veteran's attention is particularly directed to Davis' Straits.--New York Herald 17th July.

Wonder if the old veteran didn't find Davis' Sound on the 21st of July.

As the editor of the "Monroe Register," is very much perplexed to know our "author," we presume we must let him know. He is in great labor (like the mountain which brought forth a mouse) and insists upon our telling "our author," we'll have to do it or there'll be a miscarriage, and all on our account.

He wants us to say that there was no truth in our statement! Cool and impudent, rather. What are we to understand? Is the Register man the P. M. If so, we forgive him for his interestedness. If he is not, he should be made the P. M. instanter, for we vouch he would attend to the duties if nothing else. And if he is not de facto the P. M. why in the devil does he take so much upon himself? Is he the Monarch of that distant burg, whose chastity he valiantly defends, alone, if attacked in any way by an assailant. Ah! we have it, he must be the town, for in his article he says: "but we are determined not to bear the sins of others."

All that we have to remark is, that the shoe seems to fit remarkably well and was immediately put on. To satisfy you, we will say that our authority was the town talk, it was in the mouth of every person. If this satisfies you well and good, if not we can't help it, for we published at your request, an article from your paper, without making any charge for the same, and further clippings we will be compelled to charge for. The fact of your insisting that we were wrong does not make you right. However, we forgive you for your folly. Now keep quiet.

Contributors will much oblige us when writing to be as brief as possible and to the point.

We find upon our table a catalogue of the Keachi Female College. This is a flourishing institution, and is under charge of the Rev. J. H. Tucker and Lady. The next session commences the first Monday of September proximo.

It has been made final by the approval of President Davis.

Among the acts referred to is one appropriating one million of dollars for the Missouri State troops who are co-operating, or who may hereafter co-operate with the Confederate Government.

Another act authorizes the President to accept four hundred thousand volunteers for the Confederate service in addition to those already enlisted for the public defense.

A third act authorizes the President to issue a proclamation, requiring all citizens of the United States who may now, for whatever reason, be within the limits of the Confederate States, to depart within forty days from the date of such proclamation, unless they make a declaration of their intention to become citizens of the Confederate States, and unless at the same time they acknowledge the authority of the Confederate Government.

Native Louisianians in Lincoln's Army.--In the published list of appointments, made by Lincoln and confirmed by the Senate, to the new regiments of the United States army, we find the following:

Henry C. Capen, of Volunteers, to be First Lieutenant May 14, 1861, born in Louisiana.

Wm. J. Shidell, of Louisiana, to be First Lieutenant, May 14, 1861, born in Louisiana.

Henry A. Swartwout, of New York, to be First Lieutenant, May 14, 1861, born in Louisiana.

Mrs. Abraham.--The "Jenkins" of the New York Herald editorializes at some length on the great accession to its fashionable population that Long Branch, on the Jersey shore, is to receive in the advent of Mrs. President Lincoln. He concludes thus floridly:

Thus having burst upon the fashionable world as suddenly and as brilliantly as the last comet did upon the celestial, Mrs. Lincoln is now about to leave Washington for a time to enjoy the purer air and more healthful breezes of Long Branch, and to achieve new triumphs in a brief summer campaign. Let all of our best society prepare to follow in her train.

We learn from a private letter from New Orleans, that a Vigilance Committee has been formed in that city, whose object is particularly to prevent remittances to the North and to punish treason summarily.

Foreign Views.

The London Star comments freely on Mr. Lincoln's message, and shows it small favor. The Times is courteous and cautious, but nevertheless closes its review with these significant words: "When we prefer a frank recognition 'of Southern independence by the North, to the policy avowed in the President's message, it is solely because we foresee, as bystanders, that this is the issue in which, after infinite loss and humiliation, the contest must result."

Gore's Advertiser's remarks are so pithy and pointed, as well as brief, that we subjoin them:

Perhaps no great battles may be fought, but the war will not be the less disastrous on that account, and the continuous blockade of the Southern ports will inflict a blow on the commerce of the world, the effects of which may be felt for many years to come. The main question which presses for our immediate consideration, is how long can that blockade be enforced? This, to us in Lancashire, is a most momentous question, and it would afford us not a little satisfaction, if we saw our way clear, to say that the blockade could not possibly be enforced beyond the close of the present year.

Since the commencement of this American difficulty our editorial trumpet has given no uncertain sound. Our sources of information have supplied us with early and reliable intelligence of what was passing on the other side of the Atlantic, and we therefore flatter ourselves that our words will have some little weight with the commercial community, and especially with those who are most deeply interested in the prosperity of the cotton trade, when we warn them that a dearth of cotton, such as was never experienced in this country in any previous period of its history, may overtake us in the course of the next six months, unless our Government awaken to a sense of the awful consequences which would flow from such an event, and institute more active measures than any which it has hitherto employed to induce the United States Government to yield to fate and acknowledge the independence of the Confederate States. It must come at last to this. We can see no other solution of the difficulty.

The Northern States have the power to prolong the war indefinitely. The Southern, if defeated in the field, cannot be finally subdued. The folly of the contest thus waged is consequently apparent to us in England as the folly of that contest which we waged with our American brethren towards the close of the last century was to some of our then wisest statesmen. Nations, however, are not wiser now; the passions of men, when once lashed into fury, are not more easily calmed. Now, as then, notwithstanding the rapid progress of civilization, notwithstanding the visions of universal peace indulged in by some harmless enthusiasts; despite the uplifted voice of reason and religion; despite, too, the generally resistless pleadings of self-interest--now, as then, there are periods of national excitement, and one of these is at this moment passing over the North American continent, when the pruning hook is transformed into a spear, and the plowshare beaten into the sword. At such a moment it is vain to hope that "the still small voice" of reason can hush the storm of passion, or that even religion can rein in the fiery steeds of war.

Speaking of the prospects of our recognition, *Low*, the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, who is a thorough Englishman by birth, association and feeling, thus writes:

The London Times has arrived at the conclusion that the war must terminate in Southern independence. That independence may not, even if it exists de facto terminate the war. It is clear that the Times will advocate recognition by England, at an early day. Advice received at Havana from Europe state that European Government will probably soon recognize the Confederates.