

The Shreveport Weekly News

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

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SHREVEPORT, LA., MONDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1861.

NO. 26.

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JOHN DICKINSON,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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

Our Motto—Home Manufacture.

TUESDAY.

Last Sunday night we had a fine rain.

We would call the attention of our corporation authorities to the hand-car on the track. It was formerly, as it should be, kept on a portion of the track, where it did not interfere with persons who are compelled to use the track, to get to their respective residences. This car is now placed in the way of pedestrians, to the risk of their dislocating some limb at night, should they not be aware of its existence in that locality or in a hurry forgetting it. Let it be at once removed.

The river at this point is on the rise yet, and we think it will continue.

We are pained to learn that our fellow citizen, the Hon. John M. Landrum, died yesterday morning. Our community will deeply feel his loss.

We are requested to state that the Members of the Shreveport Bar and the officers of the Court will meet at the Court House this morning at 9 o'clock, for the purpose of paying a tribute of respect to the memory of their deceased brother, the Hon. John M. Landrum.

In the "pi" made last week were some few advertisements, which will appear as soon as sickness in the office ceases. Our devil has commenced imitating us, if we mistake not, for yesterday he went home sick.

In this issue of our paper will be found the announcement of Mr. R. R. Hackett, for the office of Sheriff. There'll be tall running at the coming election.

COMMUNICATED.

Hon. John Perkins Jr.

The people of North La. are much pleased that this gentleman has consented to be a Candidate for re-election.

Among the great statesmen of this age he stands pre-eminent for never having sought an office.

Now, only a man in the prime of life, he has filled the highest offices in the gift of the State; and it is a matter of pride to his friends, as it is a prestige of his future influence to the Southern Confederacy, that these have been "thrust upon him." Educated for the Bar, he hardly had time to take the high position to which his superior abilities entitled him, when he was called to preside as Judge of the 10th District of Louisiana. At that time other men of distinguished talents sought the promotion; but when his name was brought forward "competition fled." Since then he has been a member of the Disunion Convention of the State and a marked and distinguished member of the Congress of the Confederacy.

How he has conducted himself let the history of the country say. The impartial reader will accord to him the high mind of being one of the founders of this Government. Should it last, as a hermitage for our children, his name will be preserved in the annals of the country, as one among the great patriots.

No man in the South has a clearer head and a better heart. His urbanity of manners will win all with whom he may come in contact, while his

varied attainments will ever lend a charm to his conversation that but few can impart.

A man of such high scholastic attainments might serve the government abroad as minister with marked distinction. This consideration is highlighted by the fact of his having traveled through foreign countries, and his acquaintance with the languages usually spoken at the principal Courts in the East. Should the Hon. Legislature elect him to the Senate it would be but a compliment to his great merit, and an acknowledgment on their part, of a disposition to serve the State.

DR.
A bomb has been invented in Cincinnati which continues explosive shells, and these inner shells contain each a member of explosive bullets. It is said to be the most destructive and death dealing article of war which has yet been tried.

Sickles and His Ruffians.

The unprincipled and degraded Sickles, who lugged to his bosom a convicted adulteress, after murdering her paramour, is now in command of a brigade of thieves, marauders and ruffians in Maryland. He has been appropriately assigned to the congenial duty of harassing and kidnapping gentlemen and ladies along the lower Potomac, and stealing and running off their property. Some of his exploits are thus narrated by the Virginia correspondent of the Savannah Republican:

His operations are confined to those counties in Maryland which are immediately below Washington, and where the Southern feeling is very strong. He distributes his forces along the highways, and through the fields and woods, and around the houses of suspected persons, with instructions to scour the country and bring in every one who does not cry, "Great is Diana of the Ephesians!" There is one person against whom he seems to have a peculiar grudge but who has thus far been successful in eluding the spies who have been set upon his track. Having made repeated efforts to capture him without success, one day last week he afforded Daniel ordered a squad of his myrmidons to seize the farmer's two daughters, hoping thereby to draw the father out of his hiding place. The order was executed, and the girls arrested and taken a short distance from the house. Still the father, who had fled the neighborhood, did not make his appearance. The next step was to carry the girls some five miles, where they are now kept as prisoners, under the idea that to catch the mother-bird, you must first catch the young. We have not anticipated what may be the fate of these poor girls. Their father has escaped to Virginia.

But these worse than Austrian wretches do not confine their operations to Maryland. A few days ago a band of marauders crossed over the Potomac a few miles above Washington, and paid a visit to the widow of the late Commodore Ap. Catsby Jones, who has a country seat on this side the river, where she and a large family of children reside. They drove her and her family from her house, took off all her negroes, horses, cattle and furniture, and indeed everything upon which they could lay their thievish hands. Mrs. Jones is now in Fairfax.

These outrages are of frequent occurrence, especially in Maryland. Men and women of Southern sympathy are hunted from their homes, day and night, like so many wild beasts, and their property destroyed or carried off. Surely the wrath of Heaven will be let loose upon the barbarians and their vandal masters.

It is estimated that the Yankee property under the ban of the sequestration act amounts, in the State of Virginia alone, to about thirty millions of dollars.

See announcement in today's paper of Dr. J. W. Butler, as a candidate for State Senator.

There was no later telegrams received this morning, than were published by us yesterday.

If the Yankees are to be believed (as even the father of lies sometimes indulges in a slight modicum of that article,) the Southern soldier is the most martial race that ever existed.

Before the war Mr. Hickman, who set himself up as a great military authority, held, in the House of Representatives, that the eighteen million of Yankees could speedily overwhelm the eight millions of whites in the South. Now, it is well known, that while the North has all her men and resources enlisted against us, on the other hand, Delaware, Maryland and Kentucky, as States, have not been in the fight at all, and Missouri only in the last four weeks. Nor is this the only deduction to be made for according to Lincoln's voracious statement, the Union party in the North is numerically the largest, and the present war is waged by a minority who have accidentally or surreptitiously obtained power.—Examiner.

The following is an extract from a private letter, dated Lexington, Sept. 16, 1861. We are told in Kentucky, Civil war is at our doors. The Legislature has been bought up; that body is now more fierce for the Lincoln despotism than any Northern State, but the great mass of the people are against them, and will fight against the North. We are tied in this portion of the State—no arms and eight thousand Lincoln vagabonds in camp near us.

There will be some hard fighting in Kentucky, but the old State will go with the South.

There was some intelligence received yesterday from New York from all that can be gathered, and the information comes through reliable sources, there will be sixty thousand troops in three divisions of 20,000 men each—dispatched for the Southern coast, which, with the steamers and sailing vessels, will count up something of a formidable armada. New Orleans is to be attacked by these sources, provided and so forth. Enough said. Let us prepare.

N. O. Crescent.

TELEGRAPHIC.

New Orleans, Oct. 4.—The sloop of war Richmond, and a large poplar, the Water Witch, two sloops of war, one supposing to be the Richmond, a schooner and pilot boat are now at the head of the Passes.

A special dispatch to the Savannah Republican of this morning says that gentlemen from Baltimore arrived at Richmond, state that Northern papers contain accounts of a bloody battle in Western Virginia. The Federalists attacked Lee at Big Springs, on Saturday last and fought through Sunday, resulting in their total defeat, who retreated towards Wheeling, burning villages.

Rosenkrantz is reported mortally wounded.

The Richmond Enquirer published a report, but the War Department has received nothing from Lee, owing to the destruction of bridges by storms.

Richmond, Oct. 3.—President Davis, escorted by Adams' troop of Cavalry from Mississippi, made a reconnaissance from Fairfax Court-house to the enemy's outposts. The enemy now holds Fall's Church.

Richmond, Oct. 4.—Davis reviewed, yesterday, at Fairfax, Walker's Longstreets, Cooke's and Jones' Brigades, and the Washington Artillery. The President was expected to return in the afternoon.

Richmond, Oct. 4.—Blanchard, has been appointed Brigadier General of the first Louisiana Regiment.

Mrs. Jefferson Davis, Mrs. Jos. Johnson, were seriously injured yesterday by the overturning of their carriage.

Memphis, Oct. 4.—Hardee and his troops are at Columbus.—Jeff Thompson is at New Madrid, en route to St. Louis, and to John Price and McCulloch. Gen. Clark is moving hence in the same direction with twenty cannon.

Frederick endangered, 8,000 men from Columbus moved toward Paducah.

The Kentuckians are redeeming Kentucky.

The prediction is that the Southern winter quarters will be at St. Louis, Louisville, Washington and Baltimore.

Richmond, via New Orleans, Sept. 4.—Secretary Manning by virtue of an Act of the last Congress, established parts of entry and delivery at Nashville and Memphis, for goods, wares and merchandise, imported or exported.

The Examiner of this morning, indicates stirring movements on the Potomac.

Richmond via New Orleans, Oct. 4.—Authentic intelligence has been received, that Gen. Jackson with twenty-five hundred Georgians were attacked on Thursday, on Green Briar River, near Cheat Mountain by five thousand Lincolns, under General Reynolds, and after a few hours hard fighting, they repulsed the Lincolns; their loss is heavy. Our loss is small.

Nashville, Oct. 4.—A gentleman arrived here to-day from Eastern Kentucky and says, the Federalists 4,000 strong, advanced on Camp Dick Robinson to Big Hill, sixty miles nearer the Tennessee line, and are fortifying to prevent Zollicoffer's march into Kentucky. Our troops have not advanced beyond Green river. The Federalists are fortifying Elizabethtown where they have 7,000 men and eight cannon—they have had very few successes the last few days.

Richmond via New Orleans, Oct. 4.—A reliable dispatch states that the Lincolns, with a strong force, crossed the Potomac at Ologuan for the purpose of capturing one of our batteries. No particulars given, but believe to be cut off, as they don't know the precise location of our batteries.

Naval Engagement on the Potomac.—The Richmond Examiner of the 27th ultimo says:

Intelligence was received here yesterday, through official channels, of an engagement of Wednesday between one of our batteries on the Potomac and a number of Federal vessels, which were descending the river for the purpose, it is supposed, of making a reconnaissance. The action occurred off Evansport—some distance above Aquia Creek—where a powerful battery of rifled cannon has been constructed (as the enemy have now reason to know) under the command of Gen. Holmes. Our fire was opened from the "masked battery" upon the vessels, in mid channel, with terrible effect. Two of the steamers were crippled, being towed away as the enemy were hauling off. The loss of life is not stated.

The point where the enemy encountered our battery is understood to be one of the most commanding on the river, being a high bluff or crest of ground between two creeks which are tributary to the Potomac. It commands the channel of the river point blank.

A Pretty good Sell.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Express tells the following amusing anecdote of the arrest of a secession clergyman in Lincolnland:

The Rev. Mr. Lippitt, of the Episcopal church, a native of Rhode Island and formerly a professor in the Episcopal Theological Seminary of Virginia, resides near Alexandria and a short time since officiated at Christ Church in that city. His sermon was regarded by the officer in command as a secession discourse and he was accordingly incarcerated in the Washington jail, being required by the secretary of State to produce his sermon, he sent for it, when it appeared by a note in the margin that it was first preached twelve years ago! The Secretary read it carefully over, and pronounced it good sound Christian doctrine, and forthwith ordered Mr. Lippitt to be discharged. This incident, which has just transpired, caused not a little amusement among the reverend gentleman's friends.

We are informed that a regiment of 800 men, will pass through our city this morning, from Marshall in route to Miss. via Monroe.

Drafting Soldiers in the North.

The New York papers are beginning to discuss the necessity and expediency of resorting to drafting to procure the requisite number of soldiers for the war. Enlistments are very tardy. Several weeks ago the Governor of New York called for 25,000 volunteers; but, up to this time, not half that number have signed enlistment rolls. The New England States are all tardy. None of them are furnishing half that are needed and expected. Pennsylvania is not doing her duty by any means, and Ohio is hanging behind, and has not half the troops in the field that she should have.

The same thing is true of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. Illinois is raising more troops than any other State—more than even New York or Pennsylvania—but it is doubtful whether she will have her full quota in the field by October 1st, at which time the half million called for by Congress, early in July last, should be under arms.

The rebels resorted to drafting long ago and thereby have been able to put in the field a larger army than the Government. Why should our side refrain from drafting, when it is found that volunteering will not supply men fast enough. No loyal man, if drafted, will refuse to serve or find a substitute. We have a quarter of a million of troops in camp, and should have half a million of troops in camp. Let there be no hesitation on the part of the Government to call on each State for its full quota of soldiers. Let the President designate the number each State must furnish, and if they are not forthcoming one way they will be another.—Chicago Tribune.

The Louisville Courier, of the 16th inst., says:

A steamboat, loaded with cannon, muskets and men, landed at our wharf at the foot of Third street, Saturday evening. It was from Cincinnati, and is the flag boat of an extensive fleet of steamers and barges. Some ten other steamers, each towing ten barges, are in the river above, and will reach here in a few hours. The expedition was purchasing chain cable and anchors in this city Saturday; and all things combined, seem to indicate the making of a bridge across the Ohio or Mississippi, as formidable as that on which Xerxes contemplated his marvelous deeds. Some of the boats are loaded with men, some with cannon, and some with chain cable. In addition to these barges, some thirty or forty barges went through the canal, Saturday, so that the whole of the barges must number 150—quite enough to bridge the Ohio or be sunk in the Mississippi.

Col. John L. Lewis.

This gallant gentleman is now in the service of his country.

The "War horse" of Democracy has laid aside the eloquent weapons with which he was wont to fight the political battles of his party, and has donned the armor of the soldier in his old age.

Many a youth now at home will remember him in his great efforts before the people, and when the time comes they will reward the old soldier.

It could hardly be expected that a man of his age should do any more than to wait for the honors which he so richly deserved, and which a generous people will thrust upon him. But, untrusting in the cause of his country, his gray hairs find him leading the young men in the great battle of the South, and putting, to shame many of us who are in the vigor and prime of life.

Can it be, that such a man can want for friends when for the first time his fellow citizens present his name for the popular suffrage? To say so, would be tantamount to an acknowledgment that the great captains, Beauregard and Johnston lack eulogists in the Southern Confederacy.

He is the old "man eloquent" of this day.

Voters, will you not assert his claims at the ballot box, while he is using the cartridge box.

D***.

The Richmond correspondent of the Memphis Appeal writes:

It is said that A. T. Stewart, the great dry good "merchant prince," Duke of Diaper and Marquis of Mouseline, has good debts in Virginia along to the figure of six hundred thousand dollars; and Auguste Belmont, some times since American Minister to the Hague, and celebrated patron of the fine arts, has at this moment three thousand hogheads of tobacco lying in the warehouses in this city. Throughout the South immense amounts are owing to the mercantile community of New York, Boston and Philadelphia, all of which would have been paid to the last cent but for the war which Lincoln has inaugurated. And yet we have been told that the South was of no importance whatever to the North; that the Yankees could get along better without us, and the like nonsense. We shall see how this is, for, let the war be long or short, we intend that they shall have ultimately a fair opportunity of "going it alone."

The Washington Butcher.—We have received information from a reliable source, in regard to the reported slaughter of Federal troops in Washington. It appears that four regiments were required to change their arms, whereupon they mutinied, and Gen. McClellan surrounded them with five regiments. A melee with stones and brickbats then commenced, and to quell the riot McClellan gave the order to fire. The slaughter is represented to have been fearful. Surely, the Lincolns have commenced the work of blood and carnage among themselves.

A report is in circulation that McClellan has since been shot and mortally wounded, but this lacks confirmation.—Dispatch.

Stealing Slaves in Missouri.—A Western paper says, we learn that the Frontiers, since the evacuation of Southern Missouri by our troops have gone regularly into the business of stealing negroes. Not less than 75 of these "contrabands" are said to have been captured by these depicels of Balzab, within the vicinity of New Madrid alone.—How much thieving they are doing elsewhere no one knows.

It was whispered about the country some time ago that an English vessel had arrived at one of our ports with 50,000 Enfield muskets. The name of the vessel and her port of entry were kept a profound secret, nor is it our intention to divulge it now, although we know the vessel has arrived and brought that number of Enfield rifles. Thirty cases of this celebrated arm arrived in the city yesterday, and are now on their way to Columbus. They have not been unpacked since they left England.—Memphis Avalanche.

The following is a specimen of boasting, published in the Indianapolis (Ind.) Journal, by means of which the abolition papers are endeavoring to keep up the courage of their partisans:

A gentleman in this city, who has kept as accurate an account as possible, estimates that of thirty-three battles and more important skirmishes since the war began, the Union men have been victorious in twenty-two and the rebels in five, while in the remaining six neither party can claim a victory. The number of prisoners taken by the Unionists is about 32,000, and by the rebels not quite half so many. Of the killed, it is impossible to obtain any thing like accurate knowledge of the losses of the rebels. The Union loss is something over 1000, and the rebel loss is supposed to be more than twice that number.

Traitors in Texas.—The Galveston Civilian says:

Judge Devine, of the Confederate Court of San Antonio, recently issued a warrant for the arrest of nineteen citizens of Blanco and Comal counties, charged with having organized themselves into a company, armed for treasonable purposes. The Marshall succeeded in arresting six—five Germans and one Frenchman—and brought them to San Antonio. The others fled.

The Coast Defense.—There are certain points on the coast of the Confederate States where the enemy would meet with a spirited resistance

who would be able to resist any offensive operations. We know the fact that in one locality, two rifled 64 pounders have been received from Europe, and as they have a range of six to seven miles, it would be hazardous for a Federal ship to approach within anything like hailing distance. The people on the Atlantic coast are alive to the necessity of preparing to receive the Yankee naval expedition in a proper manner.—Dispatch.

Excitement in Alexandria, Rapides Parish.—Self-Constituted Patriots in Trouble.—The Alexandria Democrat, of the 23d ult., says:

For two days we have had quite an excitement in regard to several parties of self-concocted patriots spending their valuable time in making collections of money for volunteer companies, said to be raised in New Orleans. Our good people, not being willing to be interfered with by the charitable line, offered as regards their notion of this mode of collecting, and have caused said patriots to be placed in the Magee House until time can be spared to give them and their charitable intents a hearing. They hail from the Crescent City.

Arkansas Tooth-Picks.—It will appear by the following, from the Fort Smith, [Arkansas] Times, that General Sigel had a full appreciation of Arkansas tooth-picks:

Barlow Knives and Cannon.—Siegel and Lyon had a discussion the night before the battle, Lyon insisting that the Confederate forces would not fight fifteen minutes after the cannon commenced to open upon them. Sigel said in broken English: "General, I can go into their camp and get one thousand men who will charge all your batteries with Barlow knives."

Bowling Green, Ky., Oct. 5.—We received this morning a copy of the Louisville Journal, of the 4th, from which we glean the following items, telegraphed the Northern press:

Washington, Oct. 2.—Upon charges made by Col. Blair, Major Gen. Fremont has been offered to report himself for trial by court martial.

Gen. Wool, of Fortress Monroe, has been ordered to supersede Gen. Fremont to the command of the West, and Gen. Nansfield left for Fortress Monroe this afternoon to supersede Wool. Gen. Wool has left the fortress and is on his way Westward.

Jefferson, Mo., Oct. 3.—Eighteen hundred rebels have departed from the main army for Georgetown. The rebels intend to make demonstrations in vast numbers upon Georgetown, Jefferson City and St. Louis, and feel confident of the ability to take these places.

The report of the removal of Gen. Fremont created intense indignation among the Union men, but great rejoicing among the secessionists.

A gentleman who visited Bentons Barracks, this afternoon, reports that the greatest excitement prevailed among the troops, amounting almost to mutiny.

Gen. McKinstry has been ordered to the Department of Cumberland, in Kentucky.

The Henderson (Texas) Times has the following paragraph:

J. W. Harris has shown us a sample of thick cloth, for overcoats, made by Mrs. Charles Young, of this county. It is of a gray color, with very long nap, and as heavy as any cloth of that character made at the North. It is gratifying to see the people engaged in such enterprises. Texas is becoming a considerable manufacturing depot. It now makes all kinds of fire arms, from a 20 pound cannon down to a six-shooter, powder and caps, as well as the finest bowie-knives and swords; salt, oil, wine, whiskey, brandy, leather, shoes and boots, bats, caps, saddles, harness, carriages, wagons—in fact everything but tea and coffee.

The Chattanooga Gazette and Advertiser, of Thursday, says that a large amount of heavy ordnance passed through that place on the day previous, for New Orleans.