

The Shreveport Weekly News

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

VOL. 1.

SHREVEPORT, LA., MONDAY OCTOBER 21, 1861.

NO. 27.

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.

Interesting from Europe.

The Law of Blockade and De Facto Independence of the South--Lord Palmerston's Opinion of the Action of the Federal Cabinet.

From the London Post, Sept. 10. Secession is now an accomplished fact; for the Federal Government can no more exercise authority in the seceding States than it can affect to regulate the Government of Canada or of this country. In support of a Union which does not survive, it not only wages a costly and unsuccessful war, but it destroys every vestige of that freedom which once was the pride and the boast of the Anglo-Saxon race in America.

It is said that the Confederate States have announced their intention to prohibit the exportation of cotton so long as foreign powers admit the validity of the Federal blockade. They hope by this threat to coerce England and France into the recognition of their national independence and sovereignty. Questions of blockade can only be determined by the law and practice of nations. No case calling for decision has yet arisen, but when it does arise little doubt can be entertained that every tribunal, except, perhaps, in America, would determine the question according to the declaration of the treaty of Paris. The recognition of de facto independence, as in the case of the Spanish-American provinces, Greece and Belgium, rests upon an entirely different basis; and, when the proper occasion arises, we have as little doubt that it will be met and decided in strict conformity with the modern public law of Europe. But the Southern States have recently announced that, with the exception of the article relating to privateers, they will, with regard to neutral grounds, contraband of war, and the validity of the blockade, scrupulously adhere to the declaration of the Congress of Paris. In other words, they are willing to act in concert with the more humane views of European nations so long as they can preserve and exercise the right of commissioning privateers.

We regret that the Southern States should, from a mistaken view of interest, adhere to this barbarous relic of the middle ages. It is a weapon more formidable against such innocent commerce than against the enemy's trade; but it is based upon that principle of a militia navy which until lately, both sections of public men in America concurred in supporting. We believe that it is a useless and dangerous expedient, and that, notwithstanding the temporary success of the Sumter and other corsairs, it will lead to no practical or beneficial result. But, whilst we see the South, in regard to at least three great principles of maritime warfare, acting in concert with the powers of Europe, we see that a reign of terror has been inaugurated at the North. Not only is the press silenced, but a system of espionage has been established which has sent the Mayor of Washington to Fort Lafayette, and has actually subjected women to its savage and arbitrary rule. The passport system, in its most odious form, has been introduced in the North. The spies of the Federal Government are on board every steamer which arrives at New York or Boston. An American gentleman, who recently returned to America, after a visit to this country, solely on mercantile business, was seized immediately upon landing from the Persia, and his property was confiscated. The excuse was that he had been in England engaged in the task of negotiating a loan for the secession States. We allude to the case of Mr. Serrill, whose liberty has been coerced and his property confiscated upon the information of Federal spies.

A more gross and insidious case has never occurred, and it may be hoped that this injured gentleman, upon an accurate knowledge of the facts, will at once be set at liberty. If we desired to sum up for the benefit of Mr. Bright and his supporter, the practical result of an American Democracy, that result would be irresponsible military tyranny, the suspension of the habeas corpus act, the stifling of the press, and the wholesale introduction of a system of passports and spies. In fact, more outrages have been perpetrated upon individual liberty in the Northern States than even King Bomba attempted to commit in Naples. The proclamation of martial law at New York is not only evidence of national rottenness and decay, but shows how, in the moment of disaster and dismay, subservient and excited population may surrender all the freedom and liberty for which they have contended during nearly a century.

On last Saturday evening Messrs. J. H. Cunningham and W. W. George addressed the citizens of this place as per previous announcement, at the Court House. Both gentlemen entertained their hearers in agreeable speeches. Considering the scarcity of people at present in our city, the turnout was fair.

On Saturday we noticed a fine drove of Beeves, which were intended for the New Orleans market. We understand that another choice lot will soon be sent to the same destination.

Gen. Seigel, according to the Cincinnati Commercial, was working in a foundry in that city at \$5 a week when the Mexican war broke out. He then enlisted, and went through the war as a private.

Several hundred volunteers, from Texas, passed through our city on Saturday enroute for Memphis. They were a fine looking body of men. It was currently reported on the streets, that some of them attempted to take what they wanted from certain stores without paying for them, and that the storekeepers were compelled to close doors; this, we trust is exaggerated, if not the officers should investigate the matter.

As will be seen by reference to Messrs. E. and B. Jacob's advertisement it will be seen that their establishment is the place to visit if you want the best of flour in the market.

We were requested by our Postmaster, to say that all letters intended to be mailed for the East, must be placed in the office prior to four o'clock. Don't forget.

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TELEGRAPHIC.

Nashville, Oct. 11.—The Louisville Journal of the 8th says: Sherman has superseded Sumter Anderson, in command in Kentucky.

Large bodies of troops are passing through Louisville to Mellbrough's Hill.

Fifteen Southerners whipped seventy-five of the enemy, east of Cave City; killing three and capturing thirty horses. One Southerner was mortally wounded.

Postmaster-General Blair has gone to St. Louis to look into Fremont's case.

Lynchburg, Oct. 9.—The freight train, conveying clothing for the 1st and 2d Regiments Louisiana Volunteers, and other goods, in charge of Mr. Price, fell through a bridge about one hundred miles distant from here, and all are in the water.

W. S. PEEK.
The Baltimore Sun, of 5th inst., contains a dispatch from Seward, denying that Fremont has been either recalled or court-martialed.

Gen. Wool has arrived at Washington. One hundred mutineers sent by McClellan to Fortness Monroe, on their way to Tortugas, were released by Wool and returned to the service.

Huger, commanding Norfolk, and Magruder, have been promoted to Major-Generals.

Mobile, Oct. 10, 1861.—The special correspondent of the Mobile Advertiser, writing last evening (Wednesday) at Pensacola, sends the following details of the night attack of our forces on Santa Rosa Island:

There were 1100 men in the expedition, under Brigadier-General Runtels. They crossed over to the island at 2 o'clock on the morning of Wednesday. At 20 minutes past 4 the first gun was fired, and in 46 minutes all that was left of the numerous camps, the extensive commissary buildings that had been erected there, was but one mass of smouldering ruins. The hospital structure is the only building now standing on the Island of Santa Rosa.

Wilson's (New York Zouaves) camp was the first one reached. The Sentinels, completely surprised, were either killed or captured, and the whole regiment, with its chief, found safety only in a rapid flight beyond the eastern walls of Fort Pickens. The scenes which occurred when this camp was invaded are described as being ludicrous beyond description or belief.

The gallant Colonel took to his heels, with nothing but a brief skirted nether garment to cover his nakedness, and the race between him and his valiant braves presented a struggle for precedence, more closely contested than any ever witnessed over the race course. Bull's Run was as nothing in comparison with it.

Our troops were on the island from two until six in the morning. The boats engaged in the expedition were towed back by the steamers Ewing, Tule and Neafie.

Of the Confederates a dozen or more were killed and twenty-nine were wounded. The latter are now in the hospital at Pensacola.

Among the killed are Capt. Bradford, of Florida, and Lieut. Nelms, of Georgia. The latter, an Adjutant of one of the Georgia regiments, died just as the boat, on its return reached the wharf. A brave or more chivalric gentleman and soldier never breathed. Lieut. Sayre, a volunteer aid to Gen. Anderson, was shot through the hip.

Some of our exhausted men were probably overlooked and left on the island. Maj. Vudges, U. S. A., and some thirty other Federals are prisoners in our hands.

Lieut. Slaughter, of the Mobile Continentals, who was taken prisoner while bearing a white flag to Fort Pickens, has been released.

Richmond, Oct. 10, 1861.—Col. W. E. Starke, of Gen. Loring's staff, has arrived here from Gen. Lee's camp in Western Virginia, with dispatches announcing the retreat of Rosecrance on the night of the 6th instant across Gauley river proceeding rapidly in a northward direction.

It is supposed that want of supplies, impassability of the roads, and lack of transportation, prevented Gen. Lee from making a successful pursuit of the retreating Federal army.

The War Department has received a dispatch from Gen. Bragg, officially announcing Major Anderson's expedition on Santa Rosa.

Richmond, Oct. 9, 1861.

Gen. D. E. Twiggs.—Your dispatch is received. The department feels with regret that the state of your health is such as to cause you to be relieved from active duty. Your request is granted, but you are expected to remain in command until the arrival of Gen. Mansfield Lovell, who has been appointed to succeed you, and who leaves for New Orleans to-morrow.

J. P. BENJAMIN.

THE LATEST.

New Orleans, October 12.—Naval engagement begun at 3:45 o'clock this morning, at head of Passes, lasting one hour, and was again resumed at 9 o'clock and continuing.—Broadshires are incessant. Further details soon.

New Orleans, Oct. 12.—Six gunboats commanded by Commodore Hollins, started down the river for the purpose of dislodging the enemy's vessels at the head of the Passes, which they did successfully to-day. The following dispatch from Com. Hollins has been received at the naval department announcing the victory last night.

Fort Jackson, Oct. 12.—Last night I attacked the blockaders with my little fleet and succeeded after a very short struggle to drive them all aground on Southwest Pass bar, except the sloop of war Preble which I sank. I have captured a prize from them, and after I got them fast to the sand peppered them well. No casualties on our side. A complete success.

[Signed: G. N. HOLLINS.]

Our fleet carried sixteen guns and three hundred men, while the enemy's force was about forty guns and one thousand men.

Nashville, Oct. 11.—A special dispatch to the St. Louis Democrat, from Jefferson City on the 6th, says that it is generally conceded there that General Price is on his way South with the main body of his army.

Fredericksburg, Oct. 11.—Firing was heard up the Potomac at 3 and 9 o'clock this morning. The first fire was caused by our batteries opening on a tug, which, under cover of darkness, burnt a boat. The damage to the tug, is unknown. The firing at 9 o'clock, which lasted thirty minutes is unexplained.

Detroit, Oct. 11.—Col. Rankin, a member of parliament, who was lately authorized by the federal government to raise a regiment of lancers, has been arrested for acting in violation of England's neutrality.

Washington, Oct. 11.—Nothing but imperative demands of the public interest induced the government to sus-

pende Fremont. The Attorney-General is unreserved in the expression of his opinion concerning Fremont, and he does not hesitate to pronounce his retention in office public crime.

Publicity has been given to the violation of the Savannah blockade, by the British steamer Bermuda. This news is said to have proceeded from the dinner table of Lord Lyons. From the information received there is reason to believe that a part of the freight of the Bermuda consisted of 70 tons of powder, 7000 Enfield rifles, 10 rifled cannon, 60,000 pair shoes, a large quantity of blankets, clothing, quinine and morphine.

Remonstrances against the completion of the cargo and sailing of the vessel were made in London, by Minister Adams, but the foreign office did not feel at liberty, or did not feel its obligations, to arrest the unlawful voyage.

Now that our friends in the interior and in Texas are commencing to make their appearance in our city to make purchases, we would direct their attention to our advertisers:

Ambytypes can be had at D. Le Rosen, Texas street.

Groceries can be found at Messrs. Simpson & Calhoun's, Phelps & Rogers, both corner of Milan street and the Levee, and also at L. Bear's on Texas street. Good articles can be obtained at those establishments.

Drugs, good and fresh, will be found at Messrs. Smith & Lewis, on Texas street, also paints, oils, etc.

Watches and Jewelry, either P. E. L. Frank or V. Shider, both on Texas street, will be found the right places to visit. Try both of them.

Hardware, iron, or castings, of the best, are kept by Thomas W. Jones, on Texas street.

Marble shop, W. Hecox, on Texas street, has beautiful specimens of marble works.

Restaurants.—good eating—either the "Confederation," or "Jelle's," both on Texas street.

Private Boarding.—Mrs. Taintor's, on Travis street, adjoining the Baptist Church.

Ladies' Shoes, best quality, and home made Simon Ekinan, Market street near the Post office.

The Cry is "And still Another!"

So fast do our forces gain victories over those of the enemy, it becomes almost a matter of impossibility to keep an accurate minute of all their successes. Victory upon victory is continually being heralded to our Southern people, and the glad tidings are received with no great demonstrations, but in the breast of each individual a feeling of pride arises, inexpressible in words. The enemy, doubtless has, by this time, concluded that Southern blood is not easily made to flow without resistance most terrific and disastrous to a foe. This is not all for before the ending of this war, they will be the worse beaten people on record.

The last engagement reported was at the Passes, below New Orleans, as published in yesterday's paper, on which occasion, the enemy was treated as in all previous engagements they exhibited their valor by turning their faces and dispersing in double quick time. So much for being in the wrong.

If the federals ever intend to gain a victory, it is about time they were putting their wits to work to accomplish it. They are doomed, it appears to meet with disappointment in every encounter they have with the forces of the Confederate States. In every engagement there falls into the hands of our forces, arms, ammunition, etc. in no trifling quantities, fully repaying us for our trouble, and thus, instead of injuring, they aid us, and keep themselves busily employed obtaining those requisites for our benefit. When they attempt carrying out their grand schemes attached to the so much talked of expedition, they will be found lacking in these as they were in courage at Manassas.

The New York Post of the 16th ult. says that seven hundred and twenty-three letters, addressed to persons in the seceded States had been received and detained at the Post office that week. Of these, no less than three hundred and sixty-two were received on the 15th, and a large part of them were brought by the Africa.

Affairs in Lower Maryland.—A gentleman who with his family, effected a very tempestuous and perilous escape from Maryland, reached here yesterday, and reports a continuance of the Yankee outrages upon the rights and liberties of the people of this gallant State. Property of all descriptions—slaves, horses, cattle and produce—were being daily seized upon by the ruthless invaders. The sanctity of private dwellings was no longer recognized; and individuals, suspected of sympathizing with the South, were being every day arrested throughout the State, and hurried into confinement.

The notorious Dan Sickles had moved his "brigade" of ruffians entirely from Charles county, and quartered them at Piscataway, Prince George's county. Sickles himself, accompanied by a strong detachment of cavalry, left a day or two ago, on a reconnoitering excursion to Budd's Point, which is directly opposite to Evansport. The object of the expedition is said to be the survey of an available site for the construction of outposts from which to oppose any attempt to enter Maryland at that point. He is said to have declared that the Lincoln Government was about to erect strong fortifications, extending from Budd's Point to Indian Head.

The citizens of Maryland are reported to have become exceedingly despondent in their expectations of aid from the Southern Confederacy. Hope deferred has sickened the heart of the noble old State, and the fear of gaining ground among all classes, that the State will be deserted by her sisters of the South to the brutal despotism of Lincoln, Seward & Co. It is feared that unless soon aided, many influential citizens will be reluctantly compelled, for the protection of their families and their property, to take the oath of allegiance, as Ross Winans, Esq., has already done.

Enquirer.

The Militia Drill.

This important step has been put into execution, and we are pleased to notice that nearly every person subject to this duty comes forth with a will, some few perhaps endeavor to evade it; very few we trust. We intended suggesting the propriety of drilling the citizens of Shreveport in or near the city, for when the order is issued to assemble several miles distant, we think it unreasonable that a punctual attendance should be expected. We understand, however, with much pleasure, that this will not be the case in future. System is requisite in everything, let us have it in this.

Persons leaving New Orleans now, have to get a passport from the Governor's office. Captains of steamboats have been notified to take no passengers for that city, who may be unknown to them.

A Plan for Clothing the Army.—A gentleman, who has paid much attention to the subject, suggests a plan which is simple, and he thinks will prove effective. He proposes that each company detail one or two of its members to go home and get two pairs of socks, a pair of pantaloons, a coat and a blanket for each of his comrades, and attend to the transportation and delivery of the whole. By this means, it is supposed, that in three weeks the whole army can be well provided against winter cold. This clothing will be in addition to such as the authorities can furnish, and the two supplies cannot fail to make our soldiers comfortable.

Richmond Whig.

Arrest of a Preacher.

The Jacksonville (Ark.) Herald furnishes the following:

We learn from a gentleman who passed through this place a few days since that a preacher had been detected issuing counterfeit money in Tulip, Dallas county, Ark. He had been arrested, and all the necessary tools found. It was the determination of the citizens to hang him. He implicated several planters, no doubt to divert the vengeance of an outraged people from being visited upon him; but the ruse did not win, and ere this he has been made to pull hemp.

A letter from Helena, dated 21st ult., says that Col. Henry L. Bischoff died suddenly on that morning of apoplexy. He was among the oldest inhabitants of Arkansas, having emigrated to that State while it was a territory, in about 1818. He was a native of Richmond, Va., and held many responsible offices in the late Territory, as well as State of Arkansas.

The Southern Sentinel, published at Winfield, has changed hands, it comes to us bearing the name of the "Confederate States," and much improved typographically. We wish the present proprietor, Henry B. Greer, Esq., much success.

Advices by the overland mail from California, state that fourteen families of emigrants, numbering over one hundred persons, were immolately murdered by Indians at Fort Lake.

The New Orleans banks have in specie \$14,173,258, short loans \$12,831,101, exchange \$3,488,159. Their circulation is \$6,481,616, deposits \$16,206,112.

Yesterday morning we had a damp time of it.—drizzling rain. The weather for the past week has been very changeable. The two yesterday looked lively, there being a little business transacted.

A cynical writer asks, "When will women cease to make fools of themselves?" Probably when men cease to make fools more than women make of sense.

Sometimes, in missing upon genius in its simpler manifestations, it seems as if the greatest of human culture consisted chiefly in preserving the glow and freshness of the heart.

Soldiers' Pay.

In the midst of the excitement of war, its incidents and alarms, the subject of the soldiers' pay has not attracted the attention it deserves. A variety of causes, unnecessary to enumerate, have concurred to satisfy the public mind that what might have been a few months ago a fair or liberal allowance by the Government to its soldiery, is at the present time and for the future, totally inadequate to their proper sustenance. The enhanced prices of everything, and especially articles consumed by the soldier, since the war began, attest the truth of the above proposition without further comment. It may not be generally known that the monthly pay of a Confederate soldier is only eleven dollars. At the time this sum was adopted the prices of articles mostly required by men thus suddenly thrown on their own resources in remote portions of our country, where the demand soon depleted the scanty supply, might have been sufficient; but when we reflect that the prices of all articles of consumption and wear have advanced one, two, three and four hundred per cent, it is readily perceived now inadequate to the proper support of the soldier's small pitiable doled out bi-monthly for his increased wants. In the Lincoln army the private's pay is fifteen dollars a month, besides a bounty of one hundred dollars, twenty of which is advanced at the time of enlistment, besides promises of land after the war is ended. There can be no good reason why our Government should economize against the gallant spirits who have sacrificed every comfort, and who imperil life itself in defense of her rights. No murmur comes up from the breast of those brave and chivalric men who have gone forth to battle that the pay is inadequate because they are imbued with patriotic sentiment which elevates them above the feeling of complaint, or the love of lucre; but it is, nevertheless, incumbent upon a just and reflecting people to provide a reasonable remuneration for the soldier, so that the ordinary necessities may be, at least, secured to him. When we reflect that in Virginia it takes a half month's pay to procure a pair of ordinary shoes, which last only a month, it is easily seen that eleven dollars per month becomes absolutely contemptible as a compensation commensurate with the services rendered by the soldier. No one has a proper idea, without actual experience, of the innumerable little exactions soldiers are subjected to in the hurry and bustle of the marches they are obliged to make at times, when it is difficult to cook or carry their own food. Biscuits are obtainable with great trouble at five cents a piece. For a cup of coffee and a biscuit half a dollar is freely given, while everything else they may want is in proportion. It is to be hoped that Congress will not hesitate at its next session to increase the pay of the private to at least as much as that given by the Lincolnites. Many good and valid reasons, therefore, will occur to every mind in addition to those thus hastily thrown out by us. Let the soldier know that the highest object a grateful people can entertain is to alleviate his wants on the tented field.—Delta.

Many public men consider themselves the pillars of the State, reaching their high position only by crawling.