

# The Shreveport Weekly News

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

VOL. 1.

SHREVEPORT, LA., MONDAY NOVEMBER 4, 1861.

NO

## 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.

Lecture.—We are requested to give notice that, on Friday evening next, a Lecture will be delivered by the Rev. R. H. Read, at the Presbyterian Church, relating his experience in the Army in Virginia.

The receipts arising from the Lecture will be placed in the hands of the Ladies' Military Aid Society of Shreveport, at whose request Mr. Read has consented to appear—for the benefit of our volunteers.

Price of admission 50 cents. Lecture to commence at 7 o'clock.

We would direct the special attention of our readers to the correspondence between the President of the Ladies Military Aid Society, and the Rev. R. H. Read, published in to-day's paper.

Messrs. A. M. Hull & Co. inform us that they have just received from Mr. J. H. McReady, nine bales of cotton, as a contribution for the benefit of the volunteers from this section of our State. Who comes next!

Our fellow citizen, N. G. Tryon, Esq., has placed us under obligations for an Extra and late city papers, for which we return him many thanks.

We have been in receipt for the past several days, of very cheering intelligence from different portions of our army. Our readers can surmise the result, when we inform them that the Confederate and Federal troops, met and fought. As heretofore the Lincolns showed that they were swift on the foot. The different dispatches published by us will suffice without a repetition of particulars.

We make the following extract by permission, from a private letter received here, bearing date:

CAMP BRACRECORD, Va.,  
October 11, 1861.

We have struck tents and moved a few miles nearer the Yankees, our battalion have just come in off picket, after watching the infernal Yankees. There was one cavalryman killed, and three wounded. We killed ten and wounded five of them, this is the way we are engaged here at present, though every hour we are expecting to have a fight.

This country is very cold, we are eighteen hundred miles from New Orleans. Snow falls here to the depth of three feet, and it takes 15 (?) blankets to keep a person warm. Just imagine one standing out on picket, snow up to his knees, watching the Yankees, and have the devils shooting at you every two or three minutes; yet you have the same show at them. This work however, will not last long for we intend meeting the cowardly pups face to face, and we will run them as we did at the battle of Manassas.

Two members of our battalion got into a quarrel, and one named Griggs shot the other, Parrel, dead. This occurred last week. Both of them were formerly deck hands on the Red River boats.

The enemy keeps up a steady fire with their cannon, they have done it for the past eight days, but with no effect. At present writing they are firing at us. We leave to-morrow morning, before day light for Leesburg. If we come out of the fight as well as we did at Manassas, we will be lucky.

Against all International Law.—The London Morning Post, (Lord Palmerston's organ,) of the 19th inst., has the following significant paragraph:

Advices from America, by the *Hibernian*, state that no clearances are to be granted in future to vessels bound for Matamoros, Mexico, upon the ground that the cargoes of such vessels might give aid and comfort to the Southern, by putting within their reach articles of which they are in need. To place an embargo on one of the ports of a friendly power, may, perhaps, be considered as against all international law.

### TELEGRAPHIC.

Nashville, Oct. 26.—A special dispatch to the *St. Louis Democrat*, from Jefferson City, on the 20th, says that a detachment of one hundred and fifty men, under Major White, surprised the rebel garrison at Lexington and captured the place with a quantity of guns, pistols and other articles, which the rebels threw away in their flight; also two pieces of cannon.

A dispatch to the *New York Tribune*, on the 19th, says Seward assured a member of the diplomatic body that that little affair, the Southern instruction, would blow over within three months, the ports would be all open, and peace and prosperity all again.

The *Knoxville Register*, of the 25th, reports a fight between Zollicoffer and the Lincolns, from Camp Dick Robinson. The latter were entrenched near Rock Castle ford. Zollicoffer attacked and drove them from their trenchments. Confederates had 5 killed and 23 wounded—took 40 prisoners. Loss of the enemy not known.

Richmond, Oct. 25.—Official intelligence has been received, which states the number of Confederates killed at the battle near Leesburg 27 and 120 wounded.

Lynchburg, Oct. 25.—A gentleman reached here this evening, who left Floyd's command on the 20th. He says the Federals had evacuated the entire Kanawha Valley, and Floyd was marching for Kentucky, when informant left. Long after sending a detachment down the Kanawha Valley, was returning with his forces to Valley Mountain. Lee is still at Meadow Bluff.

Official intelligence announce that the Potomac is closed to Federal vessels.

No steamers or other craft have passed our batteries for the last two days.

The Pawnee is positively sunk. We gave her about thirty shots on passing Evansport.

### Correspondence.

SHREVEPORT, Oct. 26, 1861.

Rev. R. H. Read.

Dear Sir:—Representing the Ladies' Military Aid Society of Shreveport, over which I have the honor to preside, in the name and on behalf of that Society, I respectfully request that, during your temporary sojourn in this city, where you are so well and favorably known, you favor us with a lecture upon the subject of the condition of our army in Virginia, with the results of your experience and observations as Chaplain in the volunteer service.

In addition to the gratification to be derived from your recitals, we feel quite assured that the high-toned patriotism with which we know you to be endowed, will come to the aid of our appeal, when you are informed that the funds to arise from your labors, will be appropriated to the exclusive benefit of the soldiers.

The selection of the time will be under your own control.

With much respect,

ANN N. JONES,  
P. L. M. A. S.

REPLY.

Shreveport, Oct. 28, 1861.

Mrs. Ann N. Jones,

President Ladies' Military Aid Society of Shreveport:

Dear Madam—Your note of the 26th instant is in hand, and in reply thereto, I must cordially accede to your request. The noble cause in which you and other patriotic ladies of Shreveport and vicinity are donating your efforts, to sustain the brave men who have gone to defend your homes, shall always command my humble aid.

Friday evening next if you think best, shall find me at the service of your cause.

With much respect your ob'd't's't

ROBT. H. BEAD.

Great Flood and Loss of Property in the Northwest.—The *St. Louis Democrat* of the 12th instant has information of heavy rains all along the upper Mississippi and tributaries which have been followed by very serious consequences to farmers and others. In one night in Scott county, Iowa, eight inches of rain fell on a level place, not to speak of what sank into the ground. Throughout the whole country the farmers were greatly distressed by the wet weather. The Des Moines River was at flood height, and fence rails, saw logs, corn shocks, etc., were shooting out of it in quantities sufficient to nearly cover the entire surface of the river. Mr. Hare had four hundred in a pen in the bottom, on Casperas Creek, above Bentonport, and all was swept off and lost in one night.

The Greensburg (Ky.) Affair.—The *Bowling Green correspondent* of the *Nashville Union*, in his letter of October 29, writes:

The rumor that a large Confederate force had left Cave City for the purpose of ousting the Federals, who to the number of twelve hundred were reported to be at Greensburg, has proven true. Our troops marched upon the town during the afternoon of the 18th inst., entering in one direction and the Lincolns leaving by another. The expedition in the main miscarried, from the fact of the approach of our troops having been imparted to them of the movement being made. When taken possession of, the town was almost entirely deserted by citizens, who, with the troops, had left several hours before.

It is unfortunate that the entire command were not captured, as they certainly would have been had they remained and disputed its occupancy.

Gen. Ward, who was in command there, is reported to have retreated with his forces to Muldrough's Hill, at which point it was evident, from the recent maneuvering of Gen. Rousseau, a stand will be made.

The New York Money Market, Foreign Exchange, Stocks, the National Loan, &c.—The *Herald* has the following:

The New York city banks will probably show an increase of specie to-morrow, from the receipts from California and the Mint. The disbursements of Government have been about equal to the receipts from the sale of treasury notes, and hence no disturbance will arise from this cause. Last Monday the banks held \$39,809,591 in specie, being an increase of \$1,636,349 from the week previous; at the corresponding date last year when the banks were deemed very strong, they held \$20,272,706 in specie—the sub-treasury holding \$4,178,445. Under Mr. Cise's administration of the loan it seems probable that its gradual issue will take place without disturbing the enormous reserve of the banks, as the money will flow back as fast as it is withdrawn for the wants of the Government. Both loans and deposits will show a heavy increase to-morrow. Last Monday the loans showed an increase of \$22,417,162, and the deposits of \$24,055,651. These amounts fall considerably short of the sum of \$35,000,000, which, on 1st inst., was placed to the credit of the Government on account of the second fifty million loan. The statement to-morrow will reflect the whole amount of the operation, and it must be expected that the loans will foot up nearly \$160,000,000, and the deposits \$130,000,000.

Money is in brisker demand, in consequence of the increase of speculation on the Stock Exchange. Most of the bankers get six per cent for their loans, and nearly all the brokers are glad to get money left with them at five. First class paper continues very scarce, and favorites names pass readily enough at 6 to 7 per cent. Names less favorably known are current at all kinds of rates, from one per cent a month upward. The impression prevails that, unless some accident now unforeseen should occur, the money market will remain in a condition of ease for some time to come, though the rate may advance to seven per cent for call loans, in consequence of the competition of the General Government.

Foreign exchange closed with more firmness yesterday. Bankers declined to sell under 107½ for sterling, some of them ask 107½ and 5,25 for francs. Mercantile bills are scarce at 106 to 107 and 5,36½ to 38½. It seems to be expected that we shall have this week a better supply of mercantile bills, and that rates will decline in consequence.

Stocks rose steadily on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday; on Thursday a reaction took place which lasted till Friday afternoon, since when prices have again risen—so that the closing quotations of the week are the highest recorded for some months. The advance has been confined to railway shares and Government sixes have risen 1½ per cent.

during the week; some of the railway shares have advanced much more.

The popular subscription to the national loan continues to justify the congratulations it elicited when it was inaugurated. About \$25,000,000 have been taken by the people already, and the aggregate subscriptions cannot fall short of a million daily, though inconvenience is still felt at many agencies from the want of a steady supply of the notes. The banks in this city have paid up 76 per cent of proportion of the first fifty millions; if the Boston and Philadelphia banks have paid up as much, the actual amount of gold thus far withdrawn by Government under the contract of August 19, amounts to \$33,000,000, and the actual amount of notes "carried" by the banks at the present time is not over thirteen millions. Unless some change should take place, it seems probable that this load will not be materially increased hereafter.

### The Blockade Admitted Insufficient.

That staid old Abolition sheet, the *Cincinnati Gazette*, candidly admits that the blockade of the Southern ports, attempted to be enforced by Lincoln, is a failure. We copy from that paper of the 12th inst:

OUR BLOCKADE.—The blockade of the Southern ports does not amount to that hermetical sealing up which was talked of when that and the passive defence of the North was regarded as the wisest strategy for subduing the rebellion. Trade seems to be quite active between Southern and foreign ports, and it is likely that it will continue to be. New Orleans is, from its situation, supposed to be susceptible of an effectual blockade; but the manner in which the commander of the Brooklyn allowed the Sumter to escape, prevents the general public from entertaining any expectations from his services, although they seem to be satisfactory to the Government.

The British steamer *Bermuda*, long heralded, with a cargo of munitions of war, steamed quietly into the port of Savannah. It is said the blockading vessels were deputed away at the proper time by cannonading on the coast.

Advices from the West. India Islands mention the arrival of vessels at the various ports from the South. The profit of a successful trip is so great as to encourage the taking of the risk, and the risk does not seem to be very great. British vessels are taking an active part in the trade. One way they have is to clear from West India ports for Baltimore, run along the coast, and if they have an opportunity, run into any of the Southern ports. When overhauled at the sea, everything seems fair and legitimate. It is only when caught in the act of entering a port that they can be seized; and this is difficult, because they will not make the attempt unless an opportunity offers.

This dodge is hard to be stopped. Numerous others will be tried, and will be successful enough to encourage the multiplication of trials. Any idea of bringing the rebels to terms by cutting off their supplies might as well be given up. The whole history of blockades ought to show any one that they are a very poor foundation for a strategic policy. The idea was a part of an imbecile mode of warfare; and all military policy that depended on it and waited for it must necessarily have been imbecile. This war has got to be prosecuted, if ever prosecuted, by fighting, by conquering the rebels in the field and in their entrenchments. It will never be brought to a close by our blockade, nor by the starvation or nakedness of the rebels. The sooner we shall begin the war.

### How to Damn the Rebels.—The Indianapolis Sentinel says:

The Rev. J. W. T. McMullen is making heavy—very heavy—war speeches just now. Down in Henry county he spoke the other day, and an intelligent and responsible gentleman informs us that, among other things, he called upon God Almighty to damn the rebels, and said he, blasphemously, as we think, although we are but a publican and a sinner, "if he cannot damn them enough and quickly, let him call upon me and the regiment I am raising."

We notice that old Jordon B. Noble, the veteran drummer of Chalmette, has a company of free persons of color in New Orleans, called the *Plauche Guards*. They are preparing for active service. Old Jordan, as he is called, is a trump, we wish him to live through the present difficulties as he has through others.

Sickness is the cause of the meagre appearance of to-day's paper.

### Intelligence from the Abolition Press.

The salt manufacturers on the Kanawha are nearly bankrupt, owing to the late disastrous flood, and they despair of being enabled to rebuild and resume operation. It is understood that the loss in the destruction of property will not fall short of \$300,000, and also that there is not 1000 barrels of salt to be had on the Kanawha.

From Nolin.—A member of one of the Indiana regiments, encamped near Nolin, came into the city yesterday. From him we learn that the bridge over Nolin creek will be finished to-day, and the army will push forward as rapidly as possible. He states that there are 14,000 troops just on this side of Nolin, and from four to six thousand in the vicinity, who are all ready to push forward as rapidly as possible. He states that there are 14,000 troops just on this side of Nolin, and from four to six thousand in the vicinity, who are all ready to push forward at the order.

An affray occurred Friday night between two privates in Col. Turchin's nineteenth Illinois regiment, named Simpson and Higgins, at Chicago, in this country, in which the latter was stabbed and killed.

A slave belonging to Jeff. Offord, a secessionist of Spencer county, made his escape and delivered himself up at Camp Sherman on our fair grounds. The officers of the camp handed him over to Mr. Henry Dent, our provost marshal, who under instructions from Gen. Sherman, returned him without reward to his owner.

### SHOOTING AFFAIR.—Yesterday

morning a member of one of the Indiana regiments encamped on the Louisville and Nashville railroad, got into a quarrel with a member of an Illinois regiment encamped at the same place, during which the latter was shot and instantly killed. The Indian was brought to this city last evening by Provost-Marshal Dent, and incarcerated in jail. He will be tried before a court-martial this morning at eleven o'clock.

ACCIDENT.—A very sad accident occurred at Cross Lanes on the 10th. Lieut-Col. Elliot sent out a scouting party to cross Gauley river to look after a few rebels that have been seen on this side. The party was under the command of Lieut. Horace A. Egbert and Sergeant Sprague, of Toledo, Ohio. When crossing, the boat sunk just above the falls, and both were drowned.

On Saturday Mr. Samuel Anderson, of New York, was discharged from Fort Lafayette on taking the oath of allegiance. Dr. Charles McGill refused to gain his liberty on the same terms. Police Superintendent Kane, of Baltimore, is removed to Fort Columbus, on Governor's Island.

The *Cincinnati Gazette* says the force at Prestonsburg and Hazel Green, recruited by Breckinridge, against which the 2d Ohio and two other regiments are marching, is stated at five or six thousand. They are not well armed, however, and will be no match for our Ohio boys.

It is announced that John P. Conrad, a young lawyer of St. Louis, has been sentenced to three months' hard labor upon the fortifications at Cairo, Illinois, for treasonable language.

Gen. Cornelius Robinson has withdrawn from the canvass for Congress in the Sixth Alabama district.

We regret to learn, from the *Recorder*, says the *Memphis Appeal*, of the death of Jeremiah Pierce, of Dyersburg, who departed this life at the advanced age of seventy-two years. He cut the first stick on the present site of our town, and officiated as deputy sheriff in the first court held in the county.

The sequestration of Yankee effects in Richmond has been going on at the rate of nearly half a million the past few days. The general inquiry is, "What's doing in other cities?"

Death of Col. Lyon.—The *Memphis Appeal* of the 11th inst., contains the following said announcement:

"Fatal Accident."—At Bowling Green, Ky., on Thursday night, Col. Lyon, of the 6th regiment of Arkansas volunteers, approached the Tennessee river, at about 11 o'clock, for the purpose of superintending the crossing of some of his men. The night was windy, the rain falling heavily, and it was very dark, and under these circumstances Col. Lyon's had his neck dislocated, and a thigh bone broken; death was, of course, instantaneous. He was forty-five or fifty years of age, and leaves a family in Arkansas. During the crossing of the river, a con-

pile of mules, drawing a wagon, containing Gen. Harrison's effects and baggage, became frightened, backed over the ferryboat, and the mules, the wagon, and the property were all lost.

Col. Lyon's remains were forwarded to Camden for interment.

### Here Growing.

The following is from the Washington correspondence of the *Philadelphia North American*:

The announcement that the commission of Fremont are null and void has caused a fluttering among the many commissioned by him; and the friends of such officers are here, endeavoring to reconcile the differences, and to get their commissions recognized and their pay ordered. In one or two instances the President has interposed his assistance, but it is not unlikely that the unauthorized acts of Gen. Fremont will be unheeded here. Several of the members of his staff are commissioned by him, and hence the contracts they have made have no validity. It is probable, however, that after a thorough scrutiny of the accounts, the actual value of arms and equipments actually required will be paid by the government; but if there are any acting under the authority of Fremont who have had visions of great fortunes, they will be disappointed.

Which the Cincinnati Commercial copies, and says:

The above is from the Washington correspondence of the *Philadelphia Gazette*. There is a red tape meanness in this insufferably insolent. If a large part of the military appointments made by the administration could be made null and void it would be a blessing; and if there is any stealing that especially needs looking into, it is that of the Pennsylvania contractors, who are the special friends and pets of Simon Cameron. The people are watching all these things, and there will be a day of judgment at Washington in good time.

### Horrible Atrocity of the Lincolns.

We are informed upon we regard as reliable authority, that last week two prominent men of Paducah were brutally murdered by the command of the Lincoln troops at that point for no crime of their own but simply in retaliation for the shooting of some rascal pickets near Paducah. The victims of the Lincoln government were Mr. Thomas Bell and Capt. J. Davis. They were both shot, and our informant states as a positive fact that the brutal wretches who perpetrated the deed, first nailed Bell to the wall with large spikes through the palms of his hands and his flesh.

Men of Kentucky! the blood of these martyrs cries aloud to you for vengeance! Let it be swift and terrible!—Louisville Courier.

### Seward's Letter Explained.—Seward's

recent letter explaining that the money of rebels in the Northern States is not subject to confiscation, until there is evidence that it is to be used in aid of the rebellion, has a secret history which has leaked out. A large portion of the money on deposit in the Northern banks is owned by persons who reside in Europe or in the Southern States. The District Attorney, having given notice of his intention to confiscate all belonging to Southerners, five or six millions were at once sent to England, and other large sums were about to follow. The panic was communicated to foreigners—who finding their funds were in the land of barbarians, were also removing theirs. This operation threatened a speedy bankruptcy of the great Yankee nation. A new reading of the law was therefore necessary; and Seward put forth his interpretation to calm the general apprehension.

### Decision.

Hesitation is a sign of weakness, for inasmuch as the good and evil of the different modes of action about which we hesitate are seldom equally balanced a strong mind should perceive the slightest inclination of the beam, with the glance of the eagle, particularly as there are cases where the preponderance will be very minute, even though there be life in one scale, and death in the other.

It is recorded of the late earl Berkeley that he was suddenly awakened at night in his carriage by a highwayman, who forcing a pistol through a window and presenting it close to his breast, demanded his money, exclaiming at the same time that he had heard that his lordship had boasted that he would never be robbed by a single highwayman, but he now should be taught to the contrary. His lordship putting his hand in his pocket replied: "Neither would I now be robbed, if it were not for that fellow who is looking over your shoulder." The robber turned his head, when his lordship, who had drawn a pistol from his pocket in-

stead of a gun, had

ing they have written

There is no more dispa-

The following is from a

We learn with surprise that

For ourselves, we should

Reported Recognition of the South-

A most extraordinary statement

The assertion of the agent is

European News.

St. John's, Oct. 19.—The steamship

Cotton had slightly advanced

The Emperor of China is reported

Prince Napoleon had sent the

Mr. Lindsey, Member of Parliam-

Earl Russell discourages any inter-

Nashville, Oct. 26.—The Tennessee

A special dispatch from the

This is the evening that the

Night before last the gin house

of the fire occurred, we were unable