

Shreveport Daily News.

VOL. 1.

SHREVEPORT, LA., FRIDAY, AUGUST 2, 1861.

NO. 81.

The Shreveport Daily News.

Published every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday morning.

Office, on Texas Street.
Above Spring, near the Mayor's office.

TERMS:

Daily, per year in advance, \$8.00
Delivered by carrier, 20 cents per week.
Weekly (Monday) in advance, 2.50

ADVERTISING RATES:

FOR THE WEEKLY:
For each square of twelve lines or less for the first insertion, \$1.00
For each additional insertion, per square, 50

FOR THE DAILY:

| No. Squares | 1000 | 2000 | 3000 | 4000 | 5000 | 6000 | 7000 | 8000 | 9000 | 10000 |
|-----------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1 square, | 5 | 7 | 9 | 10 | 12 | 13 | 17 | 20 | | |
| 2 squares, | 9 | 12 | 14 | 16 | 17 | 17 | 25 | 30 | | |
| 3 squares, | 12 | 15 | 18 | 21 | 23 | 25 | 35 | 40 | | |
| 4 squares, | 15 | 19 | 22 | 25 | 27 | 30 | 40 | 50 | | |
| 5 squares, | 18 | 23 | 27 | 31 | 34 | 37 | 50 | 60 | | |
| 6 squares, | 20 | 25 | 30 | 34 | 37 | 40 | 50 | 60 | | |
| 7 squares, | 23 | 28 | 33 | 37 | 40 | 45 | 60 | 70 | | |
| 8 squares, | 25 | 31 | 36 | 40 | 45 | 50 | 70 | 80 | | |
| 9 squares, | 28 | 34 | 40 | 45 | 50 | 55 | 80 | 90 | | |
| 10 squares, | 30 | 36 | 42 | 48 | 54 | 60 | 90 | 100 | | |
| 15 squares, | 40 | 50 | 60 | 68 | 75 | 80 | 120 | 150 | | |

For professional and business cards, (including the Daily paper,) not exceeding five lines, for 12 months, \$15—without paper, \$10.

The privilege of yearly advertisers is strictly limited to their own immediate and regular business; and the business of an advertising firm is not considered as including that of its individual members.

Advertisements published at irregular intervals, \$1 per square for each insertion. Announcing candidates for a District or State office, \$10; for a Parish office, \$10; City office, \$5—to be paid in advance.

All advertisements for strangers or transient persons, to be paid in advance.

Advertisements not marked on the copy for a specified time, will be inserted till notified, and payment exacted.

Marriages and deaths will be published as news; obituaries, tributes of respect, and funeral invitations as other advertisements.

DENTAL SURGEONS.

S. HINSON,
DENTIST,
Office nearly opposite the
Post Office,
SHREVEPORT, LA.

GEO. W. KENDALL,
DENTIST,
Office, corner Market and Milam sts.,
Opposite the Bank,
SHREVEPORT, LA.

MEDICAL.

DR. A. F. CLARK,
Office at T. H. Morris' Drug Store.
Residence,
Corner of Spring and Farrin Sts.,
SHREVEPORT, LA.
No 9—dly.

SMITH & LEWIS,
DEALERS IN
Drugs, Pixies, Oils, Varrishes &
SIGN OF THE GOLDEN MORTAR,
Shreveport, Texas St.
No 9—dly

Vicksburg Whig.
Published in Vicksburg, Miss. by
M. Shannon. Terms, in advance,
Daily per annum, \$8; Weekly, \$3.

ICE! ICE! ICE!
A CARGO of Rockland Lake,
Crystal ICE, just received and for
sale by
A. ENGLE & CO.
Shreveport, April 25—n11—tf

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

B. L. HODGE,
Attorney at Law,
Office over Childers & Beard's Store,
Cor. Texas and Spring sts.,
n1-lyd
SHREVEPORT, LA.

L. M. NUTT,
Attorney at Law,
Office, corner Milam & Market Streets,
SHREVEPORT, LA.
Practices in Caddo, Bossier and
DeSoto. n10-lyd

LEON D. MARKS, THOS. G. POLLOCK,
MARKS & POLLOCK,
Attorneys & Counsellors at Law,
Shreveport, La.

PRACTICE in copartnership in all the courts held in the city of Shreveport, and in the parishes of De Soto and Bossier.
Office on Market street near Milam. n3-d-y.

ROBT. J. LOONEY, SAM'L WELLS,
LOONEY & WELLS,
Attorneys & Counsellors at Law.

WILL practice in the Courts of Caddo and surrounding parishes, and in the Supreme Court at Monroe and Alexandria. Office on Market street, near the Postoffice, Shreveport, La. n11-lyd

EMMET D. CRAIG,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
Office, opposite Post Office,
SHREVEPORT, LA.

Will practice in the Courts of Caddo, DeSoto, and Bossier. 1dly

J. C. MONCURE,
Attorney at Law,
SHREVEPORT, LA.
Office with L. M. Nutt, corner of
Milam and Market streets. n3ad-ly

ASSOCIATIONS.

MASONIC.
SHREVEPORT LODGE OF F. & A. M. No. 115, meets every Friday at 7 1/2 P. M.
JOHN W. JONES, W. M.
J. H. Brownlee, Sec'y.

Shreveport Chapter of R. A. M. No. 10, meets on the 2nd and 4th Monday of each month, at 7 1/2 P. M. J. G. McWILLIAMS, T. C. Waller, Recorder. H. P.
Shreveport Council, R. and S. M. No. 5, meets on the 1st and 3d Saturday of each month, at 7 1/2 P. M. EMMET D. CRAIG, Henry Levy, Recorder. T. G. M
Place of meeting, at the Masonic Hall on Texas street, over Mayor's office. n624

I. O. O. F.
The regular meetings of **NEITH LODGE, No. 21,** are held on Wednesday evenings, at 7 o'clock, at their Lodge Room on Texas street.
P. H. KEYES, N. G.
S. SELIGMAN, Secretary. n10

COMMISSION MERCHANT

J. E. PHELPS, J. V. ROGERS
Phelps & Rogers,
(Successors to T. H. Etheridge)

Grocers & Commission Merchants
Cor. Commerce and Milam sts.,
SHREVEPORT, LA.

Keep constantly on hand a large assortment of Staple and Fancy Groceries, Hay, Corn, Oats, etc.
Advances made on consignments to our friends in New Orleans. n18dly

J. R. Simpson, G. M. Calhoun,
Simpson & Calhoun,

WAREHOUSE & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Receiving and Forwarding Agents,
SHREVEPORT, LA.

Having leased the popular and commodious Warehouse of Messrs. Howard, Tally & Co., and having had long experience in business, we hope to receive a share of the public patronage, and pledge ourselves to do all in our power to give entire satisfaction in all business entrusted to our care.
All we ask is a trial. n625

Official Document.

The following is Document A. al-
luded to in the Message of President
Jeff. Davis:

[DOCUMENT A.]

Richmond, July 6, 1861.

To Abraham Lincoln, President and
Commander-in-Chief of the Army
and Navy of the United States:

Sir—Having learned that the schooner Savannah, a private armed vessel in the service and sailing under a commission issued by authority of the Confederate States of America, had been captured by one of the vessels forming the blockading squadron off Charleston harbor. I directed a proposition to be made to the officer commanding that squadron for an exchange of the officers and crew of the Savannah for prisoners of war held by this Government "according to number and rank." To this proposition, made on the 19th ult., Capt. Mercer, the officer in command of the blockading squadron, made answer on the same day, that "the prisoners (referred to) are not on board of any of the vessels under my command."

It now appears, by statements made without contradiction in newspapers published in New York, that the prisoners above mentioned were conveyed to that city, and have there been treated not as prisoners of war, but as criminals: that they have been put in irons, confined in jail, brought before the courts of justice on charges of piracy and treason, and it is even rumored that they have been actually convicted of the offences charged, for no other reason than that they bore arms in defence of the Government and under the authority of its commission.

I could not without grave discourtesy, have made the newspaper statements referred to the subject of this communication, if the threat of treating as pirates the citizens of this Confederacy, armed for its service on the high seas, had not been contained in your proclamation of the 4th of April last. That proclamation, however, seems to afford a sufficient justification for considering these published statements as not devoid of probability.

It is the desire of this Government so to conduct the war now existing as to mitigate its horrors as far as may be possible; and, with this intent, its treatment of the prisoners captured by its forces has been marked by the greatest humanity and leniency consistent with public obligation; some have been permitted to return home on paroles, others to remain at large under similar condition within this Confederacy, and all have been furnished with rations for their subsistence, such are allowed to our own troops. It is only since the news has been received of the prisoners taken on the Savannah, that I have been compelled to withdraw these indulgences, and to hold the prisoners taken by us in strict confinement.

A just regard to humanity and to the honor of this Government now requires me to state explicitly, that painful as will be the necessity, this Government will deal out to the prisoners held by it, the same treatment and the same fate as shall be experienced by those captured on the Savannah; and if driven to the terrible necessity of retaliation by your execution of any of the officers or crew of the Savannah, that retaliation will be extended so far as shall be requisite to secure the abandonment of a practice unknown to the warfare of civilized man; and so barbarous as to disgrace the nation which shall be guilty of inaugurating it.

With this view, and because it may not have reached you, I now renew the proposition made to the commander of the blockading squadron, to exchange for the prisoners taken on the Savannah, an equal number of those now held by us, according to rank. I am, sir, yours, &c.,

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

President, and Commander-in-

Chief of the Army and Navy of the
Confederate States.

[COPY.]

Richmond, July 10, 1861.

To his Excellency, Jefferson Davis,
President of the Confederate States:

Sir—In obedience to your instructions, I left the city of Richmond on the morning of the 7th of July, at 6 o'clock, A. M., as bearer of dispatches to his Excellency, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United. At Manassas I received from General Beauregard a letter to General McDowell, commanding the United States forces at Arlington. From Manassas I proceeded to Fairfax Courthouse, where I was furnished, by Gen. Bonham, an escort of fourteen cavalry, under the command of Lieut. Breckinridge, of the Virginia cavalry. Proceeding on the direct road to Alexandria to its junction with the road to Arlington, I met a detachment of cavalry under the command of Col. Porter, U. S. A., about three miles from the junction; from which place I sent back my escort. Capt. Whipple, U. S. A., accompanied me to Arlington, where I arrived about 4 o'clock, P. M. Monday, the 8th. Gen. McDowell not being at Arlington, my arrival was telegraphed him to Washington city.

About 9 o'clock, P. M., Col. Van Rensselaer, senior aid-de-camp to Gen. Scott, was sent to convey me to Gen. Scott's headquarters, where I found Gen. McDowell, to whom I delivered Gen. Beauregard's letter. After reading Gen. B.'s letter, he passed it to Gen. Scott, who, being informed in this letter that I desired to deliver your communication, in person, received it of me. After reading your communication to Mr. Lincoln, Gen. Scott informed me that a reply would be returned by Mr. Lincoln as soon as possible, and at the same time instructed me to return to Arlington with Gen. McDowell, thence to proceed in the morning back to our lines, which I did, under an escort of twenty U. S. cavalry, commanded by Lieut. Putnam. In my intercourse with Gen. Scott and the other officers of the U. S. Army, I have to say, that I was received with marked consideration and attention, and with that courtesy and kindness which should ever characterize the diplomatic relations of great nations, in war as well as in peace. Understanding that the object of my mission was the delivery of your letter to Mr. Lincoln, I have the honor to state that it was done, and subscribe myself your obedient servant.

THOS. H. TAYLOR,

Captain Cavalry U. S. A. and Lieut. Colonel 2d Kentucky Regiment.

We cut the following from the New York Express of July 15.

This morning, at about 9 o'clock, a large number of woman assembled in front of No. 14 Fourth Avenue, the main distribution office of the Union Defence Committee, in expectation of receiving some assistance from the body. It seems that some misinformed, or malicious person, caused a notice to be published, that the Committee would again distribute money commencing this morning.

When the females found that they had been deceived quite a commotion occurred. In all languages the U. D. C. received chastisement—some were in favor of hanging all the "aristocrats" who had led their "men" away to fight while the "dandies" remained at home; others proposed the immediate destruction of the distributing office, and finally, a motion to adjourn to the City Hall, prevailed, by a vote quite unanimous.

Two by two, the women, some having babies in their arms, while others carried baskets marched down the Bowery to the City Hall.

The officials viewed this peticoat demonstration with evident alarm, while several tinselled officers, were scowled at so merely that they beat an ignominious retreat.

The procession then marched into the Mayor's office, while the clerks gazed upon the unusual sight, with an astonishment bordering on the ludicrous. A loud cry for "the Mayor" went up from the throng, but the women were informed that His Honor was not in, and so could say nothing to them. At this point a widow named Mahon, whose son had enlisted in the Mozart Regiment, said that he would not have gone had he not been promised that his mother should receive \$2 a week. She had had nothing to eat since Saturday, and would not beg, even though she died.

Another woman, quite respectable in appearance, whose husband was at Fortress Monroe, had an infant in her arms, and said that she could do without food herself, but the child must have something, "even," added she, with almost fierce energy, "if I have to steal it." Still others cry out that they were starving, and that if the food were not forthcoming, death must ensue. A small, pale looking female, threatened to drown herself and child, because of the privation they were suffering, and for a time there was a perfect Babel.

At last a clerk referred them to the office of the Union Defence Committee, telling them they would meet the managers there, and get full information from them personally. The idea was immediately acted upon, and in a moment one hundred and fifty women were on their way to the rooms of the Committee in Pine street. On the route down they were followed by a large and curious crowd, who listened, some with astonishment, and others with pity, to the tales of woe told by the poor applicants for relief promised, but not forthcoming.

When the procession reached the Committee Headquarters, the members gazed upon the scene with feelings of anything but pleasure. They knew very well, that the women were in want, and they had no means of relieving them, so it was determined that General Wetmore should explain matters. The crowd rushed up stairs, and in a moment the ante-room was thronged, and the cry went up, "We are starving!" "We want money!" "There is none here," replied the clerk.

"Then it should not have been promised," said one of the women. "Had my boy known this he would never have deserted me to fight for an ungrateful set of aristocrats. You've got him away, now, and intend, I suppose, to let us starve."

This speech was endorsed by the throng, some of whom demanded a hearing before the Committee.

General Wetmore here made his appearance, and said that he regretted extremely there should have been any misunderstanding. There was no money for them, but some gentlemen were now engaged in a laudable attempt to raise some. Should they remain quiet for a day or two, there would, doubtless, be plenty of relief. Let them go home, like good people and they would soon be cared for.

An Irish woman here emphatically declared that she would not go home, but would stay there and force them to give her something to eat. They wouldn't dare to let her starve under their very eyes.

Several determined to stand by the Irish woman.

At this point, a woman proposed that a female regiment should be raised.

"Arrah, what for?" asked a small specimen of the Green Isle.

"To teach these philanthropists here that women are not cowards. If they have not got money for us, let them give us work. That's all we ask."

Thus talking was kept up until we got to press with this edition. It is quite evident that there is much suffering among these unfortunate females; and unless something be done for them, without delay, it is quite likely that the people of this city will be ashamed by hearing of serious results.