

# Shreveport Daily News.

VOL. 2.

SHREVEPORT, LA., THURSDAY, AUGUST 15, 1861.

NO. 5.

## 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:**  
 Fully 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 | 1st | 2nd | 3rd | 4th | 5th | 6th | 7th | 8th | 9th | 10th | 11th | 12th |
|-------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|
| 1 square    | 1   | 7   | 9   | 11  | 12  | 13  | 14  | 15  | 16  | 17   | 18   | 19   |
| 2 squares   | 2   | 14  | 18  | 21  | 23  | 25  | 27  | 29  | 31  | 33   | 35   | 37   |
| 3 squares   | 3   | 21  | 27  | 33  | 39  | 45  | 51  | 57  | 63  | 69   | 75   | 81   |
| 4 squares   | 4   | 28  | 36  | 45  | 54  | 63  | 72  | 81  | 90  | 99   | 108  | 117  |
| 5 squares   | 5   | 35  | 45  | 56  | 67  | 78  | 89  | 100 | 111 | 122  | 133  | 144  |
| 6 squares   | 6   | 42  | 54  | 67  | 81  | 95  | 109 | 123 | 137 | 151  | 165  | 179  |
| 7 squares   | 7   | 49  | 63  | 78  | 93  | 108 | 123 | 138 | 153 | 168  | 183  | 198  |
| 8 squares   | 8   | 56  | 72  | 89  | 106 | 123 | 140 | 157 | 174 | 191  | 208  | 225  |
| 9 squares   | 9   | 63  | 81  | 100 | 120 | 140 | 160 | 180 | 200 | 220  | 240  | 260  |
| 10 squares  | 10  | 70  | 90  | 111 | 133 | 155 | 177 | 200 | 222 | 245  | 267  | 290  |

For professional and business cards, (including the Daily paper) not exceeding 300 lines, for 12 months, \$15—without paper, \$10.

The privilege of yearly advertisements 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 paid, 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 Milan 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, Paints, Oils, Varnishes &c.  
 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.

**EMMET D. CRAIG,**  
 Attorney and Counselor at Law,  
 Office, opposite Post Office,  
 SHREVEPORT, LA.  
 Will practice in the Courts of Caddo, DeSoto, and Bossier. n11

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

**L. M. NUTT,**  
 Attorney at Law,  
 Office, corner Milan & 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 Milan. n13-ly.

**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. n14-lyd

**J. C. MONCURE,**  
 Attorney at Law,  
 SHREVEPORT, LA.  
 Office with L. M. Nutt, corner of Milan and Market streets. n14-lyd

### 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 Mayer's office. n12

**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. SWELGMAN, Secretary.** n10

### COMMISSION MERCHANT

**J. E. PHELPS, J. V. ROGERS,**  
**Phelps & Rogers,**  
 (Successors to T. H. Etheridge)  
**Grocers & Commission Merchants**  
 Cor. Commerce and Milan 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. n18-ly

**J. H. 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. n12-5

### Senator Breckinridge in the Senate Chamber.

The infamous "insurrection bill," which was to legalize (as if that could be done) the unconstitutional course of Abraham Lincoln, anterior to the assembling of Congress, being, on the 1st inst., before the Senate of the United States for discussion, Mr. Breckinridge distinguished himself by a speech that was worth of the best days of the now dissevered Republic:

He said the drama was beginning to open, and the Senators who are urging on the war are quarreling among themselves. The Senate had already passed a general confiscation bill, and also a general emancipation bill. The police commissioners of Baltimore were arrested without any law and carried off to an unknown place, and the President refuses to tell the House what they were arrested for and what has been done with them. Yet they call this liberty and law! The Senator from Illinois (Browning) said he (Breckinridge) assailed the President with severity; it not malignity. In the midst of events he could not cherish personal animosity and for the President he never did. On the contrary, he thought more highly of him than he did of many of his counselors. He believed him to be an honest man, trampling the constitution under foot, for good motives from evil counselors. But the proceedings of Congress far eclipsed anything the President had done, and the President's acts sink into nothingness before the absolute outrages on personal liberty perpetrated by Congress.

Gentlemen mistake when they talk about the Union. The Union is only a means of preserving the principles of political liberty. The great principles of liberty existed long before the Union was formed. They may survive it. Let gentlemen take care that they do not sever all that remains of the Federal Government. Those eternal principles of liberty, which lived long before the Union, will live forever some where. They must be respected. They cannot with impunity, be overthrown, and if you force the people to the issue between any form of Government and these priceless principles of liberty, that form of Government will go down. The people will tear it asunder as the irresistible forces of nature rend asunder all that opposes them. The Senator from Vermont declares that this conflict must be carried on under the rules of war, and admits that some thing must be done directly contrary to the constitution. I desire that the country should know the fact that constitutional limitations are no longer to be regarded; and let the people once get the idea of war, not under the principles of the constitution, but a conflict in which two great people are against each other, for whom the constitution is not, but for whom the laws of war are, and I venture to say that the brave words we hear now about subjugation and conquest, treason and traitors, will be glibly altered the next time the representatives of the States meet under the dome of the Capitol.

Then if the constitution is really to be put aside, and the laws of war are to govern, why not act upon it practically? I do not hold that the clause of the constitution which authorizes Congress to declare war applies to any internal difficulties; nor do I believe that the constitution of the United States ever contemplated the preservation of the Union by one half of the States warring on the other half. It provides for putting down insurrection, but it does not provide for the raising of armies by one-half of two political communities of this confederacy for the purpose of subjugating the other half. If this case of war, why not treat it like

war? Practically it is treated so. The prisoners are not hung as Confederates. It is a war, but an unconstitutional war. Why, then, does the Administration refuse to send or receive a flag of truce, and all those acts which might at least ameliorate the unhappy condition in which we are placed? So much, then, we know. We know that admitted violations of the constitution have been made, and justified, and are, by legislation, proposed still further, to confer the authority to do acts not authorized or warranted by the constitution. We have it openly avowed that the constitution, which is a bond at least between these States that adhere to it, is no longer to be regarded as that bond of Union. It is enough to tell me that it has been violated by seceded States. It has not been violated by those States that have not seceded, and if the constitution is thus to be put aside, these States may pause to inquire what is to become of their liberties.

Mr. President, we are on the wrong track, and we have been from the beginning, and the people are beginning to see it. We have been hurling hundreds to death. The blood of Americans has been shed by their own hands, and for what? They have shown their prowess and bravery alike, and for what? It has been to carry out principles that three-fourths of them abhor. For the principles contained in this bill, and continually avowed on the floor of this Senate, are not shared, I will venture to say, by three-fourths of your army. I said sir, we have been on the wrong track. Nothing but utter ruin to the North, to the South, to the East, and to the West, will follow the prosecution of this contest. You may look forward to innumerable armies and countless treasure to be spent for the purpose of carrying on this contest, but it will end in leaving us just where we are now; for, if the forces of the Union are successful, what on earth will be done with them after they are conquered? Are not gentlemen perfectly satisfied that they have taken a people for a faction? Have they not become satisfied that it is necessary to subjugate, conquer, even to exterminate a people? Don't you know it? Don't everybody know it? Does not the world know it? Let us pause, then, and let the Congress of the United States respond to the uprising feeling all over this land in favor of peace. War is separation, in the language of an eminent Senator, now no more. It is disunion—eternal, final disunion. We have separation now, and it is only much worse by war, and the utter extinction of all those sentiments which might lead to reunion.

But let the war go on, and soon, in addition to the means of the widows and orphans all over this land, you will hear the cry of distress from those who want for food and the comforts of life. The people will be unable to pay the grinding taxes which a fanatical spirit will attempt to impose upon them. Let the war go on, and the Pacific slope, now doubtless devoted to the Union, when they find the burdens of taxation greater than the burden of separation. Let it go on, until they see the beautiful features of the Confederacy beaten out of all shape and comeliness by the war, and they will turn aside in disgust. Fight for twelve months, and this feeling will develop itself. Fight for twelve months more and you will have three Confederacies instead of two. Fight for twelve months more, and you will have four. But I will not enlarge upon this. I am quite aware that what I say will be received with sneers of disgust by the gentlemen from the Northwest and the East, but the future will determine who is right and who wrong. We are making a record here. I am met by the sneers of nearly all those who surround me. I state my opinion

with no approving voices, and surrounded by scowls; but the time will come when history will put her private seal upon these proceedings, and I am perfectly willing to abide her final judgment.

Mr. Baker asked what parts of the bill were unconstitutional?

Mr. Breckinridge said all were so atrocious he did not like to particularise.

Mr. Baker referred to the first section and said that it was not unconstitutional for the president to declare a military district in a state of insurrection.

Mr. Breckinridge said the president had no authority to declare a State in insurrection.

Mr. Baker contended that the president had the right to declare a State in insurrection, or even two states or more. When the civil authority was overthrown, the president must call on the military to support the government. The only thing the president can do is to advance armies to put down rebellion.

But now when an advancing army of traitors is within twenty miles of the capitol, and we can almost hear the sound of their drums, the senator from Kentucky gets up here and contends that we ought to send out a flag of truce to treat for peace, and justifies their action. What are his eloquent words? Are they not intended to give aid and comfort to the enemy? Are they not words of brilliant and polished treason, even here, in the very capitol of the confederacy? What, sir, would have been thought in another capitol, and in a more martial age, if a senator as brave, dignified and eloquent as the senator from Kentucky, had risen in his place, surrounded by all the illustrations of Roman glory, and declared that the advancing Hannibal was just and right, and that Carthage ought to be dealt with upon terms of peace? What would have been thought if, after the battle of Cannae, a senator had risen in his place and denounced every fresh levy of troops, every expenditure of treasure, and every proposal full of recollections of the old glory?

Mr. Sumner, (in his seat, sotto voce.)—He would have been hurled from the Tarpeian Rock.

Mr. Breckinridge—I shall detain the Senate but a few moments longer, sir. I have tried on more than one occasion, in parliamentary and respectful language, to express my opinions in regard to the character of our Federal system, and the relations of the States to the government. They differ from those entertained by the Senator from Oregon. He evidently regards this as an original government, and not a delegated one. The senator says what would you have us do? I will not proceed southward, and invade the country. You cannot war upon them in the name of the constitution. I have already intimated what I would have you do. I would have you stop the war. We can do it. I have tried to show that there is none of that inexorable necessity to continue the war, as the senator seems to suppose. I cannot suppose that constitutional liberty on this continent is bound up in this fratricidal, devastating and horrible contest. On the contrary, I fear it will find its grave in it. The senator is mistaken if he supposes that we can conquer these States by war, and that twenty millions of people on one side can subjugate twelve on the other. If conquered, they will have to be governed as territories, as the senator from Vermont says, or as rebellious provinces. I would therefore to see the States re-united on constitutional principles to any other object that could be offered me in life; and sir, to restore them upon the principles of my fathers—the sacrifice of my life would be nothing. But I infinitely prefer to see a peaceful separation of these States, than to see an endless, devastating war, at the end of which I see the grave of all persons.

TO BE CONTINUED.