

# Shreveport Daily News.

VOL. 2.

SHREVEPORT, LA., FRIDAY, AUGUST 16, 1861.

NO. 6.

## 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	1mo	2mo	3mo	4mo	5mo	6mo	7mo	8mo	9mo	12mo
1 square	5	7	9	10	12	13	17	20		
2 squares	9	12	14	16	17	18	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	26	30	33	37	50	60		
6 squares	20	25	30	34	37	40	55	65		
7 squares	22	27	32	36	39	43	60	70		
8 squares	24	29	34	38	41	45	70	80		
9 squares	26	31	36	40	43	47	80	90		
10 squares	28	33	38	42	45	49	90	100		
15 squares	36	42	48	52	55	60	125	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, 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—1f

### 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. 1dly

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

**L. M. NUTT,**  
Attorney at Law,  
Office, corner Milam & Market Streets,  
SHREVEPORT, LA.  
Practices in Caddo, Bossier and  
DeSoto. n30-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-dly.

**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

**J. C. MONCURE,**  
Attorney at Law,  
SHREVEPORT, LA.  
Office with L. M. Nutt, corner of  
Milam and Market streets. n34d-ly

### ASSOCIATIONS.

**MASONIC.**  
SHREVEPORT LODGE OF F.  
and 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.

### 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 as-  
sortment of Staple and Fancy Gro-  
ceries, 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 commodi-  
ous Warehouse of Messrs. Howard, Tully  
& 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 satisfac-  
tion in all business entrusted to our care.  
All we ask is a trial. 2025

### Senator Breckinridge in the Sen- ate Chamber.

al and political liberty.  
The senator asks if a senator in  
Rome had uttered these things, what  
would have been done? The war  
between Rome and Carthage was al-  
together different from the war now  
going on between the different sec-  
tions of this confederacy. But I  
would have said rather than avow the  
principle that either must be subjugated,  
let Carthage live and pursue her  
policy, and let Rome pursue hers.  
The senator says my words are but  
brilliant treason, and attributes it to  
the character of our constitution, that  
I am allowed to utter them upon the  
senate floor. Mr. President, if I am  
speaking treason I do not know it.  
I am speaking what I believe to be  
for the good of my country. And  
by whose indulgence am I speaking?  
Not by that of any man, but by the  
guarantees of the constitution of my  
country, which seem to be so little  
respected here. And sir, a senator,  
whose courage is yet to be tested, has  
said that in Rome I would have been  
hurled from the Tarpeian Rock. Sir,  
if ever we have a Tarpeian rock, and  
a victim is wanted, it will be found  
to be that man, who has to the utmost  
of his ability, and to the measure of  
his intellect and heart, been the chief  
author of the misfortunes of his coun-  
try's misfortune. He and the men  
like him, have brought the country  
to this condition of things, and I re-  
ply with all the just indignation which  
I ought to feel at such an insult offer-  
ed on the floor of this senate by a  
senator sitting in his place.

But I shall not longer detain the  
senate. My opinions are my own,  
and they are honestly entertained,  
and do not believe I have uttered an  
opinion here in regard to this contest  
that does not reflect the judgment of  
the people whom I have the honor to  
represent. If they do, I shall find  
my reward in the fearless utterances  
of their opinions. If they do not,  
sir, I am not the man to cling to the  
forms of office, and the emoluments  
of public life, against my conviction  
and my principles; and I repeat that  
if indeed the commonwealth of Ken-  
tucky, instead of attempting to me-  
diate in this unfortunate struggle,—  
should throw all her energies in the  
scale in the attempt to maintain the  
administration, in what I believe to  
be a war of subjugation, she may take  
her course. I am her son and shall  
share her destiny. But, she will be  
represented by some other son on the  
floor of the senate.

Note.—On the next day, the 2d, Mr.  
Breckinridge rose in his place for a  
personal explanation. In yesterday's  
debate, the senator from Oregon had  
asked the question, "what would have  
been done with the Roman senator,"  
&c., and another senator answered,  
"he would have been hurled from the  
Tarpeian rock," to which Breckin-  
ridge made a sharp reply. This morn-  
ing, he discovered he was mistaken,  
and it was the senator from Maine,  
who made the remark. He desired  
to explain that he had no unkind feel-  
ings toward the senator from Maine,  
and he did not mean to say anything  
unkind in any way to ward him. He  
made this acknowledgment without  
any intimation from or to the senator  
from Maine.

As an important part of the history  
of this whole matter, we would here  
state that the whitewashing enact-  
ment so eloquently and forcibly op-  
posed by Mr. Breckinridge, was de-  
feated in the senate.

### Are the Southerners Rebels?

So asks a correspondent of the  
Toronto Leaders, and answers his  
own question, as follows:  
SIR—Permit me through your  
columns to suggest to the Canadian  
press generally, that when publishing  
American telegrams regarding the  
war between the United and Con-  
federate States (which are received  
entirely through Northern sources)

they should abolish the use of the  
insulting misnomer "rebels." The  
word is inappropriate, highly obnox-  
ious, and is undeserved. To whom  
are they under authority? The  
Southern States have hitherto pro-  
duced the greatest statesmen, and the  
best generals that the American Union  
has yet seen. At the declaration of  
independence, a majority of the  
States who formed themselves into a  
unity were Southern. They cannot  
be rebels, they never were in sub-  
jection to the Northern States, from  
whom they simply wished peaceably  
to separate, they were (to say the  
least) perfectly on an equality with  
the North. How absurd, then, to ap-  
ply the term "rebel" to a nation,  
numbering nearly ten millions, and  
inheriting a country as large as Eu-  
rope, for the simple reason that they  
chose to retire from a partnership,  
previously distasteful, that they had at  
length become not only hateful  
but insupportable.

It is due to them also, that we,  
in the character of neutrals, should  
forebear from the use of any insulting  
or irritating epithet to the one party,  
that we would not apply to the other.  
In support of this view of the sub-  
ject, I may adduce the examples of  
the (then) United States during the  
Canadian rebellion—which in reality  
was a rebellion. In speaking of the  
rebels, the American press invari-  
ably styled them "patriots," raising  
subscriptions for them, and short of be-  
ing officially recognized by the Gov-  
ernment, the rebels received all the  
encouragement from the American  
people, directly and indirectly, they  
could possibly have wished, under  
the expectation that this country  
would ultimately be torn from its  
present allegiance and become one of  
themselves.

It is also due to the cultivation of  
our own interests, that we should ac-  
knowledge the fact of the Southern-  
ers possessing the right—hitherto so  
pompously insisted upon by Ameri-  
cans—viz: that the governed alone  
possess the privilege of choosing its  
own form of Government.

The evident desire of the Confede-  
rate States to possess amicable re-  
lations with Great Britain, should  
convince us that it is also due to the  
cultivation of our interests that we  
should acknowledge the right of the  
Southern States to a separate form  
of Government—a principle so ur-  
gently insisted upon by the Nor-  
thern States themselves—viz: the  
right of the people to select their  
own form of Government.

The evident desire of the Confede-  
rate States is to extend commercial  
relations with England. Their eag-  
erness to adopt the British system  
of free trade; their abhorrence of the  
Northern Morrill tariff, contrasts  
most favorably with the selfishness  
and hatred which has invariably  
been exhibited by the North against  
British institutions, British interests,  
and British manufactures.

Yours, respectfully,  
W. H. W.

Toronto, July 19, 1861.

### The N. O. Picayune says:

Among the titles of acts just pass-  
ed by the Congress at Richmond is  
an act entitled an act to amend an act  
"to provide revenues from commodi-  
ties imported from foreign countries,  
passed May 1, 1861."

This is the general tariff act for  
the Confederate States, which by its  
terms does not go into effect until the  
31st day of this month. The act is  
in its main provisions extremely libe-  
ral, and in its low rates is highly pop-  
ular abroad.

There has been a policy suggested,  
and we know that it found favor with  
some very able members of this Con-  
gress, which, in our opinion, would  
simplify this question of import du-  
ties very much. It would be a short  
bill, suspending the operation of all  
laws imposing duties on foreign im-  
ports during the continuance of the  
present war. The question of rates

of duty may be left until we have a  
commerce to regulate. While this  
war, with its accompanying blockade,  
continues, we have no importations  
from abroad upon which the reven-  
ues from customs would be worth col-  
lecting. Nothing can come unto us  
except at great risk of capture, and  
the uses we have for all which can be  
brought in by that sort of enterprise,  
are full compensation to us for the  
renouncing of the privilege of taxing  
it. We should rather encourage the  
enterprise by giving a premium in  
the shape of release of all duties.—  
We should thus multiply the chances  
of receiving a great many commodi-  
ties of which we stand greatly in  
need—entirely upon foreign risks.—  
Free trade will be a reward which we  
offer to strangers for services to our-  
selves.

The same policy continues during  
the war, whether accompanied by ac-  
tual blockade or not, will fill our  
ports with venturesome English and  
French vessels; and in the absence  
of blockade every additional vessel  
would add to the chances of some for-  
eign interference with Federal at-  
tempts to intercept neutral commerce;  
for under the rulings of modern war,  
commerce is lawful with the ports of  
an acknowledged sovereign, which  
may be for a time under the actual  
control of insurgents—much more so,  
in the ports of States de facto inde-  
pendent, and belligerent de facto and  
de jure. The ends of public policy,  
in relation to foreign governments,  
as well as the introduction of valu-  
able supplies for the uses of the peo-  
ple and the government would, in  
our opinion, be materially advanced  
by the making of foreign imports  
free, at least during the war.

It would have the additional value,  
and a very important one, of attract-  
ing to the South the greater part of  
the traffic which the heavy protec-  
tive duties of the Northern tariff re-  
pels from the North. The risks of  
reaching the ports of the South would  
not rate so high as the new duties of  
the North. The policy of encourag-  
ing the set of that current this way  
and preparing the minds and means of  
Europe for opening full commerce  
with the South as soon as practicable,  
is one of those ideas which we doubt  
not has been well considered by the  
government of these States.

Possibly this may be the meaning,  
or in part, at least, the policy of the  
amendments of the tariff act; at  
least we hope so.

**The Reaction.**—The Democracy of  
Iowa have held a State Convention,  
in which resolutions were unanimou-  
sly passed condemnatory of Lincoln's  
war, and in favor of peace.

In Maine a State Convention of  
all opposed to Lincoln's war has  
been called by the Democratic State  
Central Committee.

In New Hampshire the Democrats  
who voted for Douglas, as well as  
those who voted for Breckinridge,  
are opposed to the war, and have  
called a State Convention of all who  
are in favor of a prompt cessation of  
hostilities and the recognition of the  
Confederate States.

The same action has been taken  
by the Democratic State Central  
Committee of Ohio.

We saw a letter the other day  
from a gentleman in Western New  
York, a Black Republican, to his son  
in this city in which it was stated,  
that if any more soldiers are obtained  
in his vicinity they will be drafted,  
as no more will volunteer.  
Louisville Courier.

The Boston Advertiser says:—  
There is no disguising the fact that  
there is a general tone of disappoint-  
ment at the tone which appears to be  
adopted by England as to the war in  
this country.