

Shreveport Daily News.

VOL. 2.

SHREVEPORT, LA., FRIDAY, AUGUST 23, 1861.

NO. 11

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	9	10	12	13	17	20			
2 squares	9	14	16	17	18	25	30			
3 squares	12	18	21	23	25	35	40			
4 squares	15	22	25	27	30	40	50			
5 squares	18	25	30	34	37	45	60			
6 squares	20	28	35	40	45	55	70			
7 squares	22	31	40	45	50	60	80			
8 squares	25	34	45	50	55	65	90			
9 squares	28	38	50	55	60	75	100			
10 squares	30	40	55	60	65	80	110			
15 squares	40	50	70	80	90	110	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 forbid, 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—tf

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

HODGE & AUSTIN,
Attorneys at Law,
Office over Childers & Beard's Store,
Cor. Texas and Spring sts.,
n1-1yd
SHREVEPORT, LA.

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

LEON B. 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.
n2-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.
n14-1yd

J. C. MONCURE,
Attorney at Law,
SHREVEPORT, LA.
Office with L. M. Nutt, corner of Milam and Market streets. n34-d-1y

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

WILL practice in the Courts of Caddo, DeSoto, and Bossier. 1d1v

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. n24

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.
JNO. DICKINSON, N. G.
N. SELIGMAN, Secretary. u10

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, &c.*
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. n225

THE YOUNG WIDOW.

She is modest, but not bashful;
Free and easy, but not bold;
Like an apple—ripe and mellow;
Not too young, and not too old;
Half inviting, half repulsive,
Now advancing, and now shy;
There is mischief in her dimple,
There is danger in her eye.

She has studied human nature;
She is schooled in all her arts;
She has taken her diploma
As the mistress of all hearts;
She can tell the very moment
When to sigh and when to smile;
O, a maid is sometimes charming,
But the widow all the while!

Are you sad? how very serious
Will her handsome face become;
Are you angry? she is wretched,
Lonely, friendless, tearful, dumb;
Are you mirthful? how her laughter,
Silver sounding, will ring out;
She can lure and catch and play you,
As the angel does the trout.

You old bachelors of forty,
Who have grown so bold and wise,
Young Americans of twenty,
With the love locks in your eyes,
You may practice all your lessons
Taught by Cupid since the fall,
But I know a little widow
Who could win and fool you all.

Affecting Incident.—The Baltimore correspondent of the New York Day Book relates the following:

A lady of this city, of strong Southern feelings, was in Washington at the time of the Bull Run battle. Seeing citizens and soldiers rushing to and fro, she went in the street to learn the particulars of the fight. Seeing a soldier leaning against a post, tired and suffering, her warm heart was affected by the sight, and she approached him and inquired about the battle. The poor fellow, a fine looking young man, said to her, "Madame, we have had a terrible time; we have been badly beaten; my two brothers were shot down along-side of me—and how shall I tell my poor mother?" The poor fellow here burst into tears, and was about to wipe his face on his old tattered and rusty jacket, when the lady gave him her handkerchief and begged him to keep it as a token from a Southerner. The unfortunate fellow was deeply affected and as she was about to leave, he said, "God bless you, madame; you are the first one who has spoken a kind word to me since I left home."

Vigorous Measures.—The special correspondent of the Baltimore Exchange writes from Washington, Aug. 12:

The preparations for the defence of the Capital are vigorously prosecuted by Gen. McClellan. A large body of troops, probably fifteen thousand, have been sent into the lower counties of Maryland. Two regiments will be quartered at Port Tobacco—a considerable town will also be placed at Camp Harbor. In addition to these troops are being thrown out on the way down the Potomac on the Maryland side, out of sight of the Virginia shore, so as to conceal the operations of the Federal army. The Federal pickets will extend to Leonardtown, St. Mary's Co.

The stationing of pickets so far down in Maryland is intended as much for the interception of communication between the Virginia and Maryland shore, as for the purpose of securing the earliest information of the movements of the Confederates. General McClellan has asserted that he will intercept this illicit intercourse at all hazards. Fort Wash-

ington has been reinforced to its utmost capacity, and additional means of defence are being erected outside the fort.

The Government appears to be alarmed at the batteries which have been erected by the Confederates along the Potomac, and it is probable that counter-works will be commenced at once.

There is but little doubt that an attack upon Washington is confidently expected by the Administration.

The Battle as seen by one of the Wisconsin Regiment.—Mr. J. C. Chandler, of the Adam's county Independent, Wisconsin, writes from Washington to his brother, in Cleveland, a letter about the battle, that has found its way into print. The following is exceedingly graphic:

The horrors of a battle-field are supremely greater than my imagination has ever conceived. I saw the bloodiest part of it; our regiment relieved the Zouaves, whom the Rebels rallied and charged on with more than demon vengeance. The Zouaves fought like heroes and devils; but there were ten guns to one against them, and when they retreated, terribly riddled, our regiment marched into the most hellish shower of bullets you can imagine if you try a month. Probably nearly a hundred of our men were killed, and some were taken prisoners. I had my belt shot off, a bullet hit my cap box and cut the belt so that it soon burst, and while I was stooping to pick up some of the caps, a soldier in front of me was shot through the breast just as he was aiming, and threw his gun back in his death struggle, and hit me across the back of my head well-nigh killing me. I laid there until the Rebels tramped over my body like a flock of sheep. I remember getting up and seeing our regiment forming a square to resist a charge of the "Black Horse Cavalry," which they did successfully.

After that I don't remember much until our first Lieutenant (shot through the shoulder) took me by the ear and told me to retreat with him.

We were some two miles from where we charged—in a house where they were cutting off legs, arms and heads, I should think. The boys took me there, and said I was as "crazy as a loon." Well, we retreated—thirty miles—I scarcely know how I came, but I remember there was great disorder. I can't remember when or how I got into Washington.

Very Likely.—The industrious correspondent of the New York Times is entitled to the credit of inventing the following ridiculous lie;

Prince Napoleon's experience at Manassas was not such as to create a very favorable opinion of the Rebels or their cause. His opinion of the Rebel commander he expresses as follows: "Gen. Beauregard has very much show, much pomp, many people run after him with much noise. I have not a very high appreciation of him as a military man, but he is very much of a gentleman. Gen. Johnston is a very quiet and unassuming man, but brave, and I think a fine officer. You can tell that by his looks, but my impression of the troops is very bad."

Riot at Harrisburg

A fierce riot occurred among the returned volunteers at Harrisburg, Pa., on the 27th ult., in consequence of the neglect of the federal government to pay them off. The Harrisburg Patriot says:

A large number of the volunteers concentrated in the market square, who had expected to spend the Sabbath at home, became clamorous, some of them exceeding infuriated. An effigy, labeled "Paymaster," was hung on the lamp-post in front of the Jones house, which was set on

fire and consumed amid the huzzas of the soldiers. While the conflagration was going on, the Twelfth regiment of reserves marched in from Camp Curtin and charged down Second street.

The returned volunteers being without arms, gave way. The cry was then raised, "To the arsenal for your arms!" and the crowd commenced rushing in that direction. The Twelfth went up Third street at double-quick time, and succeeded in surrounding the arsenal before the volunteers could get any arms out of it.

Some of the volunteers got an old dismounted cannon and drew it down to the square on a dray, with the avowed intention of "blowing up the paymaster." It was subsequently taken back.

The threats to hang the paymaster were very fierce, and the Jones house, in which he was stopping, was guarded by soldiers of the Twelfth regiment.

Order was finally restored on a promise to pay.

Pretty Good for Him.—An Abolition spy has reached the blockading squadron from this city, and seeks the usual Northern favor bestowed on those who tickle their desires by retaliating slanders on the South. The New York Times says:

Our correspondent on board the sloop of war Brooklyn, off the mouth of the Mississippi, gives some interesting information relative to the condition of affairs at New Orleans, derived from a deserter of the rebel army who made his escape down the Mississippi. He reached the vessel in safety after considerable hardship. The city, according to his own account, is in a fearful condition of terror, caused by the bands of cut throat soldiers stationed there, who are in a most complete state of demoralization, and commit acts of the basest nature. Houses had been entered, families broken up, and men had been threatened with the direst vengeance unless their wants were supplied. Provisions of every kind were very scarce, and consequently very high, and many of the poorer portions of the community were suffering terribly. Notwithstanding the apparent unanimity of the people on the question of secession, there is a strong Union element under the surface, which only awaits the proper opportunity to make itself known and terribly felt. The man from whom this information was received confirms the reports which have heretofore reached us relative to the plan for the destruction of the Brooklyn and other blockading vessels.

Confederate Maritime Law.—The Congress of the Confederate States at Richmond have accepted the second, third and fourth clauses of the international maritime law adopted at the Congress of Paris in 1856. They are as follows:

- That the neutral flag covers the enemy's goods, with the exception of goods contraband of war.
- That neutral goods, with the exception of contraband of war, and not liable to capture under the enemy's flag; and
- That blockades, in order to be binding, must be effective; that is to say, maintained by a force sufficient really to prevent access to the coast of the enemy.

They decline assenting to the first section, abolishing privateering.

D. D. O'BRIEN,
Newspaper Advertising
AND
COLLECTING AGENT,
Office corner Canal St. and Exchange Place, No. 6,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.
Weekly City Correspondence in English, French, German and Spanish Languages, furnished on moderate terms.