

Shreveport Daily News.

VOL. 2.

SHREVEPORT, LA., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1861.

NO. 34

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	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	22	26	30	33	37	50	60
6 squares	20	25	30	34	37	40	50	60
7 squares	22	27	32	36	39	42	50	60
8 squares	24	29	34	38	41	44	50	60
9 squares	26	31	36	40	43	46	50	60
10 squares	28	33	38	42	45	48	50	60
15 squares	40	48	56	63	70	75	90	100

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, Prints, Oils, Varnishes &c
SIGN OF THE GOLDEN MORTAR,
Shreveport, Texas St.
No 9—dly.

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 Span-
ish languages, furnished on moder-
ate terms.

JUST RECEIVED.—A fine lot
of Dried Buffalo Beef from Tex-
as, which will be sold cheap for cash
by [no 22—tf] L. BAER.

ATTYSORNE AT LAW.

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 & Counselors 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.
4-1yd

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

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

L. M. NUTT,
Attorney at Law,
Office, corner Milam & Market Streets,
SHREVEPORT, LA.
Practices in Caddo, Bossier and
DeSoto. n10-1yd

ASSOCIATIONS.

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. n10

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. 16,
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. n024

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

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. n15dly

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, 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 satisfaction in all business entrusted to our care.
All we ask is a trial. n025

It should be borne in mind that the Daily News contains the latest intelligence received at this point. The paper does not go to press until after the arrival of the mail. It is delivered by Carrier for \$8 per year or \$4 for six months. n21

The following article from the Pittsburg Chronicle, is published in the Louisville Courier.

An Earnest Appeal to the North.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 7, 1861.
EDITOR CHRONICLE—A copy of your valued paper of of 31st ult. came to hand this P. M. I read accounts here and there and saw what I little expected to see in a Northern paper—"want of men" to prosecute this war. Little did I suppose, or the Kentuckians about me, that a people like yours would, at this perilous hour hesitate for one moment to lend the aid which is so much needed at this hour of peril. If they value their homes their every interest dear to them, I would tell them that they would heed the warning voice of the patriot Joseph Holt, of this State, who told the citizens of Boston that if they did not rise up as one man and meet the foe, that they would be conquered by the Southrons.

Why, Oh why! their tardiness? I warn you that unless a more earnest policy prevail with you, the North will be subjugated; these rebels will conquer you; you must rally! you must fight! you must not lie in dull apathy; you must gird on the armor and go at once into the field. I, a soldier in camp Joe Holt, a Kentuckian, will be with you to fight the battles of our country, and I call on you loyal men of the North to rally. If you do not come as men and meet the foe at once they will gain the ascendancy. The rebels are growing stronger and increasing their boldness every hour, and I tell you the sooner we arrest their mad career the sooner will peace be restored to our country. Oh! do not stay at home and only talk of what you are able to do, but come to your country's call and show the world what you can do to arrest this great rebellion.

The mother who at this hour places in the hand of her son a sword, or musket, and tells him "go, and fight for your home; do me honor by doing your duty," will have a name and a fame equal to the revolutionary mothers of old. Rally! Rally! Louisville Courier.

The Evacuation of Ship Island.

The following sensible remarks regarding the evacuation of Ship Island, appeared in the Mobile News:
We are heartily glad that this evacuation has taken place, for we have regarded the fortifications thrown up at ship Island as a very safe trap in which Lincoln's fleet and soldiers could, whenever they willed it, bag the garrison. If the works at Ship Island commanded that pass into it undefended, we could have seen the benefit to be derived from risking troops and military stores on the Island. As it is, it was incurring a hazard without compensation. It has appeared to us as a military postulate, that the command of the sea around Ship Island by the Federals placed the garrison there at their mercy—they having the choice of lan-

ding and driving them out by superior force, or of starving them out. The only relief to the garrison, in either case, would have to come by water—that is, a naval relief. If we had guns enough afloat in the South to protect the garrison at Ship Island against the Federal navy, then it could be held; but in that case there would be not half the necessity of holding it. The truth is, we imagine, that the waters of lakes and Sound can only be adequately protected by floating armaments, and these ought to be built at whatever cost, in numbers and strength adequate to the work to be done. Until that is done, we do not desire to see our brave soldiers exposed to capture on the outside and undefended islands of the coast.

All Should Learn to Sing.—Jonathan Edwards says: "As it is commanded of God that all should sing, so all should make conscience of learning to sing, as it is a thing that cannot be done decently without learning. Those, therefore, who neglected to learn to sing live in sin, as they neglect that is necessary to their attending one of the ordinances of God."

The German citizens of Memphis are giving theatrical representations for the benefit of needy families in that city.

The Potomac is spanned by two bridges—one called the Chain Bridge, about six miles above Washington, and the other called the Long Bridge, crossing the stream immediately into the upper part of the town on the road to Alexandria.

The New Federal Naval Expedition.—The New York papers, of the 13th inst, have the following:

A naval expedition will sail from New York within the coming two weeks which will no doubt have a most important bearing upon the present war. It will comprise a large fleet of gunboats and transports, and a force of probably 20,000 men including some which will be taken from Fortress Monroe. The destination, of course, a secret, all statements to the contrary notwithstanding; but we can assure our readers that if successful, of which there is but little doubt, it will be the most terrible and effective blow yet dealt at the rebels.

Latest from Gen. Lee.—The Richmond papers of the 19th, have reliable intelligence from Gen. Lee's command which indicate the prosecution of a brilliant campaign in that quarter on the part of our forces. The Dispatch says:

The news is that General Lee, having cut out a new road for a part of the distance, had marched nine thousand men to the left of Stiper's, which is at the western base of Cheat Mountain, and into the Staunton and Parkersburg turnpike road, between Stiper's and Huttonsville, and then onward to the latter place, of which he took possession. He succeeded in cutting off, by this movement, the Federal forces, under Gen. Reynolds, from the co-operation of his assistant command, stationed on Cheat Mountain.
A skirmish had occurred between portions of the Federal and Confederate commands, and General Rey-

nolds himself had been captured. Passengers by the Central Railroad, on yesterday, corroborate this intelligence, and say that in the skirmish alluded to, the Federal loss was one hundred, and the Confederate loss twenty. It was conjectured that the entire force of the enemy on Cheat Mountain, owing to their hopeless situation, would be compelled soon to surrender.

TELEGRAPHIC.

New Orleans, Sept 23—There is a French man-of-war coming up the river.

Richmond, Sept 23—General Lee's official report of his plan of operations on the Cheat Mountains frontier has been received at the War Department to-day, from which it appears that the entire plan was discontinued from a failure of one of his columns to attack the enemy's position on the mountain.

The enemy was defended by an almost impenetrable stockade fort.

The enemy at Cheat Mountain had been reinforced by three Ohio regiments.

Richmond, Sept 23—It is reported that both the U. S. Senators from Maryland have been arrested and imprisoned.

The statement about the shooting of 460 troops near Washington, by order of McClelland for refusing to advance on the Confederates, is believed in high circles here, and from the source the information has been obtained.

Nothing of interest has been received from the camps.

The examiner, of this morning, publishing the following collectors of war tax: Alabama—Joseph C. Bradley; Arkansas—W. H. Halburn; Florida—E. T. Blackburn; Georgia—E. Stearnes; Louisiana—Robert A. Lusher; Mississippi—John A. Handy; North Carolina—W. E. Martin; Tennessee—Isaac B. Williams; Texas—Geo. J. Durham; Virginia—Henry T. Garnett.

New Orleans, Sept. 24.—Three officers from the French corvettes Lavoisier, arrived in the city this evening, bringing a mail bag. An immense crowd congregated on the landing to greet their arrival. The vessel remains anchored below.

It is understood that the federal prisoners from Richmond will arrive to-morrow, and be escorted to the parish prison by a colored company. Two men suspected of having cut the telegraph wires between Pass Christian and the Bay of St. Louis, have been arrested. Also a man who was detected in carrying newspapers off to the enemy's fleet.

Gov. Moore has decided against the proclamation of Martial Law.

As the Cotton crop is always a subject of interest to the community both at home and at a distance, we have the following report to make: In August, the frequent rains and cloudy weather caused the bottom crop to rot badly, the weed being very rank and interlocked in all fresh ground, and the sun not being able to pierce the shade of the rank vegetation. This was universally the case in all, except very old lands, where the stock grew to a less height. Besides the rot thus occasioned, the boll worm on very many places did considerable damage. These two causes have diminished the crop certainly one-sixth. In September, the present month, the caterpillar made active by the continued murky damp weather, fell on the plant and have eaten every leaf off of it, and will now go on the young top bolls, and this will occasion, as certainly, the loss of another sixth, so that, from the combined causes alledged, we can very justly and accurately put the loss as one of two-sixths or one-third, leaving two-thirds as the very largest measure of the crop to be relied on. Some planters put it at a half a crop. [Natchitoches Chronicle.]