

Shreveport Daily News.

VOL. 2.

SHREVEPORT, LA., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1861.

NO. 49.

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	19	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	30	33	37	50	60		
6 squares	20	25	30	33	36	40	55	65		
7 squares	23	28	33	36	39	43	60	70		
8 squares	25	31	36	39	42	46	65	75		
9 squares	28	34	40	43	46	50	70	80		
10 squares	30	37	43	46	49	53	75	85		
15 squares	40	50	60	63	66	70	90	100		
20 squares	50	60	70	73	76	80	100	110		

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

EDMONSTON'S BATTALION
COMPANIES will receive their arms and equipments, ready for muster, at Headquarters, 36 Natchez street. Reference E. & B. Jacobs.

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.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

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. n3d-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. 1d1y

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

LEON D. MARKS. THOS. G. POLLOCK.
MARKS & POLLOCK.
Attorneys & Counselors 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

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 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 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 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

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 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. n25

MISCELLANEOUS.

Just Arrived and for Sale.

A LARGE lot of FLOUR, from Williams' Mill, at Bonham, Fanin county, Texas, superior to any Extra from the West.

E. & B. JACOBS,
Texas street.



Texas Stage & Livery Stable,
On Milam St. opposite the Varandah Hotel.

THE proprietor has been to great expense to make this the most desirable Stable in the city, it is convenient to the Steam boat landing. Horses will be boarded by the day, week or month, on the most reasonable terms. Persons visiting Shreveport or going to New Orleans, by leaving their horses at this establishment, can rest assured that they will be well attended to. Only give him a call and satisfy yourselves.

JOHN CALDWELL.
no 39-ly.

THOS. H. SHIELDS. ARTHUR W. HYATT.

THOS. H. SHIELDS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
TYPE, PRESSES, INKS,
News, Book, Wrapping & Printing
Papers,
CARDS AND CARD BOARDS,

Foreign and Domestic Stationary,
59 GRAVIER ST., and 10 BANK PLACE
New Orleans.
n1-ly

NEWSPAPER LAW.

Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue the subscription.

If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publishers may continue to send them till all that is due be paid.

If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

The courts have decided that refusing to take a paper or periodical from the office, is *prima facie* evidence of fraud.

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.

Particulars of the Naval Combat at the Head of the Passes.

From our New Orleans exchanges we glean the following particulars of the above engagement:

The design, belongs to Commodore Hollins, who determined to show the enemy what we could do.

The vessels got together for this purpose were:

Gunboat McRae, Capt. Huger, carrying six heavy rifled cannon and two howitzers.

Gunboat Ivy, Capt. Fry, carrying a columbiad forward and a rifled gun aft.

Gunboat Calhoun, Commodore Hollins, the flag ship, carrying two heavy guns.

Gunboat Tuscarora, Lieut. Beverly Keannon, carrying an eight-inch Columbiad forward and a thirty-two pounder aft.

Gunboat Jackson, carrying two long range guns.

The Manassas, alias the Turtle, alias Nondescript, alias Gyascutis, with a steel prow and one nine-inch columbiad in the bow, Capt. Stevenson, commanding.

The cutter Pickens, Capt. Brushwood, carrying one eight-inch columbiad and four 24 pounder carronades. Besides these there were six "fire ships" prepared. They were old

coal boats, loaded with fat pine, tar, and rosin, braced apart from each other by timbers and secured together by a chain cable, making a width of about half the distance between the two shores of the river.

The attack was to have been made Wednesday night but for a slight accident happening to the machinery of the Manassas, which caused her to put back. From a gentleman who was all through the fight, we obtain the following particulars.

The expedition started down the river from the forts at an early hour Saturday morning, the fireboats ahead and the gunboats following. But the span of fireboats could not be controlled by the tug that was attempting to guide it, and very soon it commenced to slew round, and then, despite every effort, it ran into the bank.

The plan of firing the fleet was immediately abandoned by Commodore Hollins on the occurrence of this accident, and he proceeded down the river with the gunboats, for the purpose of making a legitimate attack upon them.

The vessels of the enemy found lying at the head of the passes, were the steam frigate Richmond, the sailing sloop-of-war Vincennes, the sailing sloop-of-war Preble, and the steam gunboat Water Witch.

They were taken completely by surprise, and had not the steamers had stean up at the time, perhaps none of them would have escaped. As it was, their firing, manœuvres, and general conduct showed that they were thunderstruck and frightened.

The Manassas led the way of our little fleet, and, steering straight for one of the sloops of war, ran high into her. The force of the concussion was tremendous; so much as to put the machinery of the Manassas out of gear and render her perfectly useless, floating about in an unmanageable condition on the water.

But the enemy were very quick in making arrangements to move, and the two steamers each took one of the sloops of war in tow, and started down the river, making the best speed of which they were capable.

They defended their retreat with every gun they could bring to bear upon their pursuers, but their aim was wild and showed that their gunners were terribly alarmed.

The McRae, Ivy and Tuscarora led our fleet, and were the boats that kept up the fire on the retreating vessels. The others of our fleet followed on down as well as they could.

The enemy's vessels took the southwest pass for their avenue of escape, but some of them got aground on the bar there. The boats of our fleet then came up with them, about 9 o'clock A. M., and firing now commenced in earnest. It being daylight, they discovered the weakness of our fleet, and they managed their guns in a farabler manner.

For over an hour the duel was kept up, but at the end of that time Commodore Hollins signalled our boats to withdraw from so unequal a contest, in which nothing more was to be gained. At the time of leaving they were taking the men off the sloop-of-war that had been run into by the Manassas and she was setting in the water in a significant manner, so that there can be no doubt of her foundering and total loss. Our informant believes that this vessel was the Vincennes, and not the Preble, as was reported by Commodore Hollins.

Our little fleet returned up the river and captured the cutter of the steam frigate Richmond, which was full of cutlasses. What became of the men who had thrown down their cutlasses in such a hasty manner and abandoned their boat is not known.

Returning to the head of the passes, a detachment of men were landed, who set fire to all the lumber which the enemy had put ashore there after bringing it such a distance and at such great cost, and it was totally

consumed. The Manassas was then taken in two and all of the boats returned to the forts.

Not one of our boats are injured, in the slightest except the disarrangement in the machinery of the Manassas, but are quite ready to repeat the affair should the enemy give them a chance. Not a single man on any of our boats was hurt in the least. It is believed that all of the enemy vessels are somewhat injured, and that there must have been many casualties among their crews, but of this nothing can be known as yet.

Very Despotic Species of Authority.—The Times considers the sovereign assumptions of undelegated power by President Lincoln as investigating him "with a very despotic species of authority," and thus delivers itself in reference thereto:

We seem in reading such reports to be carried away from Republican Washington to Milan under the Austrian or Naples under the Bourbon rule. To complete the picture, we actually find in the land of political liberty and social freedom the abrupt establishment of a system which the old States of Europe seldom ventured to defend, and have now begun to discard. Passports are dispensed with over many parts of the Continent, but they are rigorously insisted on in the United States. It is not merely on the frontier between the two armies that these documents are required. No person whatever can depart from any port of the United States, or land at any port of the United States without a passport from the Federal Government. A traveler would find himself at more liberty in Venice than in New York.

We are not reflecting upon the edits as unnatural or otherwise.—They jar strangely, it is true, with our ideas of America and its institutions, but they are the unavoidable incidents of war. President Lincoln could do no less, and we are fully prepared, indeed, to find that he does a great deal more. War has brought a host of exigencies in its train. If the President is no longer merely the Chief Magistrate of the people, but the head of the National forces, he must exercise something like military authority. The institutions of peace must give way to the necessities of war, and the people see this as well the Government. A New York journal has actually cried aloud for a censorship of the press, and any calculated to give vigor to the Administration would probably meet with general approval. All such acts, however, must needs tend in one way—to the limitation of public liberties and the extension of official power. This much is inevitable, and the only point, indeed, admitting of questions, is the impression likely to be left hereafter on the institutions of the country. Will the Americans, when the war is concluded, return to their old forms of Government? We doubt it much.

Women's Rights.—To have a new bonnet at every full moon.

To get married when she likes and choose between a fool and knave.

To have and to hold as her right the inside track—to talk and to walk as she likes in hoops.

The Rights of a Man.—To teach his children no good trade, hoping they will have, when grown up, wit enough to live on the industry of other people.

To hold office without being competent to discharge its duties.

To build houses with nine and six inch walls, and go to the funeral of tenants, firemen, or others, killed by the fall, weeping over the dispensation of Providence.

To loan money to his friends payable—to-morrow.