CHRONICLING AMERICA & NEWSPAPERS IN THE CLASSROOM

Created for the WBR Museum Teachers Institute
By Laura Charney, Project Manager
Digitizing Louisiana Newspapers Project
LSU Libraries Special Collections
Data Visualization: Journalism's Voyage West

The Growth of Newspapers Across the U.S.: 1690-2011

Legend:
- 20+ publications in city
- 10-19 publications in city
- 2-9 publications in city
- 1 publication in city
100 Years Ago Today: Tuesday, May 27, 1913 (38 issues)

The North Platte semi-weekly Tribune. (6pp.)
North Platte, Neb.

The Bemidji daily pioneer. (4pp.)
Bemidji, Minn.

The Salt Lake tribune. (19pp.)
Salt Lake City, Utah
### NDNP Selection Criteria

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2009-2011 Grant Cycle</th>
<th>2011-2013 Grant Cycle</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not previously digitized</td>
<td>Not previously digitized</td>
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<tr>
<td>Not under copyright</td>
<td>Not under copyright</td>
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<tr>
<td>Published 1860-1922</td>
<td>Published 1836-1922</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English language</td>
<td>English, French, Spanish, German, &amp; Italian languages</td>
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### DLNP Selection Criteria

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2009-2011 &amp; 2011-2013 Grant Cycles</th>
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<tr>
<td>Does the newspaper possess high research value? Does it significantly reflect the political, economic, and/or cultural history of Louisiana?</td>
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<tr>
<td>Does the newspaper possess information about the diversity of Louisiana? Is it an important source of information on the variety of ethnic, racial, political, religious, or other special groups of the state?</td>
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Digitizing Louisiana Newspapers Project (DLNP)

LSU Libraries is proud to present the Digitizing Louisiana Newspaper Project (DLNP), which offers 58 titles from the state of Louisiana published between 1860 through 1922—a total of 100,000 pages. An additional 100,000 pages from 20 titles published between 1836-1922 are currently being processed for digitization and will be available by the end of 2013. Access the complete list of newspaper titles via the Title or Parish links on the left.

Browse newspapers from Louisiana and other states at Chroniding America ².

Click on highlighted parishes below to access digital newspapers:
The Digitizing Louisiana Newspapers Project (DLNP) at LSU Libraries presents this curriculum packet as part of a pilot project with the Louisiana State University Laboratory School. Focusing on Louisiana newspapers, this curriculum development project intends to demonstrate the versatility and historical value of the newspapers to Louisiana’s educators by highlighting their compatibility with Louisiana’s Academic Standards and Grade Level Expectations. The activities in this project are intended for use with the Louisiana newspapers available on Chroning America. The DLNP project team appreciates any and all feedback from educators who bring these historical Louisiana newspapers into their classroom.

Acknowledgements: For their time and efforts, the DLNP team would like to specially thank the Louisiana State University Laboratory School, their educators, and librarian Charity Cantey.

K-12 CURRICULUM PACKET:

The K-12 Curriculum Packet contains activities for select primary and secondary education levels.

The activities included correspond with the Louisiana Department of Education's Grade Level Expectations (GLEs).

Click here to download complete K-12 Curriculum Packet.

CURRICULUM ACTIVITIES: PRIMARY EDUCATION

These activities are the same as those found in the K-12 Curriculum Packet. For information about the development of the curriculum packet and a brief summary of the topics covered by the newspapers, download the complete Curriculum Packet.
“Using newspapers as an environment for learning rather than as unquestioned tools in learning allows students to question structures that produce and authorize knowledge.”

– Avner Segall & Sander Schmidt
**Constabulary (n.):** The organized body of constables or peace officers of a country or specified district.

**Threshing (n.):** Beating with or as with a flail; esp. the separation of grain from the straw by beating or otherwise.

**Boom (n.):** The effective launching of anything with éclat upon the market, or upon public attention; an impetus given to any movement, or enterprise; the vigorous ‘running’ or writing-up of a candidate for an election; a vigorously worked movement in favour of a candidate or ‘cause’.
"WHITE SUPREMACY."

The above Cartoon is published by courtesy of "THE SAVVY", 91 Greenwich Avenue, New York City, a Magazine always well worth reading.

"AND THE CAT CAME BACK."

I lean back, since I heard the Labor Trust and the Food Trust wanted to know my name. Well, I'm the SAD CAT. My brother's name is HUNGER, my father's name is OPPRESSION, and mine is DEATH. What's yours, ha?"

" THIS AIN'T LEGAL!"
WHAT of the FUTURE IN ELECTRICITY?

Dr. Nikola Tesla Looks Forward to the Era When One Titanic Electrical Wireless Station Shall Supply Power for the World—Tells of Other Developments That We Have Good Reason to Expect.

NICKOLA TESLA

The Centenary of Darwin
Born February 12, 1809

N the list of great men whose one-hundredth anniversary of birth occurs this year, the name of Darwin stands out with full prudence. An English biographer closes his record of the famous scientist's life with these words: "A marvellously patient and successful revolutionist of thought; a noble and beloved man."

Simplicity, kindness, gentility, modesty, courage, were distinguishing traits of Darwin. Arrogance and pretense had no place in his make-up, of Cross and Self-Pollination in the Vegetable Kingdom," "The Different Forms of Flowers in Plants of the Same Species," and "The Power of Movement in Plants"—works of infinite value to the science of biology.

As illustration of his wonderful patience in research mention should be made of his study of earthworms, carried on for a period of 20 years, the result of this study presented to the public in his last contribution, "The Formation of Vegetable Mould Through the Action of Worms." In this work he says: "The plow is
Topics in Chronicling America

Chronicling America provides free access to millions of historic American newspaper pages. Listed here are topics widely covered in the American press of the time. We will be adding more topics on a regular basis. To find out what’s new, sign up for Chronicling America’s weekly notification service, that highlights interesting content on the site and lets you know when new newspapers and topics are added. Users can use the icons at the lower-left side of the Chronicling America Web page to subscribe. If you would like to suggest other topics, use the Ask a Librarian contact form available on the Newspaper and Current Periodical Reading Room site. Dates show the approximate range of sample articles.

- Alphabetical list of Topics Pages
- by subject category
- by date range
Topic Guide to Colfax Riot (1873)

The information and links below include search tips and a selection of articles covering this topic in the digitized Louisiana newspapers. The dates and suggested search terms can help to further explore this topic on Chronicling America. For the most search results, try the search terms in different combinations, in proximity, and as phrases.

SIGNIFICANT DATES
1873 – Race riot in Colfax, Louisiana, leaves at least 63 African Americans dead

SUGGESTED SEARCH TERMS
Colfax riot, Colfax affair, Grant parish, William Pitt Kellogg, race riot

SAMPLE ARTICLES
- "Peace in Grant Parish," The Ouachita telegraph. (Monroe, La.) 1865-1889, April 19, 1873, Image 2.
- "The Troubles in Grant Parish," The Ouachita telegraph. (Monroe, La.) 1868-1881, April 20, 1873, Morning, Image 1.
- "The Outrage in Grant Parish," The Louisiana Democrat. (Alexandria, La.) 1845-1918, November 12, 1873, Image 3.
“Exploring a newspaper critically entails debunking two interrelated assumptions. The first is that there is a natural correspondence between news and the world, that is, that the most significant events in the world simply transfer and write themselves onto the pages of the newspaper. The second is that news and opinion are separable, with the newspaper maintaining that separation.”

– Avner Segall & Sander Schmidt
German Forces Repulsed By French With Heavy Losses

London, Sept. 30, 5:54 a.m. — In a dispatch from Rome, the correspondent of the Central News says the Russian ambassador announces that an Austrian army, flaring before the Russians, has been surrounded near Dubolit and that its defeat is complete. All the food, ammunition and war material which was being conveyed back to Austria has fallen into Russian hands. The captures include 500 military automobiles.

London, Sept. 30, 8 a.m. — The correspondent of the Times at Nancy, France, telegraphing under date of September 26, gives an unconfirmed report that the French have taken St. Mihiel, a fortified encampment on the Meuse, twenty miles south-southeast of Verdun and also that they have captured Prince Ruprecht of Bavaria at Namur, 14 miles north of Nancy. The correspondent adds that, according to the report, the Germans are assaulting Namur with the object of setting the prince free.

ALLIES RAPIDLY TURNING GERMAN RIGHT

DESPERATE FIGHT RAGES IN BELGIUM; GERMANS CLOSING IN ON ANTWERP

FRENCH RETAKE ST. MIHEL AND CAPTURE BAVARIAN CROWN PRINCE

WHITE SLAVERS ARE ARRESTED

Wanted: White Slav

Villa Has Hopes in Antwerp Battle

EL PASO HERALD

Belgians Win in Antwerp Battle

Villa Has Hopes of Mexican Peace

GERMANS ENGAGE THREE FOES
Uhry's

We Want
1000 New
CUSTOMERS
and we must get
them in ten days

Uhry's

"Look out, fellows—it's leap year!"

Chesterfield
Cigarettes

We Do Commercial Printing
100 Years Ago Today: Tuesday, May 27, 1913 (38 issues)

- The North Platte semi-weekly tribune. (6pp.)
  North Platte, Neb.
- The Bemidji daily pioneer. (4pp.)
  Bemidji, Minn.
- The Salt Lake tribune. (19pp.)
  Salt Lake City, Utah
Search Tips & Help

Access to the digitized Louisiana newspapers is provided by the Library of Congress's [Chronicling America](https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov) database. [Chronicling America](https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov) provides access to newspapers from over 30 states. To browse or search Louisiana newspaper titles, "Louisiana" must be selected from the state list on the search screen and/or one or more Louisiana newspaper titles must be selected from the title list. Specific years or data ranges can also be selected to limit your search. See examples of these search options below as well as a [keyword sample search](https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/description).

Additional instruction on searching [Chronicling America](https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov) is available on the Library of Congress's [website](https://www.loc.gov) or via the [Ohio State Historical Society's podcast series](https://www.ohiostate.edu/history/society/podcast).

**Search by State(s):**

![Search by State(s)](https://www.loc.gov

**Search by Newspaper(s):**

![Search by Newspaper(s)](https://www.loc.gov
Help

- FAQs
- How to View
- Basic Searching in Chroning America
- Advanced Searching in Chroning America
- Search and Browsing Tips
- Searching by Language in Chroning America
- Searching the U.S. Newspaper Directory 1690-Present

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

What is the U.S. Newspaper Directory?
The U.S. Newspaper Directory is derived from the library catalog records created by state institutions during the NEH-sponsored United States Newspaper Program, 1990-2011. This program funded state-level projects to locate, describe, and selectively preserve (via treatment and microfilm) historic newspaper collections in that state, published from 1690 to the present. Under this program, each institution created machine-readable cataloging (MARC) records via the Cooperative Online SERials Program (CONSER) for its state collections, contributing bibliographic descriptions and library holdings information to the Newspaper Union List, now included in WorldCat and hosted by the Online Computer Library Center (OCLC). This data, approximately 150,000 bibliographic title entries and hundreds of thousands of library holdings records, was acquired and converted to MARCXML for use in the Chroniling America U.S. Newspaper Directory.

Why are there pages from only certain states?
Chroniling America is sponsored by the National Digital Newspaper Program (NDNP). This program, funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH), awards money to public newspaper archives in each state to digitize and deliver historic newspaper content to the Library of Congress for inclusion in Chroniling America. Cultural heritage institutions within the states apply for the NEH grants. For information on what states are contributing digitized newspapers to the program, see the NDNP Award Recipients. Eventually, the NEH will fund awards in every state and territory.

** The Library of Congress contributes digitized content from Washington, DC (1836-1922) and other significant material.

Note: Awardees may select papers to digitize within the time period eligibility of their award. All periods may not be selected or available at this time, but content representing these states and time periods may be scheduled to be added in future updates. Additionally, due to copyright restrictions the collection does not include newspapers published after December 31, 1922.

When will more pages be available?
Chroniling America is updated regularly with additional content received from awardees. NEH hosts an NDNP annual meeting to discuss sharing the papers that are digitized.
The Library of Congress > Chronicling America

Search Pages Advanced Search All Digitized Newspapers 1836-1922

US Newspaper Directory, 1690-Present

Pages Available: 6,025,474

100 Years Ago Today: Wednesday, May 28, 1919 [38 issues]

- The Washington times. (18pp.)
  Washington [D.C.]

- The sun. (18pp.)
  New York [N.Y.]

- Bisbee daily review. (8pp.)
  Bisbee, Ariz.

More Resources

- About Chronicling America
- About the Site and API
- Recommended Topics
- Help

More Resources

- National Digital Newspaper Program
- NDNP Award Recipients
- Newspaper and Current Periodicals Reading Room
- Ask LC Newspaper & Current Periodicals Librarian
- Historic Newspapers on Flickr
  (part of the LC Flickr Commons photostream)

Connect with the Library

All ways to connect*
CHRONICLING AMERICA
Historic American Newspapers

Search America's historic newspapers pages from - or use the U.S. Newspaper Directory to find information about American newspapers published between 1690-present. Chronicling America is sponsored jointly by the National Endowment for the Humanities and the Library of Congress. Learn more »

Select State(s):
- None
- All states
- Alabama
- Arizona
- California
- Colorado
- District of Columbia
- Florida

Or Select Newspaper(s):
- All newspapers
- Abbeville progress. (Abbeville, Vermilion Parish, La.)
- Aberdeen herald. (Aberdeen, Chehalis County, W.T.)
- The Abilene reflector. (Abilene, Kan.)
- Abilene weekly reflector. (Abilene, Kan.)
- The Abingdon virginian. (Abingdon [Va.])
- The Adair County news. (Columbia, Ky.)
- Adams County news. (Ritzville, Wash.)

Limit Search:
- Select only front page or Specific page

Language:
- All

Enter Search:

...with any of the words:

...with all of the words:

...with the phrase:

...with the words:

within 5 words of each other

Select Year(s)*
Newspaper pages are available for newspapers published between 1836-1922*

from 

from 1836 to 1922

Or Date Range
- from 

to 

100 Years Ago Today: Wednesday, May 28, 1913 (38 issues)
TELEGRAPHIC.

Louisville, Aug. 21.—The crisis in Kentucky is probably reached. Eighty armed men left this morning as a pose for the Collector, by special train, to capture nine wagons of contraband on Rocky Fork. They reached Lebanon Junction and captured a train.

At the last advice the captors were cut off. Persons interested in the venture are said to consider the property safe.

The Lebanon branch train did not reach the junction, and it is supposed the track has been destroyed.

Fortress Monroe, Aug. 22.—The Seminole, from the blocking fleet, off Charleston, has arrived, bringing the schooner Atiea, laden with coffee, coffee and fruit, sailing under British colors.

The Seminole will coal and repair.

The blocking fleet off Charleston consists of the Seminole and Van Dam.

Boston, Aug. 23.—The following is a copy of the Proclamation of the State of Massachusetts:

The Governor of Massachusetts has issued a proclamation announcing that all persons who shall refuse to come within the State of Massachusetts within forty days from the time of this proclamation, and all persons who shall remain in Massachusetts after that time, shall be deemed to be in rebellion against the Union, and shall be regarded as such.

New York, Aug. 24.—And the Johnson arms are on their way to New York, and will arrive in a few days.

New York, Aug. 24.—The mails of cotton and tobacco embroidered 5000 bales at 30c. per bale.

Dayton, Aug. 24.—The raising of a tax for at Fairfield.

Shreveport Daily News.
TELEGRAPHIC.

Louisville, Aug. 21.—The crisis in Kentucky is probably reached. Eighty men have left this morning as a force for the Collector, by special train, to capture nine wagons of contraband on Rocky Fork. They left the station at Lebanon Junction and captured a train.

At the latest advice the captured were cut off. Persons interested in the venture are said to consider the property safe. The Lebanon branch train did not reach the Junction, and it is supposed the track has been destroyed. The scene, from the blocking fleet on Charlestown, has arrived, bringing the schooner Albion, laden with salt, coffee, fruit, and under British colors.

The Seminole will be under repair. The blocking fleet on Charlestown consists of the Requaker and Van Dam.

Boston, Aug. 21.—The following occurred at the Great Western Congress of the United States of America, held at Baltimore, on the 21st day of August, 1861:

THE CONSTITUTION.

The following addresses were delivered:—

1. Address by the Speaker, Mr. B. F. Butler, of Illinois, on the subject of the Constitution of the United States, and the rights of the states under it.

2. Address by Mr. W. S. Gannett, of Massachusetts, on the subject of the Constitution of the United States, and the rights of the states under it.

3. Address by Mr. G. R. B. Cushing, of Michigan, on the subject of the Constitution of the United States, and the rights of the states under it.

4. Address by Mr. W. S. Gannett, of Massachusetts, on the subject of the Constitution of the United States, and the rights of the states under it.

5. Address by Mr. G. R. B. Cushing, of Michigan, on the subject of the Constitution of the United States, and the rights of the states under it.

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15. Address by Mr. G. R. B. Cushing, of Michigan, on the subject of the Constitution of the United States, and the rights of the states under it.

16. Address by Mr. W. S. Gannett, of Massachusetts, on the subject of the Constitution of the United States, and the rights of the states under it.

17. Address by Mr. G. R. B. Cushing, of Michigan, on the subject of the Constitution of the United States, and the rights of the states under it.
TELEGRAPHIC

LAW.

RICHMOND, Aug. 27.—The President has directed the Secretary of War to issue a proclamation declaring the fourth section of the act regulating foreign coinage, in such manner as to prevent its issue as received from obtaining any information that could be prejudicial to the Confederate States.

WHEREAS, The Congress of the Confederate States of America, by an act passed on the 9th day of August, 1861, entitled "An act respecting alien enemies," make provision that proclamation should be issued by the President in relation to alien enemies, to conform itself to the provisions of said act.

Now, therefore, I, Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States of America, do issue this proclamation, and I hereby warn and require every male citizen of the Confederate States, and adhering to the Government of the United States, and acknowledging the authority of the same, and not being a citizen of the Confederate States, to depart from the Confederate States within forty days from the date of this proclamation. And I do warn all persons who shall remain within the Confederate States after the expiration of said period of forty days, that they shall be treated as alien enemies, and be punished accordingly.

From the Confederate States, as such, and in accordance with the provisions of the act regulating foreign coinage, the Secretary of War is directed to issue a proclamation in such manner as to prevent its issue as received from obtaining any information that could be prejudicial to the Confederate States.

The President approved today the act empowering the President to determine what nations the Confederate States may accept as non-belligerents.

The act also authorizes the Secretary of War to issue a proclamation declaring the fourth section of the act regulating foreign coinage, in such manner as to prevent its issue as received from obtaining any information that could be prejudicial to the Confederate States.

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TELEGRAPHIC.

Louisville, Aug. 21—The crisis in Kentucky is probably reached. Eighty armed men left this morning as a posse for the Collector, by special train, to capture nine wagons of contraband on Rocky York. They skirmished at Lebanon Junction and captured a train. At the latest advice the capturers were cut off. Persons interested in the venture are said to consider the property safe.

The Lebanon branch train did not reach the Junction, and it is supposed the track has been destroyed.

Fortress Monroe, Aug. 22—The Seminole, from the blocking fleet off Charleston, has arrived, bringing the schooner Alphonse, loaded with coffee, cotton and sugar under British colors.

The Seminole will coal and repair. The blocking fleet off Charleston consists of the Roseneck and Van Volten.

Boston, Aug. 22—The following occurred during the fighting of war. Congress has declared war against the Confederacy, and all persons who shall remain within the Confederate States after the expiration of forty days, shall be considered as having declared war against the United States. The President has ordered all persons who shall remain within the Confederate States after the expiration of forty days, shall be considered as having declared war against the United States.

From the Confederate Capital.

Richmond, Aug. 23—The President approved today an act empowering the President to send Commissioners to Europe. The act also empowers the President to determine the number of Commissioners who shall be accredited, and to fix their duties. The two additional Commissioners shall receive the same pay as those now in Europe.

The President approved an act to add the State of Missouri to repelling invasion. The act also authorizes the President to add the State of Missouri to repelling invasion. The act also authorizes the President to add the State of Missouri to repelling invasion.

Shreveport Daily News, August 30, 1861

TELEGRAPHIC.

Louisville, Aug. 24. — The news from Kentucky is probably reached.

Metro, Aug. 24. — The news from Tennessee is probably reached.

New Orleans, Aug. 24. — The news from Louisiana is probably reached.

Shreveport, Aug. 24. — The news from Shreveport is probably reached.

Washington, Aug. 24. — The news from Washington is probably reached.

New York, Aug. 24. — The news from New York is probably reached.

France, Aug. 24. — The news from France is probably reached.

Shreveport Daily News, Friday, August 30, 1861

NO. 16.

Shreveport, August 30, 1861.

To the People of the Confederate States of America:

WHEREAS, The Congress of the Confederate States of America, by act entitled "An act to suspend the right of habeas corpus during the existence of rebellion and treason," has suspended the right of habeas corpus during the existence of rebellion and treason, and by virtue of the power conferred by said act, it is hereby provided that the President of the Confederate States shall have power to suspend the right of habeas corpus during the existence of rebellion and treason, in all cases affecting the safety of the United States.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States of America, do hereby authorize and direct all persons to be arrested and detained in the Confederate States, as a means of repression of rebellion and treason, and to be held in military custody, with all the rights and privileges of citizens of the United States, and to be tried by military tribunals, at such time and place as may be determined by the President of the Confederate States.

From the Confederate Capital.

Richmond, Aug. 21. — The President approved today an act empowering the President of the Confederate States to suspend the right of habeas corpus during the existence of rebellion and treason, and to detain and imprison any person who shall be suspected of being a traitor to the Confederate States.

The act also empowers the President to detain and imprison any person who shall be suspected of being a traitor to the Confederate States, and to detain and imprison any person who shall be suspected of being a traitor to the Confederate States, unless he shall be released by a writ of habeas corpus, which shall be issued by the proper authorities.

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Shreveport Daily News. (Shreveport, La.) 1861-1861, August 30, 1861, Image 1

Image provided by Louisiana State University; Baton Rouge, LA

Persistent link: http://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn88064478/1861-08-30/ed-1/seq-1

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Telegraphic.

New York, Aug. 24.—The city of New York is probably reaching a crisis in the Civil War. It is announced that the city has been captured, and that the President has ordered the inhabitants to evacuate. The city is now under martial law.

Shreveport, Aug. 24.—The news from Shreveport is that the city is in a state of turmoil. The authorities have ordered the citizens to evacuate the city and to go to the safety of the mountains.

Richmond, Aug. 24.—The President has declared martial law in the state of Virginia, and has ordered the citizens to evacuate the state. The President has also ordered the troops to proceed to the relief of the state.

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Proclamation by the President.

WHEREAS, the Congress of the Confederate States of America, by an act approved of the 2nd day of August, 1861, entitled,"An act appropriating funds for the suppression of insurrection," has declared that it is necessary to prohibit the importation of foreign goods into the Confederate States, and has further declared that it is necessary to prohibit the exportation of foreign goods from the Confederate States, and has also declared that it is necessary to prohibit the importation of foreign goods into the Confederate States, and has also declared that it is necessary to prohibit the exportation of foreign goods from the Confederate States,

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the Confederate States of America, do hereby proclaim that all foreign goods, and all foreign goods and securities, shall be prohibited from entering the Confederate States, and all foreign goods and securities, shall be prohibited from leaving the Confederate States, and all foreign goods and securities, shall be prohibited from entering or leaving the Confederate States, and all foreign goods and securities, shall be prohibited from entering or leaving the Confederate States.

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From the Confederate Capital.

Richmond, Aug. 24.—The President has declared martial law in the state of Virginia, and has ordered the citizens to evacuate the state. The President has also ordered the troops to proceed to the relief of the state.
Shreveport Daily News.

VEPORT, LA., FRIDAY, AUGUST 30, 1861. NO. 16.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Louisville, Aug. 24.—The crisis in Kentucky is probably reached. Eighty armed men left this morning as a posse for the Collector, by special train, to capture nine wagons of contraband on Rocky Fork. They were not found. Persons interested in the venture are said to consider the property safe.

The Lebanon branch train did not reach the Junction, and it is supposed the track has been destroyed.

Fort Monroe, Aug. 25.—The Seminole, from the blocking fleet, off Charleston, has arrived, bringing the schooner Albion, laden with sugar, coffee and fruit, safely under British colors.

The Seminole will coal and repair. The blocking fleet off Charleston consists of the Seminole and Van Buren.


South Carolina, Aug. 25.—Andy Johnson expects to send an army to North Carolina, unless the Confederate States' troops are driven to the Confederate States within forty days from the date of this proclamation. And it shall be all persons who shall remain within the Confederate States, after the expiration of said period of forty days, and shall make declarations of such intention in due form, acknowledging the authority of the Confederate States, nor shall this proclamation be considered as extending to the citizens of the State of Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri, the District of Columbia, and territories of Arizona and New Mexico, and the Indian Territory south of Kansas, who shall not be liable to prosecution under this act.
TELEGRAPHIC.
Louisville, Aug. 21.—The civil war in Kentucky is probably reached. Eighty armed men left this morning as a posse for the Collector, by special train, to capture nine wagons of contraband on Rocky Fork. They left the train at Lebanon Junction, and captured a train. At the latest advice the captives were cut off. Persons interested in the venture are said to be considering the propriety of the act.

The Lebanon branch train did not reach the junction, and it is supposed the track has been destroyed.

Fort Monkey, Aug. 21.—The Seminole, from the blocking fleet off Charleston, has arrived, bringing the schooner Albin, laden with coffee and fruit, sailing under British colors.

The Seminole will coal and repair. The blocking fleet off Charleston consists of the Rosneoke and Vanity.

Boston, Aug. 22.—The following occurred in the fight of war. Congress has named Captain Marshall, Robert Franks, of Virginia; Lieut. Judah, Missouri, and Middleton, Henry R. Calhoun, and Dietrich, of New Orleans. 

Washington, Aug. 22.—Andy Johnson expects to head an army on his return to Tennessee. Lincoln will do his utmost to sustain the Union cause in that state. The rumor that Gen. Banks reached Winchester is false. He is not in Virginia.

The Postmaster General directs that the papers presented by the New York Grand Jury as dangerous shall not be forwarded.

Mayor Berrett has been arrested and taken to Fort Lafayette, New York.

The Trumbull county, Maryland, courthouse, together with the records therein contained, has been destroyed by fire.

Washington, Aug. 22.—Andy Johnson declares that he will not return to Tennessee, unless he accompanied a Union army.

Washington, Aug. 22.—The leaves of cotton to-day embraced 1800 bales at 185c.

Shreveport, La. (1861-1861)

Title:
Shreveport daily news. (Shreveport, La.) 1861-1861

Place of publication:
Shreveport, La.

Geographic coverage:
- Shreveport, Caddo, Louisiana | View more titles from this: City, County, State

Publisher:
Jno. Dickinson

Dates of publication:
1861-1861

Description:
- Vol. 1, no. 1 (Apr. 13, 1861)-v. 2, no. 62 (Nov. 6, 1861).

Frequency:
Daily (except Mon. and Sun.)

Language:
- English

Subjects:
- Caddo Parish (La.)--Newspapers.
- Shreveport (La.)--Newspapers.

Notes:
- Archived issues are available in digital format as part of the Library of Congress Chronicling America online collection.
- Merged with: Shreveport weekly news (Shreveport, La. : 1861), to form: Shreveport semi-weekly news (Shreveport, La. : 1861)

LCCN:
sn 86064478

OCLC:
12877880

ISSN:
2163-6567

Succeeding Titles:
- Shreveport semi-weekly news. (Shreveport [La.]) 1861-1862
- The Shreveport weekly news. (Shreveport, La.) 1851-1851

Related Links:
- http://www.loc.gov/chroniclingamerica/lccn/sn86064478/issues

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- First Issue | Last Issue


Considered the "second city" of Louisiana until being surpassed in population by Baton Rouge in the late nineteenth century, Shreveport was founded on the banks of the Red River in 1836 by steamboat captain Henry Miller Shreve of Pennsylvania. The city quickly became an important cotton shipping center and staging point on the route to Texas. In 1860, its population was approximately 3,500, of which about 1,300 were slaves.

The first issues of the Shreveport Daily News and the Shreveport Weekly News were published in April 1861. Their editor, John Dickinson (b. ca. 1831), was a Brooklyn, New York native and a former manager of the Natchitoches LA Chronicle. Publishing both a daily and a weekly newspaper soon proved to be too difficult for Dickinson, and in November 1861, he consolidated the papers to form the Shreveport Semi-Weekly News, the title of which changed several times over the next five years. By February 1863, the Shreveport Weekly News was again issued alongside the semi-weekly edition, but failed four months later. It was revived for a third time in 1866.

The Civil War was the main subject of Dickinson's reporting. In addition to news of battles and troop movements, he printed official military correspondence together with his personal opinions on subjects such as abolition and the use of African-American troops. Recognizing Shreveport's importance as a railroad hub and river shipping center, Dickinson promoted southern industry; many of his papers carried the motto "Home Manufacture." Reports of the Louisiana state legislature, which met to Shreveport from Opelousas in 1863, are available, as is information on Shreveport's brief period as the last capital of the Confederacy following the fall of Richmond in April 1865.

The cultural life of Shreveport during the Civil War was reported in some detail, with announcements of concerts, plays, minstrel shows,
Newspaper Histories

Click on "Read history" to learn more about each title's publication history, the people involved, and general information reported.

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Louisiana Journalism, 1836-1922

The information below intends to provide historical context to the digitized Louisiana newspapers. For more detailed information about individual newspaper titles and their general content, please refer to the Newspaper Histories page.

RESOURCES

- General Overview
- Timeline of Significant Events Reported
- Front Page of the Louisiana Newspaper
- Editorial Cartoons, 1914-1922

GENERAL OVERVIEW

Journalism in Louisiana developed slowly and its establishment occurred after the United States purchased the Louisiana Territory. By 1820, newspapers appeared across Louisiana in English, French, and Spanish. During the years leading up to the Civil War, a Pro-Southern, pro-slavery Democratic newspapers far outnumbered Republican viewpoints among the Louisiana press. Many newspapers went out of business between 1861-1865 due to the Civil War, paper shortages, the occupation of New Orleans, and the eventual fall of the Confederacy. Republican newspapers emerged during this period and Democratic newspapers censored themselves for fear of the Union shutting them down. In 1877, Federal troops withdrew from Louisiana and the press witnessed a war of words that targeted both southern Republicans and African-Americans. By the 1880s, emotions waned and other topics such as sports, literature, health, and gossip made their appearance in the newspapers.

Louisiana newspapers drastically altered in layout and content during the first twenty years of the 20th century. The newspapers’ issues presented unique imagery in the form of photographs and cartoons and provided readers with a front row seat to the development of the advertising industry. The Louisiana press gave more attention to the exposure of corrupt politics and business practices and less attention to the social issues of segregation and suffrage. By the 1920s, Louisiana newspapers provided significant international reporting due to World War I as well as Louisiana businessmen venturing into Latin America and the Caribbean.

SELECTION OF SIGNIFICANT EVENTS REPORTED

Antebellum Period (1830-1859)
Directory of Digitized Newspapers

The following is a listing of additional digitized newspaper collections from cultural institutions around the United States. For quicker browsing, please select from one of the options in the table below to drop to the appropriate listing.

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GENERAL RESOURCES
- Accessible Archives
- American Memory
- Chronicling America
- Digital Public Library of America
- Google News Archives
- Hathi Trust Digital Library
- Internet Archive

MULTI-STATE RESOURCES
- American Centuries... view from New England
- Columbia River Basin Ethnic History Archive
- Cornell University Library's Making of America
- Digital Library of Appalachia
- Documenting the American South
- Farm, Field and Fireside: Agricultural Newspaper Collection
Search within the The Portal to Texas History

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Featured Collections

Art Lies

UNT Libraries present Art Lies, a journal that examines contemporary art production, practice and theory in Texas. Published twice annually, the journal contains essays, commentaries, and exhibition information concerning artwork and current issues.

Featured Partner

Beth-El Congregation Archives, Fort Worth

The Beth-El Congregation Archives collection includes photographs of confirmation classes dating from 1905 to the present, as well as social events from their community. The collection also includes handwritten notes from the first and second organizing meetings of Beth-El Congregation in 1902.
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FEATURED

Daily Alta California 13 October 1878

SEARCH

ABOUT

This collection contains 61,351 issues comprising 544,474 pages and 6,327,491 articles.

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The CDNC is supported in part by the U.S. Institute of Museums and Library Services under the provisions of the Library Services and Technology Act, administered in California by the State Librarian.

The CBSR has received three grants from the National Endowment for the Humanities to digitize California newspapers for the National Digital Newspaper Program. Titles digitized as part of the NDNP are available both here and at the Library of Congress Chronicling America website.

We are eager to know what users think of this site. Please email your comments to cbsinfo@ucr.edu.

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- Leisure

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The Historical Thesaurus groups senses and words in the OED according to their subject and order them by date of first use. It functions as a taxonomic index of language history.

Unlike a typical thesaurus, it is not just for looking up synonyms — instead, it can be used to explore the different words used for a particular concept or meaning over time.

Start using the thesaurus by clicking on any of the headings on the left, or by searching for a word or heading using the search box. Words used for a particular concept or meaning are listed in date order.

*Get more help*
Recommended Resources

Digitizing Louisiana Newspapers Project
http://www.lib.lsu.edu/special/cc/dlnp/

Chronicling America
http://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/

California Digital Newspaper Collection
http://cdnc.ucr.edu/cdnc

The Portal to Texas History
http://texashistory.unt.edu/

Stanford University’s Data Visualization: Journalism’s Voyage West
http://www.stanford.edu/group/ruralwest/cgi-bin/drupal/visualizations/us_newspapers

Oxford English Dictionary Historical Thesaurus
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Questions or Comments?

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