

The Shreveport News.

Jno. Dickinson, Editor & Proprietor.

OFFICE NO. 27 TEXAS STREET, UP-STAIRS.

FOR JOB PRINTING of every description, plain or colored, executed on as reasonable terms as the times will admit.

For Terms of Subscription and Advertising, see first page.

OUR AGENTS.

New Orleans—D. D. O'Brien

New York—Emerson, Fitch & Co.

St. Louis—John W. Taber

St. Charles—Rev. A. L. Hay

Waco, Texas—B. F. Harris

Postmasters or other responsible persons wishing to act as Agents for the NEWS, will please send us their addresses. Twenty per cent. commission is allowed.

JOHN DICKINSON, Editor and Proprietor.

Shreveport, Caddo Parish, La.

Advertisements to appear in the

Tuesday's paper must be handed in

prior to 12 o'clock, Monday morning,

those for Saturday's edition, before

12 o'clock, Friday morning. Advertisers

should bear this in mind, as we are

compelled to go to press early so as

to mail our paper in time to leave

the next morning.

Persons wishing to subscribe to the

NEWS, are referred to our terms.

They can have the Semi-Weekly or

in the absence of mail facilities,

either paper will be sent, that published

Tuesday, or Saturday, at half

the rates of the "Semi-Weekly."

Our friends who have paid for the

"Semi-Weekly News," will henceforth

receive it regularly. Those who

are entitled to the Weekly, will

have the Tuesday edition mailed to

them. Should they prefer, however,

the Saturday edition, they will please

notify us of their choice.

Henceforward, we trust, we will

be permitted to publish the NEWS

under more favorable auspices, and

shall exert ourselves in publishing a

good paper, regardless of labor or

the necessary heavy expenses attending

the same.

It is our aim to publish as good

a paper as can be found in the

country, and to this end we solicit,

and shall endeavor to secure, the services

of competent correspondents in the

principal cities of the Union. Our

friends must back us in our efforts,

and it will not be long before all our

arrangements can be effected satisfactorily

to all parties.

For the information of advertisers

we would say that our paper is extensively

circulated in Louisiana, Texas,

and Arkansas. As our list of

subscribers is daily increasing, it is

ample proof that we are to be seconded

in our efforts to furnish our readers

with a good news and family paper

in this section of country, which we

hope will do credit to ourselves and

prove an honor to our young city, which,

with all its superior advantages, is

destined to be a respectable place.

Having made additions to our

ready large assortment of job types,

of the very latest styles, we will be

pleased to contract for every description

of Printing and Book Binding.

Our lady friends having sheet

music that they would like bound in

fine style, are requested to give us

their orders.

Funeral Notice.

The remains of Dr. W. W. George

will be interred at 5 o'clock P. M.

to-day.

His friends and those of his family

are invited to attend the funeral from

the residence of H. J. G. Battle, on

Travis street.

Thanks to the Commercial Express

of New Orleans for late papers.

This company does business with

dispatch.

Our neighbor, Henry & Co., continue

to do a good business. They

always have choice liquors etc.

Our friend Owen Roper, dealer in

periodicals, etc., has again placed us

under obligations. We acknowledge

the receipt of the N. Y. Herald,

World, National Police Gazette,

Frank Leslie's Illustrated paper, and

Harper's Weekly, N. Y. News.

Again we are favored with files of

New Orleans papers through the

politeness of our friends, the officers

of that trim Red River boat, the

Trent. Thanks, gentlemen.

By reference to the advertisement

it will be seen that that old and

favorite institution, the Mansfield

Female College, will be opened on the

20th September.

Particular attention is directed to

the notice of Mr. Ulger Laue, President

of the Branch of the Citizens

Bank in this place.

Our friend Dick Gray, who holds

forth at the Hall Plantation, will

accept our thanks for a box of peaches.

Capt. Martin of the steamer E. M.

Bicknell is entitled to a share of our

acknowledgements, for delivering

the same safe and sound.

Through navigation to New Orleans

must soon end, if reports of the

war on the falls be correct.

CRIME.

This is the age of crime. And such crime, too! so atrocious, so fiendish, so utterly devilish, that we can hardly imagine their perpetrators possessed of the ordinary attributes of humanity. In a paper before us, of August 5th, 1865, we find the following, merely heads of accounts of crimes:

"Terrible tragedy in Beaver street—Fatal encounter between city weighers—One of them shot through the heart—Intense excitement—Arrest of the murderers."

On the same page of the same paper we have the following:

"A wholesale Peter Funk—His golden Speculations—A cheap way to effect large loans—Magnificent swindle of a house in Broad street—A swarm of hapless creditors—The beauties of a convenient brother-in-law—His magical facility in manufacturing notes—Cool impudence of a first class bankrupt—One of his victims staggers into a drunkard's grave—Sudden reappearance of an old divorce diplomat—A swindler's brother romantically springing from poverty to affluence." Again:

"Fiendish murder in the nineteenth ward—A man's head nearly severed from his body—Arrest of the alleged murderer—The coroner's inquest." And again:

"Robbery on the Hudson River Railroad—\$5,500 stolen by thieves—Apprehension of the desperado." "Robbery of a ribbon store—\$5,000 worth stolen."

Then we have such little affairs as a "batch of robberies," "the highwaymen," "operations in Westchester county," "desperate characters," "spurious money affairs," "horse thieves," "a chapter of suicides," "attempt to shoot an officer," "shooting affray," "important arrest, Miss Fatty Welsh in limbo," "another false pretence case." We will name only one more. "An atrocity without a name—horrible outrage by a father on his daughter."

The same paper contains at least twenty other accounts of crimes, but what we have given will do to show the reader that we truly live in an age of crime. The like was never before known in this country at least. We also notice that the English journals chronicle an unusual number of crimes of late, some of them of the most atrocious character.

Instead of leaving this country to locate in some foreign clime, it would be well for mechanics to look around them and see whether they cannot make themselves comfortable in this country. A better field for the working classes, we do not believe can be found anywhere. True the late disastrous war has ruined many, still we believe there is money enough, as will be discovered so soon as things quiet down a little, to start anew. The country, particularly the South, offers untold advantages. Most of our towns and cities have suffered more or less in damage to property, and in too many instances whole towns have been destroyed. In a progressive country like ours, such a wrecked state of affairs will not be permitted to remain long. The heavy taxation now being levied on the people, will naturally cause real estate to change hands, and such are fortunate, must, necessarily, take the place of the unfortunate. But a few short years, we hope, will see things as they once were, and all getting along prosperously.

Our own little city, Shreveport, stands much in need of a few more and enterprising men; some of the latter we have, but very few of the former, and we judge from appearances that if sufficient improvements could be put up here, the population and business of this place would be, in a short time, say a year, not less than one-third of what it now is. We know of no point that offers better inducements. As a manufacturing site, its peculiar situation and advantages are unsurpassed, which can be proven by experiment. In the way of dwellings, we know of a common frame now approaching completion, which will contain two unfinished rooms, and a small kitchen; for this, fifty dollars per month has been offered by different persons, and refused. The cost of such a building will be within five or six hundred dollars, thus paying for itself in one year. Can more profitable investment of capital be made anywhere? We hope the discontented, if there are any, will commence to exert themselves by devoting less time to idle conversations of hills, which are green, far away, and conclude to make up for lost time. Business makes money, the same as money makes money, and unless the trial is made nothing can be accomplished. Competition is the life of trade, this is what we lack.

Thanks to the steamer New Era for late papers.

Negro Labor in the South.

The following is from the New York Sunday Mercury, a paper very justly opposed to any interference between capital and labor. The Mercury very properly takes the ground that the wages proposed to be given to the negro is enormous—higher than any ever before given to any laborer:

"Negro Labor in the South—Gross Injustice.—The manner in which the men who have been sent to the South in charge of Freedmen's Bureau and various engines for perpetrating chaos and disorder in that region are conducting matters, is more calculated to extinguish than promote industry and social order. Thus, in Louisiana, a certain Mr. Conway, who runs one of these Federal machines, issues orders fixing the wages planters must pay to negroes, and which are more than Western farmers pay white men; requiring them to feed and clothe them, and all dependent upon them for support; requiring that they be educated, and lands divided among them for independent cultivation. The planters are forced to hire the negroes, forced to pay them certain wages, to keep them by the year, when they might want them by the month or day only; forced to keep the lazy and the worthless, whether they ever owned them before the war or not, and are now forced to pay them money before the means to do so is cut off, and forced to pay the negro when no force would be permitted to the white man to secure his wages."

This is not equality, but the elevation of a class, hitherto degraded, to a condition which no people ever before occupied, and which is subversive of society, and must prevent the cultivation of the soil, and the revival of prosperity wherever it exists. It is useless to recommend harmony of feeling or the promotion of kindly relations between the different races, where such a state of affairs is maintained. The negroes, so pampered and regarded their employers as their enemies, while the latter can not avoid inhaling a feeling of antipathy to those in whose behalf they are compelled to submit to such galling degradation and gross injustice. If such a relationship was attempted to be maintained here, between capitalists and their white employees, there would not be a factory or a shop open, nor a single farming operation carried on, inside of a week. While such things continue we may expect to see both black and white become more and more demoralized, industry retrograde and perish, and the fairest and most fertile portion of the country, whose rich products ought to go to swell the volume of the national wealth, become a howling wilderness."

The nonrecognition of the Negro by our contemporary of the Boston Banner, is unaccountable, as we mail it regularly, and the postmaster at this place assures us that he forwards it. Stir up somebody in your neighborhood, Scotland.

We are pleased to learn that Mr. R. D. Gill, well and favorably known to this community, has opened the Battle House. The situation of that once popular establishment makes it desirable, and under the present proprietor, we bespeak for it a liberal patronage.

Messrs. Thompson, Morris & Co are now located at Levee street, at No. 10. See their advertisement.—Persons wishing to make purchases will find them liberal in their dealings.

Important to Cotton Shippers.—We find in the New Orleans Times of the 15th, the following very important letter in regard to claims for a so-called "shipping fee," written by the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. McCulloch:

"I transmit herewith the application of H. Bonzano, of New Orleans, for the return of one cent per pound shipping fee on cotton alleged to have been paid to you on the 26th of June last.

You will adjust this and all similar cases according to the following general rules, returning out of any receipts of a similar class in your hands:

1st. The President's Proclamation of June 15th, 1865, removed the one cent per pound shipping fee on cotton, east of the Mississippi river, and you will refund, without reference to me of individual cases, any such fees collected on and after June 15th last.

2d. The President's Proclamation of June 24, 1865, removed the transportation fees prescribed by the regulations of July 29, 1864, west of the Mississippi river; and you will refund, without reference to me of individual cases, any such fees collected on and after June 25th last.

Respectfully,
(Signed) H. McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Wm. P. Kellogg, Collector, etc.,
New Orleans, La.

A Quartermaster's clerk, named Russell, was yesterday arrested here, charged with absconding with \$200,000 of Government funds, while stationed at Louisville.

A Gloomy View of Affairs.

The following is from the New Orleans Picayune of the 15th. It presents a gloomy view of the state of affairs in lower Louisiana. The result in this part of the State, it is thought by most of our planters, so far as the labor of the freed people is concerned, will be the same:

The Thibodaux Sentinel, of the 12th inst., speaks of a meeting of the planters of Lafourche, numerous, attended and composed of respectable citizens, who are discussing emigration to Brazil. Leading planters are at the head of the measure. The Sentinel speaks of them as native born Louisiana men, who have come to the conclusion, after repeated efforts to sustain the planting interests, that the cultivation of sugar cane must be abandoned for lack of laborers; that there are ninety-nine chances to one against success of cotton culture; and a general cultivation of corn as a last resource, would overstock the market and ruin the planter.

The editor says—We translate freely from the French: "We are not aware if the agricultural future of lower Louisiana is as gloomy as these gentlemen consider it. But we do see that, from the labor system adopted during the past three years, our agriculture is going to ruin; and if there be not a radical change in the whole system, the sad forebodings of the planters will certainly be realized."

If we examine what have been the results of the agricultural system of the last three years, we find them—nothing and this year even, though the crops look well, it is not at all certain that the planter will be rewarded for his expenditure. Laborers are wanted, and money is wanting to pay these laborers, should any be obtained, which is very doubtful.

"Laboring men are not wanting in our midst. They fill our villages; they live in one knows how. But these men, accustomed to idleness, prefer to do nothing rather than cultivate the earth, particularly since they have found out that they can drink, eat and sleep, and not work for it."

It is time that measures were taken to extirpate this vice among our colored population. A white man is not allowed to live without working when he is able to do it, without falling under the ban of the law. Why should it be otherwise for colored persons? Yet, they would seem to be privileged in this matter; it is useless to offer them good wages, nothing can be had of them."

The Sentinel, referring to an old proverb that one can't live without working for it, and if a man lives without working for it, he must starve to live, shows that the colored persons here do not believe in the dishonest way he resorts to, and gives this as one of the reasons that are inducing the planters to prepare for emigration to Brazil.

This is a gloomy view of affairs, still we trust that it will gradually be mitigated. It certainly cannot be the desire of the Bureau having charge of this matter to neglect the agricultural interests of the State, in which the interests of the General Government and the people are deeply involved; and we hope that proper steps will be taken to correct the evils here complained of.

If they be remediable, however, the planters, it strikes us, should not abandon their estates and their country; but should, as a class, concert measures to invite the emigration of laborers who can be dispensed on.

A Friendly English View of the Course Pursued by President Johnson.

(From the London Daily News, July 29.) When the British friends of the late Southern Confederacy were compelled to acknowledge that their cause could not be defended much longer in the field, they considered themselves with the thought that the North would find the end of the war the beginning of its real difficulties. It would be seen, they said, that the task of overcoming brave armies in battle was nothing compared with the work of governing a subjugated people, cheering undying hatred and revenge against their despised conquerors. Sufficient time has now elapsed to test the accuracy of these predictions. There is no lack of evidence as to the disposition of the Southern people, which has been observed and described by writers of all shades of opinion. We confidently ask whether among them all even one has ventured to represent the attitude of the South in conformity with the predictions of the prophets. Not one has done so. The Poland which was to take the place of an independent confederacy if the North triumphed does not exist. In England there were others who had said six months ago that whenever the armies of Lee and Johnson were decisively overthrown, the wonderful adaptability to circumstances, which is one of the most remarkable features of the American character, would be illustrated in the faculty with which the people of the South accepted the verdict of arms and returned to the Union. These persons have seen their expectations fulfilled; but even they must acknowledge that the event surpasses their hopes. The South is not only willing to return to the Union, but flings itself into the arms of the Government with a degree of passion which causes some concern in these Northern statesmen who would like to see certain questions permanently settled before the

restoration of the Union is complete. The old doctrines out of which secession sprang are heartily renounced throughout the South; it is admitted that the war has made their resurrection impossible. The Confederacy leaves no traditions, and the Southern people themselves are most solicitous to obliterate its traces.—The Federal Government has a difficult task before it, but its difficulties arise from very different causes than the reluctance of the South to return to the Union. President Johnson's course of conduct in dealing with the South is approved by the great body of people of both sections of the Union. His amnesty proclamation, which has here been so absurdly represented as a wholesale sentence of proscriptio, is thought, even by the classes it temporarily excludes from power, to be neither unfair nor unreasonable. The political and social leaders of the rebellion never, for a moment, supposed that upon the failure of their enterprise they could at once be restored to the status and privileges of loyal citizens; they knew that a period must elapse during which their rights must be in suspense and they themselves exposed to the justice of the law; and this is what is taking place. Men like Gen. Lee and Gov. Brown, of Georgia, are prisoners on parole. The few actual members of the Confederate Government stand in a different position. It may or may not become necessary to bring them to trial for treason; that will depend upon the attitude they themselves take up. Of some of them it may safely be predicted that before long they will be set at liberty.

Special by Telegraph to the N. O. Times.

New York, Aug. 14.—The Herald's Washington correspondent says the negroes about Martinsburg, Va., are committing depredations notwithstanding the presence of armed negro troops. The whites fear to interrupt the proceedings on account of the military force, and State authority and Governor Pierpont are much exercised as to what shall be done with the negroes.

Gov. Marvin says that new State officers will be appointed as soon as the time for taking the oath of allegiance comes. He says slavery is dead, and cannot be reconstructed, and leaves it to the military to preserve order until the civil government can be put into operation.

Propositions for the partial emancipation of slavery have been introduced into the Brazilian Senate, with a good prospect of success.

Cincinnati, Aug. 14.—A tonement house fell down to-day, burying six families in the ruins.

New York, Aug. 14, 4 p. m.—Gold forty two and three quarters, steady. Corn dull and declining. Sales five hundred bales. Forty three to four. Cotton bills on London offered very low.

The line is interrupted between New York and Memphis.

New York, Aug. 14, 3 p. m.—The cotton market is heavy and less active. Sales, 2000 bales at 13 to 14.

Heavy receipts in the case of the depression.

Gold is being sold by the Treasury Department, and the market is consequently depressed.

Closed at forty-one and seven-eighths.

Jackson, Aug. 14.—The Mississippi State Convention assembled to-day at 11 o'clock.

Governor Sharkey appeared in the hall of the House of Representatives and examined into the loyalty and other qualifications of the members elect.

Those who had taken the amnesty oath were allowed seats. Those who had not were sworn in by him.

Eighty-one were present.

The Convention organized by the election of Judge J. Shell, Yager, of Washington county, as President; L. Power, of Hinds county, as Secretary; T. C. M. Makins, Sergeant at Arms, and W. J. Brown, as Door-keeper.

The remainder of the evening was employed in qualifying members and arranging preliminaries for the transaction of business.

Several members are yet to arrive.

Mobile, Aug. 14.—Mayor Slough has resigned this morning. Do not know who will take his place. Hon. Thos. P. May, Judge Whitaker, A. C. Graham, Esq., and C. W. Lewis, Esq., return to your city this evening on the steamer Francis.

John Forsyth has been appointed Mayor of Mobile, and was sworn in to-day.

Earlier Point, Aug. 14.—The steamer Moravia, from Liverpool on the 3d, passed this point to-day, en route for Quebec.

Nothing had been heard of the Great Eastern since noon of the 2nd. The rate of insurance on the cable had advanced to fifty and sixty guineas.

Antipathies of race.—It is hard to realize that this is a Christian land while we so frequently hear people saying, "Freedom will see us up the niggers." "Whites and blacks can't live together if both are free; one race must exterminate the other." Of savages and cannibals, this might be true; but how can it be of believers of the Golden Rule?—N. Y. Tribune.

Don't the Tribune think the race which has exterminated the Indians believe the Golden Rule? And at any rate, believers or not, having exterminated one race is it absurd to anticipate that they may exterminate another? It seems most probable, however, that the negroes will exterminate themselves, being simply left alone by the whites.—Boston Courier.

St. Michael and Lucifer.

Or how to punish a woman—a legend.

By John G. Saxe.

St. Michael and Lucifer, meeting one day
Fell into an angry dispute.
Though they argued the case in as civil a way,
As if 'twere a chancery suit.

The matter in question—no trivial game—
"A plausible story at least."
Was, which of the two had the rightest claim,
To a lady quite lately deceased;

A woman of Fashion, who, standing aloof,
Looked on with a scornful eye,
While the rival attorneys, by balance of proof,
Were trying to settle the case.

With a huge pair of scales the trial began,
But her huge pair of scales was many and great,
And fairly compassed all the foibles and sins
That ever as the opposite weight.

St. Michael, delighted at winning the prize,
Laughed out in the merriest way;
"Nay, tarry a moment!" Sir Lucifer cried,
"Just look at this handle, I pray!"

Be pleased to examine the change of dress,
The stane was accoutred to wear;
Ten sumptuous gowns, you will surely confess,
Were more than her ladyship's share.

"I scarce understand you!" Sir Lucifer said,
"Unwilling to have it appear
That of a woman's hand, I have been
Portending to leaning years!"

"Of course," said the saint, you are a doct,
I know—
That weakness is one of my own;
Yet see what the woman has devised for
Herself, in costly apparel alone!

The half of this fiery, wasted in gold,
Would have decently covered and fed
A score of her neighbors who sickened and died,
For lack of clothing and bread!"

Then into the balance, along with the sins
The pious budget he cast;
The virtues he gup, and Lucifer was
St. Michael is beaten at last!

"Alas!" said the saint, "I mustarily allow
The woman was greatly to blame;
In this matter of moment, but pray tell me
How you mean to dispose of the dame?"

"Why, then," said the saint, with combed
Trow,
"Do not fancy the penalty small;
Let her have every morning another