# The Shreveport News.

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


**Attention!**—Persons arriving with, or receiving, late southern or northern papers, will oblige us and benefit our readers, by loaning them to the editor, if only for an hour.—Items of news is also solicited.

We are pleased to receive the Alexandria Democrat again. Its dimensions are small, yet we hope to see it assume a larger form.

*Corn Meal for Distribution.*—We are pleased to learn that Mrs. M. Baer will furnish gratuitously, on Thursday of each week, corn meal to needy soldiers families. The distribution will be under the direction of Mr. H. T. Stowart, at the store-house next to C. McCarty, Texas street.

On Friday last about fifty federal prisoners were brought from below.

Gen. S. B. Buckner, we noticed, arrived in this place last week.

Thanks to several friends for the loan of papers.

Our thanks are due to Captain Slaughter of the Engineer Department, for late papers.

The New Orleans Era, in an article relative to Johnson's defeat of Sherman, thinks, that as the rebels lost 10,000 men (Yankee report) the rebellion at that rate, will not be in existence by the fourth of July. Cute fellow.

Wonder if the federals apprehend an attack on New Orleans, soon? We notice that companies are being organized there for the defense of the city.

By a letter from the publisher, we learn that the publication of the Ouachita Conference Journal is about to be resumed, as Arkadelphia is now free from the presence of the invading foe. We wish the editor success, and will exchange with pleasure.

Report say that Generals Polk and Beauregard are dead. We attach no importance whatever to the rumor about the latter.

On last Wednesday nine-three federal prisoners arrived here; they were some of the party captured at Camden, Ark.

Latest Accounts from the east of the Mississippi, represent the new issue at 14 for 1. This is not as flattering as we would desire.

Communications of a personal character, of criticising the course pursued by government officials, will be published hereafter, only, as advertisements, and pay required for the same.

We can assure our friend Cushing, that though his correspondent was wounded, it was not our intention to wound that editor's feeling on the specie question. The injurious policy is what we alluded to. The paper we are now printing on is not Southern manufacture, but imported, and he knows the cost of it, as he says he was offered some. We cannot afford to pay any more for paper than other newspaper establishments in this department, as the whole of our receipts or income *is derived* from our *printing office.*

*The Severity of the Conflict on Tuesday.*—The severity of the conflict of Tuesday may be estimated from the following, from the battle-field correspondent of the New York World. He says:

Our losses were very heavy.

Gen. Gibson's division has lost, altogether, over a thousand men.

Gen. Robinson's division, after losing both its general officers and about two thousand five hundred men, had no general to command it, and it has been broken up and distributed among other divisions of the Fifth corps.

The Ninth New York state militia fought gloriously and suffered probably more than other regiment in the field. After the action four officers and fifteen men was all that was left of it, except a few on detached duty.

*The Federal Prisoners at Camp Sumter.*—A correspondent of the Montgomery Advertiser, who lately visited that point, says:

"I found twelve thousand prisoners in confinement at Andersonville, all of them abusing their Government for ignoring their captivity. Many of them understand the selfish motive underlying the policy of the United States, and are bitter in their denunciations of Lincoln and Stanton.—About five hundred at Andersonville were anxious to take the oath of allegiance to the Confederate States.—A large acquaintance with the views and character of several thousand prisoners recently captured, gives me a hopeful view of our prospects. The Yankees, to a very large extent, are demoralized, while our army is daily improving in numbers and spirit.—The star of liberty brightens as it breaks through the loitering clouds and nears the zenith."

## Stop the Fighting.—Make this Campaign the Last.

This is the appeal—"stop the fighting, make this campaign the last"—that now comes up from the conservative press of the North. The New York News, speaking of the terrible losses already sustained in the campaign in Virginia, says:

"We are yet in the begining of this campaign, and already we count the dead by thousands, and the wounded by tens of thousands. The contest for Richmond has been ushered in with a hidious saturnalia of blood. This havoc of the first few battles is without parallel upon the red pages of human strife, unless we look far back into the record of heathen barbarism, when slaughter was the object and not the instrument of warfare. It is true that at rare intervals great numbers have perished upon single fields, but never, in a military sense, to so little purpose. Waterloo decided the fate of Europe. The total loss of the French was twenty-six thousand three hundred; the battles of the Wilderness, indecisive, barren of perceptible results, and but the prelude of work more terrible yet to be done, have cost the North, as has been computed, twenty-five thousand men.

If we estimate the Confederate loss as equal to ours, there is the appalling list of fifty thousand human beings killed or disabled, at the very threshold of the campaign. Fifty thousand human beings, in their strength and manhood—as many as constitute the total population, men, women and children, of a second class city, have been stricken down at the very first collision, without bringing the issue near to its close. When it is considered that fifteen thousand wounded Federal soldiers are huddled together in the streets of Fredericksburg, and that they are a portion only of the victims thus far of this campaign, the extent of the carnage can be more nearly realized. Every better feeling attests the inhumanity and folly of prosecuting a war that involves such waste of life and serves to accomplish no desirable end.

Whatever may be the military result of this campaign, so terribly inaugurated, the blood that has been shed, the blood that will be shed, must not appeal in vain against the prolongation of this internal war. We cannot believe that the people will consent to repeat those scenes of mutual destruction. There must be a period in this strife when humanity will refuse to permit such slaughter, when common sense will imperatively command at least a pause for reflection, an opportunity for the administration of reason. If we interpret aright the suppressed sentiment of the people, that time has come. They are appalled and conscience-stricken at the ghastly aspect which the present phase of this struggle has revealed.—They say, in their souls, if not aloud: "We have gone too far; the God of Christians will not sanction this mutilation and destruction of His creatures, endowed with the essence of His divinity."

In testimony to this growing conviction, the confession of a noted and extreme Abolitionist is most opportune. Wendell Phillips said on Tuesday last: "As an American white citizen I deprecate one month of war. I see in it the seed of debt, military ambition and despotism. The settlement of this war is not to be by battle but by statesmanship."

The evils generated by this war have now so much accumulated, the sacrifice of life, so all as it has been, threatens to become so unendurable to christian sentiment that we think the time has come when, without distinction of party or social creed, men will rally to the standards of peace or war according to their individual attributes as members of the human family.

It is our solemn conviction that no man of ordinary perceptive faculties honestly believes to-day that further bloodshed will secure a political result more desirable than such, whatever it may be, that can be secured by negotiation. Neither is it now a question of sectional prowess or courage; for the battle-fields of these three terrible years, now closing in horrible carnage, attest with fearful witnesses that no charge of weakness or cowardice will stand against either section. Why do we then persist in dealing death-blows that vindicate no principle; that satisfy no point of honor, and that promises no result that a free people should covet for themselves or others? As we turn with a shudder from the list of innumerable dead and from the records of the crowded hospitals; as we hear in the heart's sympathetic echo the lamentations that come from a hundred thousand desolated homes, let us resolve that with this campaign, whatever its result, the butchery shall cease."

The following published in the Natchez Courier of 31st ult., corroborates the statement we published in our last, about the burning of steamers at the wharf in New Orleans:

We learn by the officers of the regular packet Lancaster, that a dispatch was received at Baton Rouge, giving an account of a great steamboat conflagation at New Orleans.

The list of boats destroyed, as telgraphed to Baton Rouge, has been furnished us from the house of Woolfolk, Hartley & Co., of this city, as follows:

Steamers New Orleans, Empire Parish, Bell Creole, Time and Tide, Fearn, Louisiana Bell, Black Hawk, Meteor, and two schooners.

The calamity will be seriously felt, at a time when steamers are already scarce in the lower trade.

List of Members of the House of Representatives in the Congress of the Confederate States.

ALABAMA.—1st Dist. T. J. Foster.* 2nd Dist. Wm. R. Smith.* 3d Dist. W. Cobb. 4th Dist. M. H. Cruikshank. 5th Dist. F. L. Lyon.* 6th Dist. Wm. P. Chilton.* 7th Dist. P. Clayton.* 8th Dist. Jas. L. Pugh.* 9th Dist. J. S. Dickinson.

ARKANSAS.—1st Dist. Felix J. Batson.* 2nd Dist. Rufus K. Garland. 3d Dist. Augustus H. Garland.* 4th Dist. Thomas A. Hendy.*

FLORIDA.—1st Dist. St. George Rogers. 2nd Dist. Robt. B. Hilton.*

GEORGIA.—1st Dist. Julian Hartridge.* 2nd Dist. Wm. E. Smith. 3d Dist. M. H. Blanford. 4th Dist. E. Anderson. 5th Dist. J. T. Shewmake. 6th Dist. J. H. Relods. 7th Dist. James M. Smith. 8th Dist. Geo. N. Lester. 9th Dist. H. B. Bell. 10th Dist. Warren Aiken.

KENTUCKY.—1st Dist. Willis B. Machen.* 2nd Dist. Geo. W. Triplett. 3d Dist. Henry E. Reid.* 4th Dist. Geo. W. Ewing.* 5th Dist. Jas. S. Chinnan. 6th Dist. T. L. Burnett. 7th Dist. H. W. Bruce.* 8th Dist. Humphrey Marshall. 9th Dist. Eliz. M. Bruce.* 10th Dist. Jas. W. Moore.* 11th Dist. Benj. F. Bradley. 12th Dist. Jno. M. Elliott.*

LOUISIANA.—1st Dist. Charles J. Villere.* 2nd Dist. Charles M. Conrad.* 3d Dist. Duncan F. Kenner.* 4th Dist. L. J. Dupre.* 5th Dist. Benj. L. Hodge. 6th Dist. John Perkins, jr.*

MISSISSIPPI.—1st Dist. Jno. A. Orr. 2nd Dist. Wm. P. Holden.* 3d Dist. Israel Welsh.* 4th Dist. Henry C. Chambers.* 5th Dist. Otho R. Singleton.* 6th Dist. R. Barksdale.* 7th Dist. J. T. Lamphin.

TENNESSEE.—1st Dist. Joseph B. Heiskell.* 2nd Dist. Wm. G. Swann.* 3d Dist. A. S. Colyer. 4th Dist. John P. Murray. 5th Dist. Henry S. Foote.* 6th Dist. E. A. Keeble. 7th Dist. James McMillan. 8th Dist. Thos. Menees.* 9th Dist. J. P. C. Atkins.* 10th Dist. Jos. V. Wright. 11th Dist. D. M. Carter. (deceased.)

TEXAS.—1st Dist. Jno. A. Wilcox.* deceased. 2nd Dist. C. C. Herbert.* 3d Dist. A. M. Branch. 4th Dist. P. C. Scaton.* 5th Dist. A. R. Baylor. 6th Dist. S. H. Morgan.

NORTH CAROLINA.—1st Dist. W. N. H. Smith.* 2nd Dist. Robert R. Bridgers.* 3d Dist. J. T. Pearsh. 4th Dist. Thos. C. Fuller. 5th Dist. J. Person. 6th Dist. J. A. Gilmer. 7th Dist. Jas. M. Leach. 8th Dist. J. G. Ramsey. 9th Dist. R. S. Gorther.* 10th Dist. Geo. W. Logan.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—1st Dist. Jas. M. Withers. 2nd Dist. Wm. F. Miles.* 3d Dist. L. M. Ayer. 4th Dist. Wm. P. Simpson.* 5th Dist. Jas. Farrow.* 6th Dist. Wm. W. Boyce.*

VIRGINIA.—1st Dist. R. L. Montague. 2nd Dist. R. H. Whitehead. 3d Dist. W. C. Wickham. 4th Dist. T. S. Gobdson. 5th Dist. Thos. S. Bocock.* 6th Dist. Jno. Goode, jr.* 7th Dist. Wm. C. Rives. 8th Dist. D. C. Dejarnette.* 9th Dist. David Funston.* 10th Dist. R. W. M. Hunter. 11th Dist. John B. Baldwin.* 12th Dist. W. B. Staples.* 13th Dist. F. McManion. 14th Dist. Sam A. Miller.* 15th Dist. Robt. Johnson.* 16th Dist. Charles W. Russell.

MISSOURI.—To be elected on the 2d of May, 1864.

Those marked thus * were members of the last Congress.

From the latest, and as we suppose most reliable intelligence, we are informed that the French, in small force—about two thousand troops—are on their march towards Saltillo. It is further reported that the Mexicans, in strong force, occupy a certain gorge, or mountain pass, where they feel certain of defeating, and perhaps captuning their enemy. Mexicans appear to be pretty generally united in the determination not to submit to foreign rule. We presume that the Archduke Maximilian, will not, unnecessarily hasten his departure for the promised new seat of power. At one time, we all sustained the Monroe doctrine, and would have gone to war with any foreign power, attempting to establish itself on this continent. Now, times are changed, Juarez the *de jure*, if not, at present, the *de facto* head of the Mexican nation, is said to be very kind and considerate in his acts, and in all things favorably disposed towards us. The occupation of Matamoros by the French, once so generally believed here, and now so generally discredited, turns out to be a mere *canard*, and not a *ruse de guerre*.—[San Antonio News.

The Indianapolis Journal says a letter from Lieut. Col. Meikel, of the 20th Indiana, has been received in that city, dated at the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac on the 13th. The letter says: "The battle lasted from 8 o'clock yesterday (Thursday) until daylight this morning without intermission. I need scarcely tell you that we are well used up. Our beautiful colors are all torn to pieces. Both color-bearers are wounded. Tell the ladies of Indianapolis that our colors were the first planted on the enemy's works in the great charge of the Second Corps yesterday."

The Republican Union State Convention of Vermont has made the following nominations for State officers: For Governor, Hon. J. G. Smith; for Lieutenant Governor, Hon. P. Dillingham; for Treasurer, Hon. J. B. Page. Delegates at large to Baltimore were chosen. President Lincoln's renomination was recommended.

## NEWS ITEMS.

HD QRS. ARMY NORTHERN VA. June 5, 1864.

To the Hon. Secretary of war:

About 4.30 this a. m. the enemy made an attack upon the left of our line, in front of Hoke's and a portion of Breckenridge's lines, which was repulsed without difficulty. He penetrated Breckenridge's line's and captured a Alabama there stationed, but Finegan's brigade and a Maryland battalion immediately drove them back with severe loss. Repeated attacks were made on Anderson's position chiefly against his right under Cleishaw. They were met with great slaughter and repulsed in every instance. The attack extended to our extreme left, under Early, with like results; late in the day the attack was twice renewed against Beth, who occupied Beauty's left, but was repulsed with great loss.—Hampton encountered the enemy's cavalry near Howe's shop, and a portion of P. H. Lee's division drove them from their entrenchments. Our loss to-day is slight. Our success, under the blessing of God, is all that we could expect.

R. E. LEE.

Richmond, June 6.—The enemy received a severe blow last night, in carrying a commanding position near Cold Harbor, by surprise, and were again repulsed with heavy loss. During the night Brigadier-General Rice was killed by a shell in the breast. The General received a painful but not dangerous wound from the sudden fall of his horse. Our loss yesterday was slight, not over 500 killed and wounded; that of the enemy falls short of some estimate it at Dalton.—Mail extra Georgian.

HD QRS. ARMY NORTHERN VA. June 1, 1864.

To the Hon. Secretary of War:

Last night, after date of my despatch, Breckinridge was attacked by the enemy. They were preparing to establish a skirmish line. The enemy were soon repulsed. Immediately afterwards an attack was made upon Hoke's front, with the result. Up to the time of writing nothing occurred along the river but desultory skirmishing at various points. The position of the enemy is substantially unchanged.

Signed, R. E. LEE.

Hot Springs, Cold Harbor, June 4th, 9 a. m.—Assaults were made last night by the enemy, each of which were repulsed with ease. Later at night the enemy attempted another assault, but could not get into our lines.

Atlanta, June 4th.—Cheatham and Stewart's divisions engaged yesterday afternoon on our right, driving the enemy and checking his flank movement. Our line of battle extends from four miles northwest of Newhope Church to the railroad nine miles from Acworth Station. Acworth is occupied by the enemy.

Burkeville, 8 miles from Meadow, June 3.—The enemy still moving towards Allen's Mill, on Pamunkey, apparently in great hurry, leaving behind them 16 miles of entrenchments, from four miles northwest of Newhope Church to the railroad nine miles from Acworth Station. Acworth is occupied by the enemy.

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Richmond, June 5.—Hampton's cavalry, after a fierce fight, drove the enemy's cavalry from their position near Cold Harbor, on the Pamunkey, on the 31st ult., and they have been kept in retreat ever since. Our loss in the affair was very slight.

Richmond, June 5.—Gen. Lee's division drove the enemy from their entrenchments