The Shreveport News.

Jno. Dickinson, Editor & Proprietor.

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

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The Latest News!

This paper will pay liberally for news of any character furnished it, whenever used. In writing, be brief and to the point, and forward by the quickest means possible.

On Tuesday morning our paper will appear as of old, in an enlarged size, and Semi-Weekly. Our publication days will be Tuesday and Saturday mornings.

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.

We have carefully perused the General Orders placed at our disposal by the officers in command of the U. S. fleet, now lying at this port, and can see nothing objectionable in them. We publish them for the information of our readers.

Special attention is directed to the General Orders in to-day's paper.

On Tuesday evening, the 6th inst. the United States fleet arrived at this place with troops to occupy it. We conversed with one of the officers and found him quite an affable and courteous gentleman, and are under obligations to him for copies of orders issued by Gen. Herron. The principal officers here, we understand, are: Major General F. J. Herron, Surgeon O. M. Humphrey, Capt. W. H. Clapp, A. A. G., Capt. C. E. Stevens, A. D. C. Capt. L. B. Morey, A. D. C., Lt. W. H. Gladden, A. C. M., Lieut. A. Rayburn, A. A. Q. M.

The river is yet in fine boating order, but it is declining rapidly. In the course of a month, if there is not a rise, it will be too low for the larger class of Red river boats.

Our authorities have gone to work in real earnest in cleaning the city of its vast accumulation of filth. The work commenced on Thursday morning, by putting to work a number of idle negroes, who had left their homes in order to lounge in idleness around the city. But they found themselves greatly mistaken in their calculations, as General Herron is not the man to suffer idleness in either the whites or blacks about the place.

The colored race had better learn at once that they are not to be supported in idleness; they must work, and work faithfully too, or they will be made to do it.

So soon as things quiet down, and wear the usual appearance of business, affording us good mail facilities, we will endeavor to place before our patrons, as of old, a paper respectable in size, appearance and contents; in the mean time we will do the best we can, being almost entirely deprived of our exchanges, and receiving but now and then a paper through the attention of some friend, it is almost impossible to publish a good paper.

Our planters can send in provisions for sale in this city with perfect safety; we feel assured that they will not be molested. That the citizens of this place need produce, we suppose the planters know without being informed through our columns.

As all resistance to the United States authorities have ceased throughout the length and breadth of the late Confederate States, it behooves every citizen to conform his actions to the new order of things. Further resistance will be fruitless, heartburnings and a rancorous hatred, impotent, and a retirement from all interest in public concerns impolitic. The country is still our home and must be that of our children through all future years.

Then let us act like men; men whose honor and interests are inseparably interwoven with our country.

For three quarters of a century we lived in harmony, under the same government, with the people of the North. True, we had our political disputes and party strifes, but such are inseparable from all free governments.

During the seventy-five years of national harmony, the country rose from poverty to wealth; from a state of comparatively infantile weakness, to a vigorous and noble manhood, equal in all respects to the greatest nations of the earth, ancient or modern. A country of such vast capabilities, inhabited by a race so vigorous—so manly—so self reliant—must have a glorious future, and we have every reason to believe from the indications of public policy, that our rulers will heartily co-operate in all movements designed to promote the public welfare.

Let our people everywhere, in town and in country, lay aside their prejudices if they have any, divest themselves as quick as possible of all feelings inimical to the public authorities, and as one man, commence a new career of industry, prosperity and happiness. This course will lead to prosperity, to happiness, to a glorious future. The opposite will lead to poverty, to ruin, to misery.

The ligaments that bind the Union are now stronger than ever before, having been strengthened and hardened by the ordeal of four years of terrible and bloody war.

There are now no cowards in the broad extent of our land, no sickly scions of wealth too feeble and delicate to maintain the honor of this country on the field of battle. In every corner of the land, north and south, the people have proven themselves to be equal, in all the attributes of manhood, to any people on the face of the earth. Such a people must respect each other, must love each other, and in after years, must desire to live together in peace and harmony.

The emancipation of our slaves will not prove seriously detrimental to the country, if proper regulations are adopted to enforce good order and industry among the blacks, and this, we are assured, will be the case.

In a word, we have much to cheer us on in the future, and nothing whatever, to darken our prospects.

We hope that the proper steps will be taken immediately to place us in communication by mail with the principal cities in the Union. This is a matter of much importance to a people who have been entirely cut off, as it were, from the world.

The smiling countenances of our people, betokens that they are not only pleased at the termination of the war, but that they will yield obedience to all the laws of the United States. Let the past be forgotten, and devotion to the future be the aim of all. Those who cannot conform to the new order of things should leave the country and endeavor to be content elsewhere.

New Labor System.

Gen. Herron's General Orders No. 20, dated Shreveport June 3rd., 1865, says "there are no longer ony slaves in the United States." Slavery was destroyed by the "Emancipation Proclamation," January 1st. 1865.

A different system of labor has been adopted, the negro will hereafter receive a moderate compensation for his labor, and will be encouraged to remain with his former master.

The order says "At the same time to all who are disposed to submit quietly to the laws of the land, the greatest possible assistance will be given, and it is recommended to all such, that the Freedman be employed under special contracts at reasonable wages, and kindly treated."—

Again, "No encouragement will be given to the latter class (Negroes) to leave their former masters, and they must learn that they cannot be supported in idleness, or allowed to congregate at Military Posts."

That the system will operate harshly at first upon some individuals, we believe is generally conceded but we sincerly trust that when fairly tried it will be found to work well and to answer fully the purpose designed by those by whom it was established.

We will not now discuss the point, but simply suggest that after all the negro will probably be the greatest loser by the change.

We trust that in this particular we may be mistaken, and it is possible that we may be, as the negro in the South has attained a degree of civilization much beyond his brethern in Africa, or of the West Indies when the Emancipation scheme went into effect there, but still it is believed by those best acquainted with the negro character that the black race is constitutionally indolent, and can be made to labor only by the coercive power of a master.

If this view of the negro character is correct it will become our authorites to adopt such rules as may be necessary to secure a resonable amount of service from them, as in many parts of the country it is our only available labor.

Labor in the South is too scarce to lose any portion of it, white or black: hence the necessity of adopting such rules as may be necessary to meet the present emergency.

Crops, &c.—We learn from our Texas exchanges, that the wheat, rye, and barley crops of that State are fully matured and will prove abundant throughout the whole State.—Never was there it is said, a better prospect. Corn too is promising and will soon be in roasting ear.

In this section of country the corn looks well, but it is backward—owing to the cold and backward spring.

The season has not been favorable to Cotton; much of the bottoms of Red river having been overflowed, and every where the season has been too cold and wet for so delicate a plant.

In many parts of Texas the quanity of Cotton planted is about equal to the crop of former years, but in this part of Louisiana and in the adjoining portions of Texas, the quantity planted is quite limited, not more we would say, than the fifth of a crop.

The Austrian patent for making paper out of corn husks will be thoroughly tested in this country. If the experiment succeeds according to expectation, steps will be immediately taken to manufacture printing paper on an extensive scale by the new process.

The grandfather of the late President Lincoln, also surnamed Abraham, was murdered by Indians in 1774.

HEAD QUARTERS BUCKNER'S CORPS.
Shreveport, La., June 8, 1865.

Soldiers:—The struggle for independence has ceased. As soldiers of the Confederate States Army, defending the rights of your country, you won the respect of your enemies and the admiration of the civilized world. A power which you could not resist, has crushed the hopes which you cherished, and compelled, by force of arms, obedience to the authority of the United States. You have obligated yourselves to abstain from further acts of hostility and are permitted to return to your homes, to follow your peaceful avocations without molestation of your persons.

The same fidelity which you displayed upon the battle-field, should be shown in the new engagements into which you have voluntarily entered. Go peaceably to your homes. Cultivate friendly relations with all. Abstain from all hostile acts, and discountenance every attempt at disorder.

You will have much to forgive, and much to endure; but as courage has been your characteristic on the field, let a spirit of magnanimity and fortitude guide your actions in private life. When the passions of the hour shall have subsided, a returning sense of justice will compel even the people whom we have so long resisted, to concede that justice must have been the basis of a cause which inspired so many acts of heroism, and gave rise to the spirit of self-sacrifice and devotion, which you have so often displayed.

To the Missouri troops of the corps, my commendations are especially due, for the orderly deportment and firm discipline which they have shown in the most trying emergencies.

Soldiers! Our official relations are now severed. You will carry with you to your homes or into exile, my warmest wishes for your prosperity and happiness.

S. B. BUCKNER,
Lieutenant General.

Foreign Items.—England and India are now within six hours telegraphic communication.

M. Guizot, possibly from the anxiety he has suffered during his struggle for a seat in the French Academy, has been seized with erysipelas in the head.

One of the Japanese princes has resolved to erect a sugar refinery in Japan, and has engaged two skilled Europeans to assist him in carrying out his project.

A work, edited under the eye of the Emperor of Austria, has been just issued from the Imperial printing establishment at Vienna. It is an exact representation in colors of the jewels, trinkets and other treasures belonging to the Austrian crown.

Fenianism is progressing in Ireland to the evident alarm of the British authorities. An alledged Fenian agent was recently tried at Mullingar for seducing soldiers from their allegiance, and urging them to go to America to make Ireland a free nation. A number of military pamphlets, published in America relative to the proper mode of conducting a popular war in Ireland, were found in Murphy's trunks.—The jury were out forty hours, and having failed to agree, were then discharged by the judge, under circumstances that induced a belief that there were Fenians among them who were pledged not to convict their ally.

The New York World speaks as follows relative to great preparations at the North for a Military expedition to Mexico:

Public interest in regard to the various Mexican emigration schemes that have recently been brought to light, seems increasing in a most wonderful manner every day. The war having passed from our States, and history being, it is said, a continuous record of wars, people no sooner find one finished than they survey the horizon anxiously, to see where the next bolt will fall. From this time, the Franco-Mexican conflict assumes more important proportions in the eyes of the American public than even ever before. Numerous veteran soldiers, rusting in "inglorious ease," begin to feel an itching for the land of tarantulas and cacti, and in anticipation already "revel in the halls of the Montezumas," surrounded by a brilliant Americo Mexican republican court, graced with the sparkling beauty and wit of the black-eyed senoritas. The affair presents to them many temptations. They believe that they will establish republicanism forever on the continent, redeem Mexican society, and live forever in the records of the republic of Mexico and the hearts of her grateful people.—They exult, too, that there will be no fratricidal character to this conflict, if it should ensue, and claim to see fame, wealth, and all that can satisfy ambition in the project of a little filibustering

Gen. Kirby Smith and Mexican Neutrality.

The subjoined letter from the agent of the Emperor of Mexico to the New York Times will set at rest, says the New Orleans Picayune, various rumors which have afforded matter for speculation and sensation:

NEW YORK, May 18.

Editor N. Y. Times:—I observe that certain journals in this city persist in speaking of a supposed cession by Mexico to France of the States of Sonora, Chihuahua, Durango, etc., entirely oblivious of the denials of this cession which have appeared in French official journals.

Without referring to the solemn engagement of his Majesty, the Emperor, my august sovereign, on the subject of the integrity of the Mexican territory, a cool and judicious consideration of the objections to such a cession should demonstrate its falsehood. I am, however, well aware that ill-intentioned persons desire to make the American people believe in the reality of a thing which neither is nor can be; and, as I am authorized to meet all such calumnies, I desire to inform the people of the United States that it is absolutely false that his Majesty, the Emperor of Mexico, has ceded the above named States to France; and that his Majesty will make no arrangements which can alienate or imperil one inch of Mexican soil, or detract in one iota from his own dignity.

It is equally false that Dr. Gwin has been made a viceroy or duke in the Empire. Though for some time present in Mexico, Dr. Gwin never had any relations with the persons who compose the government of his Majesty.

At the moment of sending this letter, I observe a dispatch from Washington, which observes that his Majesty, the Emperor of Mexico, has been engaged in negotiations with the Confederate General, E. Kirby Smith.

Such allegations directly involve the person and government of his majesty. They can only be intended to wound the pride and the susceptibility of the United States, at a moment when all discreet journalists and the intelligent public of the United States are condemning the filbustering movement so eagerly agitated here for a short time past. And as the publicity given to them predisposes men's minds in the United States against the order of things actually established in Mexico, I cannot permit the opportunity to pass of stating that I am fully authorized to contradict any statement which implies any imputation upon the strict neutrality which the government of his imperial Majesty has preserved, and will continue to preserve, in respect to American affairs, under the same sense of its duties to the law of nations which actuates the Government of the United States.

I am very respectfully, your obedient servant.

LUIS DE ARROYO.

H'D Q'RS TRANS-MISS. DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, June 9, 1865.

General Orders,
No. —

Brig.-Gen. E. Greer, P. A. C. S., is hereby appointed as Supervising Commissioner for the purpose of paroling the troops in that portion of the District of Texas lying north of the Trinity river.

Such officers as may be required by Brig.-Gen. Greer to assist him in the performance of his duties will be designated by him and assigned to such points as he may deem fit. Such officers to act in connection with the Commissioners designated by the U. S. authorities.

By command of
General E. KIRBY SMITH.
S. B. BUCKNER,
Lieut.-Gen. and Chief of Staff.

H'D Q'RS TRANS-MISS. DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, June 9, 1865.

General Orders,
No. —

The following named officers are hereby appointed as Supervising Commissioners at the places set opposite to their respective names, for paroling this command, to act in connection with such Commissioners as may be designated by the U. S. authorities, viz:

Colonel S. A. Roberts, Bonham, Texas.
Major Wm. A. Steadman, Marshall, Texas.
Major J. A. Arnold, Nacogdoches, Texas
Colonel W. R. Shivers, Shreveport, La.
Major J. J. Yarbrough, Mansfield, La.
Capt. T. K. Taunt Le Roy, Minden, La

By command of
General E. KIRBY SMITH
S. B. BUCKNER,
Lieut.-Gen. and Chief of Staff