

Shreveport News.

Number 45.

SHREVEPORT, TUESDAY, APRIL 15, 1862.

Volume 1

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

HODGE & AUSTIN, Attorneys at Law, Office over Childers & Beard's Store.

J. C. MONCURE, Attorney at Law, SHREVEPORT, LA. Office with L. M. Nutt, corner of Milan and Market streets.

EMMET D. CRAIG, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Office, opposite Post Office, SHREVEPORT, LA. Will practice in the Courts of Caddo, DeSoto, and Bossier.

L. M. NUTT, Attorney at Law, Office, corner Milan & Market Streets, SHREVEPORT, LA. Practices in Caddo, Bossier and DeSoto.

LEON D. MARKS, THOS. G. POLLOCK, MARKS & POLLOCK, Attorneys & Counselors at Law, Shreveport, La.

A PRACTICE in copartnership in all the courts held in the city of Shreveport and in the parishes of DeSoto and Bossier. Office on Market street near Milan.

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ASSOCIATIONS.

I. O. O. F. The regular meetings of NEITH LODGE, No. 21, are held on Wednesday evenings, at 7 o'clock, at their Lodge Room on Texas street.

MASONIC. SHREVEPORT LODGE NO. 113, meets every Friday at 7 P. M. JOHN W. JONES, W. M. J. H. Brownlee, Sec'y. Shreveport Chapter of R. A. M. No. 10, meets on the 2nd and 4th Monday of each month, at 7 P. M.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS

Is published every Tuesday and Friday Morning.

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TELEGRAPHIC.

Corinth, April 9.—Our rear guard is still near the field of battle, front of Mickey's house, Gen. Breckinridge in command.

The enemy's advance was attacked yesterday afternoon by Forest's and Wharton's cavalry, which captured a large number of prisoners, and drove the enemy back.

Seventy-four of the prisoners have just been brought in. Forest was wounded, and his son was killed.

Our troops are all in the highest spirits, and quite ready, they say, for another fight.

Van Dorn's reinforcements, 20,000 men, are coming up. A part of them arrived last night.

The advance of Gen. Hardee suffered most in the recent engagement. There were 1100 casualties out of 2,500 men, in Gen. Cleburne's brigade. In Col. Thornton's 6th Mississippi, there were 300 casualties out of 400 men.

The enemy's loss is estimated at over 6000 in killed and wounded.

Over 5000 prisoner have been counted up to this time. They have been sent to Tuscaloosa, Ala.

There was a report in circulation yesterday morning, to the effect that Island No. 10 had been taken. We have it in our power to state that this rumor was incorrect, and that that important point is still held by our forces, and is likely to be, to the end.

We have the pleasure of knowing that yesterday 5,000 of the force of Van Dorn had reached Memphis on their way to join Beauregard, to be immediately followed by larger numbers more.

There is a well authenticated report in town, this morning, that the Federals have entirely evacuated the different points on the Mississippi Sound Coast, (including Pass Christian, &c.)—Picayune, 9th.

BATTLE FIELD, April 7, 10 P. M.—

The night closed upon us yesterday before we could secure the full fruits of our victory, allowing a portion of the enemy to gain their river works and gunboats, from which they threw shells all night. The Confederates slept in the enemy's encampment. During the night, the enemy's transports went down the river to Crump's landing, and brought up a new division of 7000 men.

This morning they appeared with reinforcements, and vigorously attacked our whole line. The firing was returned with spirit, and for an hour the cannonading and musketry were terrific. But the enemy have been repulsed all along the line, and are now falling back towards the river.

2 P. M.—The enemy appear to have been reinforced about noon, perhaps, by Buell, and have vigorously renewed the attack, fighting along the whole line with varied fortune.

Col. Allen and Capt. Wheat, of the 1st Louisiana Infantry, were killed yesterday. Col. Allen of the 4th Louisiana, was slightly wounded.—Col. Marks and Major Mason, of the 11th Louisiana, were also wounded.

The Confederate Battalion lost ten killed and thirty wounded. The Jefferson Mounted Guards escaped unhurt. The Watson Artillery lost of their pieces this morning, but afterwards regained it. The Louisiana troops were in both days' fight, and some suffered severely, in wounded, but it is impossible to get the list.

It is impossible to predict what the result of the battle will be, as both are fighting desperately, though it is believed the Confederates will triumph.

Beauregard has commanded since Johnston's death, yesterday afternoon, assisted by Bragg, Polk, Hardee, and others. Bragg leads the attacking forces.

H. P. Memphis, April 8.—A dispatch to the Avalanche, dated Corinth, 8th, says there was terrible fighting all day yesterday near the river opposite Pittsburg. The enemy's loss in killed, wounded and prisoners is 10,000. Their rout is complete.—We captured eighteen batteries, with horses, camp equipage, &c. We drove the enemy across the river.—Their gunboats saved them.

Memphis, April 9.—Lieut. Dain, of the Southern Guards, who left from near Island 10 on the night of the 7th, reports that the Island had not surrendered, and would not until it was starved out and the last gun and man gone.

New Orleans, April 9.—A special telegram to the Picayune, dated Corinth, April 8th, says that our army has been compelled to fall back from the river to the enemy's first camp, on account of the unpleasant vicinity of the enemy's gunboats and of the enemy's reinforcements, estimated at 60,000, which were hourly pouring in.

Our army retreated in good order, with all their artillery and thirty pieces taken from the enemy.

Their batteries ceased firing at 5 o'clock, P. M. of the 7th. This second day's fight was the bloodiest conflict ever known on this

continent. We are preparing to meet the enemy with reinforcements.

Gen. Hardee and staff are safe.—General and Captain Hunt were slightly wounded. None of our Generals were killed except Johnston. Gens. Beauregard, Polk and staff are all safe. Gen. Beauregard led the 18th Louisiana Regiment and Orleans Guards in person, charging the enemy's lines with the colors of the regiment in his hands, driving back the enemy with great slaughter.

THE DEFENSES OF NEW ORLEANS.

—A correspondent of the Richmond (Va.) Dispatch, writing from this city says what follows:

New Orleans, '62.—The Mississippi is fortified so as to be impassable for any hostile fleet or flotilla. Forts Jackson and St. Philip are armed with 170 heavy guns [68-pounders, rifled by Barkly Britten, and received from England]. The navigation of the river is stopped by a dam of about a quarter of a mile from the above forts. No flotilla on earth would force that dam in less than two hours, during which it would be with short and cross range of 170 guns of the largest calibre, many of which would be served with red hot shot, numerous furnaces for which have been erected in every fort and every battery.

In a day or two we shall have ready two iron cased floating batteries. The plates are four and a half inches thick of the best hammered iron, received from England and France. Each iron cased battery will mount twenty 68-pounders placed so as to skim the water, and striking the enemy's hull between wind and water. We have an abundant supply of incendiary shells, cupola furnaces for molten iron congrue rockets and fire ships.

Between New Orleans and the forts there is a constant succession of earthworks. At the Plain of Chalmette, near Janin's property, there are redoubts, armed with rifled cannon, which have been found to be effective at five miles range. A ditch thirty feet wide and twenty deep extends from the Mississippi to LaCypriere.

In forts St. Philip and Jackson there are 3,000 men, of whom a goodly portion are experienced artillerymen and gunners who have served in the navy.

At New Orleans itself we have 32,000 infantry, and as many more quartered in the immediate neighborhood. In discipline and drill they are far superior to the Yankees. We have two very active and able Generals, who possess our entire confidence Gen. Mansfield Lovell and Brig. Gen. Ruggles. For Commodore we have old Hollins, a Nelson in his way.

We are ready to give the Yankees a hot reception when they come. Around me all are mad with excitement and rage. Our only fear is that the Northern invaders, may not appear. We have made such extensive preparations to receive them that it were vexatious if their invincible armada escapes the fate we have in store for it.

SHORT WEAPONS.—A Roman youth complained to his mother that his sword was too short, the stern matron replied, "Then my son, take another step forward."

The Editor and the War.—One of our exchanges makes the following sensible remarks, under the above caption:

The press throughout the country undoubtedly exercise a great influence, controlling, in a large measure, public opinion. It is equally potent for good or evil, and it depends upon the manner in which it exercises one or the other influence, whether it should be sustained or condemned. We consider that a truly patriotic editor is now as much in the service of the country as one who shoulders his musket and goes forth to the tented field. Why is this? We answer because he is making a constant effort to place before the people the true condition of the country; he is endeavoring always to keep alive the military spirit of the country, and through his paper the wants of government are made known by those in authority. In fact hundreds of things are done in aid of the war, of which no one is aware but the editor and others in the service of the country. His efforts are rewarded only in a conscientiousness of having done his duty to his country and his God.

We are not of those who will shrink from dangers in our noble cause. We wish truly to act in a capacity which will be of the most service to our country. We have done this heretofore, and expect to continue as we have begun until our sense of duty shall suggest a different course.

THE LINCOLNITES AT ST. AUGUSTINE.—No opposition was made to the Lincolnites when they landed at St. Augustine. The Savannah Republican learns from a gentleman who passed the pickets unmolested that no country resident is allowed to leave the city to return to his place without a pass, which was granted upon his taking an oath that should he leave his place, he will take up St. Augustine as his home; and no citizen is allowed to leave without swearing that he will return.

On Monday last the Catholic Priest and the Episcopal Minister was notified that unless they desisted from praying for Jeff. Davis and the Southern Confederacy, they should be sent to Fort Lafayette.

Some of the ladies who appeared on the streets wore miniature Confederate flags in their bosoms. One of them confronted a Federal officer, telling him that though there were no men left in the town who had the spirit or manliness to defy them, there were women who would.

The Yankees are in full possession of the St. Johns river, their gunboats having gone up as far as Palatka. The steamer Darlington is used by them as a transport. There were about 2500 Federals at Jacksonville. They are tearing up the Jacksonville Railroad and are using the iron rail in the erection of defenses of the town against the attack.

The value of the property of the Methodist publishing house at Nashville is estimated at \$600,000.

The telegraphic wires were cut by some Unionists, on the night of the 1st, near Jonesboro, Tenn.