

## The Semi-Weekly News.

Published on Tuesday and Friday.

J. N. DICKINSON  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

## To Correspondents.

We will be pleased to receive contributions from our friends, in and around Shreveport. An occasional article from our planters, relative to the crops, will be very acceptable. In fact, we desire correspondence from every section of the States.

Personal articles will not be published, either as communications or advertisements.

Those friendly to our undertaking, who may hear of any local, or other items, that may prove of interest to our readers, will favor us by handing in the same at the office of the News.

In writing, be brief and concise, bearing in mind, that lengthy communications are seldom appreciated by newspaper readers.

## Our Agents:

Mr. N. SELIGMAN, . . . . . Shreveport.  
Mr. J. H. LOFTON, . . . . . Bellevue.  
Mr. H. C. CLARKE, . . . . . Vicksburg.  
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Postmasters can act as Agents, & retain 50 cents from the amount forwarded, for every yearly subscriber.

FRIDAY, . . . . . MAY 30, 1862.

Single Copies, 10 Cents.

## See Every Page.

Persons sending us remittances will be good enough to send no other paper money than Louisiana State or Confederate Notes, or Shreveport Corporation bills, none other will be received. Individual and other corporation bills are of no use to us, as we cannot get them off our hands.

We notice that Gov. Rector of Arkansas, has notified the people of that State that the time has come to burn their cotton and urges them to do it instanter.

We learn that the steamer Quarrier has been running regularly between Alexandria and New Orleans, for some time, and is still doing the same.

A subscriber writing to us from Springridge, says: Crops look fine; my wheat is at present, excellent; everything bids fair for a plentiful yield. We are pleased to hear this.

We learn that up to last Friday there was no fighting at Vicksburg. The citizens of that place are represented as being determined to show resistance, and if needs be burn the city to ashes. The Mississippi at that point is reported to have fallen a little.

It is rumored that there was a fight on the Chickahominy river, in Virginia, in which the Confederates were victorious. Also that fighting had commenced at Corinth. The gunboats it is said landed near Warren, four miles below Vicksburg, and the federals were met and repulsed by some of our people. The loss was trifling.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.—Florida, the weakest in number of all the sisterhood of the South and the most exposed in coast lines, is giving a noble and encouraging example. In a late private letter from a citizen of Florida to the editor of the Wilmington Journal, it is stated.

"Our guerilla parties occupy nearly every hammock and cross road in the east, and have already struck terror to the enemy by their bold attacks upon their pickets. Florida, I think, will be able to take care of herself."

## Be Careful.

From indications the Federals purpose opening trade with us, but we presume in this they will be mistaken when they venture in North Louisiana at any rate, we hope so. The following order supposed to emanate from Gov. Moore, was received by our Committee of Safety, who unanimously opposed it:

Headquarters Louisiana Militia,  
May 20, 1862.

Mr. A. D. GRIEFF, having been appointed by the committee of public safety of New Orleans, to purchase and carry provisions to the loyal people of that city, and having been assured that Gen. Butler has given a safe guard to those provisions against any act of appropriation by the federal officers, and his pledge that they shall be used only by the citizens of that city. It is hereby ordered that Mr. Grieff be permitted to proceed with the provisions, live stock, etc. to New Orleans.

This order is intended to apply to all shipments made by Mr. Grieff so long as Gen. Butler shall observe his pledge not to appropriate any portion or suffer any portion to be appropriated to the use of the federal troops.

[Signed] THOS. O. MOORE,  
Governor of Louisiana.

The moment we commence trading with the enemy fair Louisiana, will, beyond the shadow of a doubt, be lost to the Confederacy, it therefore becomes our duty to be exceedingly cautious in whatever deliberations we may enter. Let it be borne in mind that though some portions of Louisiana have acted hastily in the premises, and so forgotten their duties as to be lead astray by the bait thrown to them, humanity, we are not supposed to be governed by their examples.

Time must not be wasted, for prompt and immediate action is requisite. A proposition is now before the people of this section, to hold a Convention, to be composed of delegates from every parish, approving of the course to adopt measures for the further security of our country; this we judge, will meet with a ready response, and be by far the most correct method of adopting plans, and carrying them into execution. It will also be better appreciated by the mass of the people.

It will not be, as some seem to think taking the Power from the State or Confederate Government, for it is to be nominal. The people are urged to this because they are cut off from communication with the other portions of the State, and are left defenceless.

From the Washington Star, of the 24th inst., we copy the following:

This morning between two and four o'clock, W. J. Raisin, formerly of the rebel army, but late a political prisoner, arrested for disloyal acts on the Eastern shore of Maryland, managed to escape from the Old Capitol military prison, by lowering himself from a window while the back of the sentinel on duty near by was turned. He has not been retaken, nor do we believe that the guard have any idea which way he turned his steps after his escape.

## THE FIGHT AT CUMBERLAND GAP.

Our information from Cumberland Gap is that the Federals, in large force commenced an attack about noon on Tuesday. They were gallantly received by our forces and three times repulsed. In the last attack, we learn, they charged up to the breast-works of the fortifications. The enemy's loss was 130 killed and about 40 wounded. The last repulse was an effectual one, and sent the Federals, to use one of their own phrases, "skedaddling." They had not, at our last account, renewed the attack. Gen. Stevenson, who has command

of the forces at the Gap, has proved himself the man for the place; and, we learn, possesses the entire confidence of our troops. The fortifications have been approved by all experienced military men who have examined them; and as the enemy's gunboats are not likely to ascend the Cumberland Mountains, we may hope that this victory—by no means an unimportant one—is not the last that will be achieved by the heroic band that have so long and gallantly defended that post barring the door of East Tennessee and Southwestern Virginia against the host of Lincoln invaders.

## Public Meeting.

The following resolution is from a Circular sent from Mt. Lebanon, to this place, which we have been requested to publish:

Resolved, That we invite the citizens of the different parishes west of the Mississippi river, to meet us in convention at Vernon, Jackson Parish, on the second Monday, (9th) of June, for the purpose of devising measures for a prompt, combined and efficient action on the subject of the dangers that threaten us. Each parish sending delegates, corresponding in number with the representation in both Houses of the Legislature.

In accordance with the above, there will be a public meeting held at the Court House, in this city, on Monday next, to appoint delegates to attend the said Convention, to co-operate with other Parishes.

THE WHEAT CROP.—Unless there should come some unforeseen disaster, the crop of wheat will be almost fabulous in this section of the country. As the winter was unusually mild, the crop is forward, and will be ready for the scythe, we presume, at least two weeks earlier than usual. The yield will be very large, and the greatly increased quantity of land sown will insure us an abundant harvest.—Rome (Ga.) Southerner 28th.

## Brownlow Among the "Rebel" Prisoners.

Capt. Thomas Bransford, of this city, who was taken prisoner at Island No. 10 and effected his escape from Sandusky City, Ohio, returning thence to "Dixie land," narrates to us an incident of Brownlow's visit to the Confederate prisoners at Camp Chase, which will perhaps never find its way into the Northern papers. The parson, it appears, deemed it his duty to lecture the boys upon the wickedness of the "rebellion," hoping doubtless, to make some proselytes among them for the so-called Union cause. He had fairly gotten under headway in the progress of his speech, and commenced as usual to hurl his violent maledictions against "this Heaven-cursed and Hell-born rebellion," when the prisoners very naturally hissed and hooted at him loudly. Brownlow became defiant and anathematized them and their cause the more, amid the greatest disorder and confusion. About this time casting his eyes to one side, the doughty parson caught sight of a basket of eggs, which some of the prisoners had been allowed to purchase for their use, and straightway in the twinkling of an eye stopping his discourse, he disappeared mysteriously from the room in such haste as to leave his hat behind. But few could for the moment divine the motive of his flight, until it suddenly flashed upon the minds of all that the parson was deeply impressed with the conviction that a plot exist-

ed among the boys to egg him! Such we are assured was the truthful denouement of Brownlow's visit to Camp Chase, which has been heralded about so generally in the northern papers.—Memphis Appeal.

GEN. MANSFIELD LOVELL.—Says the Memphis Appeal:

Gen. Lovell, commandant of the army that recently evacuated New Orleans, is not a Northern man as some of our exchanges assert, but was born in the district of Columbia and is of Maryland family. He was educated at the South. Three of his brothers are in the Confederate army. His standing in the old U. S. army was high, and by reference to the official reports of the Mexican war, it will be seen that he gained no little distinction. A cotemporary remarking upon the unmerited censure that has been heaped upon him in consequence of the fall of New Orleans, says: "We should think that the unjust censure and obloquy once cast upon the late General A. S. Johnson for his retreat from Bowling Green and the fall of Fort Donelson might be a warning to our civilian critics in military matters."

We have permission from Mr. R. White, to publish the following:

To the Hon. Police Jury—and to the "Committee of Public Safety" if such exist in Parish of Caddo.

At a meeting of the Committee of public Safety, of the Parish of De Soto, held in said parish on the 22d May, 1862; the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the Secretary of this Committee be instructed to address a copy of the 2d resolution to the Police Juries and Committees of Public Safety of the Parishes of Caddo, Bossier and the River parishes below; as well as to the Governor of the State—requesting each, respectively, to respond, as soon as possible, to the suggestions contained in said 2d resolution.

2d resolution referred to.

Resolved, That this Committee appreciate the necessity of throwing obstructions into Red River to impede the invasion of the enemy. And suggest to the Governor of the State, as well as to the Police Juries and Committees of Public Safety, heretofore stated, that said obstruction be made at some practicable point somewhere below the mouth of Black river, as it is very important to secure the navigation of Red River, making the connection with Washita and Denison rivers, thereby keeping up connection with the railroad at Monroe, and from thence, with our army east of the Mississippi via Vicksburg.

(Signed) W. S. FORTSON,  
SAM'L CLARK,  
B. E. CHAPMAN,  
O. L. DURHAM,  
R. S. JOHNSON,  
Committee.

A true & correct  
S. F. SMITH, Secretary.

In reference to the above we would say that a Committee was sent from this Parish to affect the same purpose, but returned without accomplishing it, not deeming it advisable, we presume. As regards our opinion we disapprove of it in toto.

We noticed a subscription list which was carried around the other day, for the purpose of erecting a fortification for the defense of Shreveport. As regards the propriety of this step, the people are the best judges, we will therefore not say anything about it.

In looking over a New York paper, we noticed in an editorial that the editor says: "Again do we hear it rumored on the streets that a compromise on armistice, is about to be made with the rebels. We hope not, since so much money has been expended, and blood shed, nothing but an unconditional surrender will answer. Let the rebellion be crushed out."

We doubt whether the South will agree to any compromise, the editor therefore need not have any uneasiness on that point; an armistice may be listened to, yet we opine not. The "rebels" are more determined than ever, consequently the idea of an unconditional surrender, need not be entertained.

From a gentleman who arrived in town a few days since, we learn that Gov. Rector has revoked his proclamation calling for State troops. He has removed the archives of the State to a safe point.—Herald Camden (Ark.)

PRINTERS IN THE ARMY.—It is worthy of notice, that the ranks of our brave soldiers are made up largely of printers. Take the Richmond Hussars, Company B, as an example—there are ten types in this corps; and we have no doubt there is hardly a company in service but what will show upon its muster roll a fair proportion of the "craft." The followers of Faust are proverbially patriotic and intelligent.

This is nothing; while in the city of New Orleans, we noticed the departure of a company, (Confederate) D's Response, we believe) which had eighteen printers in the company.

## FROM THE NORTH.

Washington, April 17.—The popular elections in Illinois and New York show great Democratic gains. In nearly all the Northwestern and Western States there is a manifest tendency toward a political revolution. If it should succeed, it might not either stop the war or restore the Union on the old basis, but it would change the party character of the House and of the Executive. The House which is to succeed the present one may be of a conservative democratic complexion.

The tariff bill will not be framed in the House till the tax bill shall have passed the Senate. The Senate finance committee will endeavor to throw the burden of taxation, as far as possible, upon luxuries.

Notwithstanding the proposition of the House to close the session on the third Monday in May, it is supposed by many that the session will be prolonged till the third of March next, with occasional recesses during the summer heats.

THE WHEAT CROP.—We presery to learn that the rust has made its appearance at this early period in wheat in almost every section of the county—thus blighting our hopes of an abundant supply of this important grain. The wet weather, which has much to do in producing the rust in wheat, has also delayed corn planting, but hope that both for upland and bottom we may yet have a propitious season. Plant on, even though it be late. It is all important that we make corn!—Marietta (Ga.) Advocate.

A negro man belonging to the steamboat Jeff. Thompson, lying in the bayou, fell overboard on the 26th inst., and was drowned. He belongs to some person in New Orleans.