

The Semi-Weekly News.

Published on Tuesday and Friday.

Continued from First Page.

Boats will hereafter be permitted to go to New Orleans or Baton Rouge, while those places are occupied by the enemy, unless after the arrival of the Commanding General, Confederate officers should be detailed for the purpose of going in charge of them in the manner usually practised by belligerents.

Continued Resistance our Paramount Duty.

It is not proper for obvious reasons to state here in detail the measures I have taken and the plans devised for the defense of our homes. The loss of New Orleans and the opening of the Mississippi, which will soon follow, have greatly increased our danger and deprived us of many resources for defense. With less means we have more to do than before. Every weapon we have, and all that our skillful mechanics can make, will be needed. Every able bodied citizen must hold himself in readiness for immediate active service. Brave, vigilant, energetic officers are authorized to raise Bands of Partizan Rangers. Let every possible assistance be rendered them in forming, arming, equipping and mounting their companies and in giving them support and information when in service. Let every citizen be an armed sentinel to give warning of any approach of the insolent foe. Let all our river banks swarm with armed patriots to teach the hated invader that the rifle will be his only welcome on his errands of plunder and destruction. Wherever he dares to raise the hated emblem of tyranny, tear it down and rend it in tatters.

Mumford the Martyr.

The noble heroism of the patriot Mumford has placed his name high on the list of our martyred sons. When the Federal navy reached New Orleans a squad of marines was sent on shore who hoisted their flag on the Mint. The city was not occupied by the U. S. troops, nor had they reached there. The place was not in their possession. William B. Mumford pulled down the detested symbol with his own hands, and for that was condemned to be hung by Gen. Butler after his arrival. Brought in full view of the scaffold, his murderers hoped to appal his heroic soul by the exhibition of the implements of ignominious death. With the evidence of their determination to consummate their brutal purpose before his eyes, they offered him life on the condition that he would abjure his country, and swear allegiance to her foe. He spurned the offer. Scorning to stain his soul with such foul dishonor he met his fate courageously and has furnished to his countrymen a fresh example of what men will do and dare when under the inspiration of fervid patriotism. I shall not forget the outrage of his murder nor shall it pass unatoned.

Rules that will not be Relaxed.

I am not introducing any new regulations for the conduct of our citizens, but am only placing before them those that every nation at war recognizes as necessary and proper to be enforced. It is needless therefore to say that they will not be relaxed. On the contrary I am but awaiting the assistance and presence of the General appointed to the Department to inaugurate the most effectual method for their enforcement. It is well to repeat them:

Trading with the enemy is prohibited under all circumstances.

Traveling to and from New Orleans, and other places occupied by the enemy, is forbidden. All passengers will be arrested.

Citizens going to those places, and returning with the enemy's usual passport will be arrested.

Conscripts or militiamen, having in possession such passports and seeking to shun duty under the pretext of a parole, shall be treated as public enemies. No such papers will be held sufficient excuse for inaction by any citizen.

The utmost vigilance must be used by officers and citizens in the detection of spies and satediated informers, and their apprehension promptly effected.

Tories must suffer the fate that every betrayer of his country deserves.

Confederate notes shall be received and used as the currency of the country.

River steamboats must, in no case, be permitted to be captured. Burn them when they cannot be saved.

Provisions may be conveyed to New Orleans, only in charge of officers, and under the precautionary regulations governing communication between belligerents.

Our Struggle and its Sure Result.

The loss of New Orleans, bitter humiliation as was to Louisiana, has not created despondency, nor shaken our abiding faith in our success. Not to the eye of the enthusiastic patriot alone, who might be expected to color over events with his hopes, but to the more impassioned gaze of the statesman, that success was certain from the beginning. It is only the timid, the unreflecting, and the property owner who thinks more of his possession than his country, that will succumb to the depressing influences of disaster. The great heart of the people has swelled with more intense aspirations for the cause the more it seemed to totter. Their confidence is well founded. The possession by the enemy of our seaboard and main water-courses ought to have been foreseen by us. His overwhelming naval forces necessarily accomplished the same results attained by the British with the same force in their way of subjugation. The final result will be the same. Let us turn unheeding ears to the rumors of foreign intervention. To believe is to rely on them. We must rely on ourselves. Our recognition as a Nation, is one of those certainties of the future which nothing but our own unfaithfulness can prevent. We must not look around for friends for help when the enemy is straight before us. Help yourselves. It is the great instrument of national as of individual success.

THOS. O. MOORE.

Governor of Louisiana.

OPELOUSAS, June 18, 1862

TELEGRAPHIC.

Office Semi-Weekly News, Wednesday June 27, 1862.

We find the following dispatch in the Mobile News, of Tuesday:

Chattanooga, June 16.—The enemy under Gen. Morgan, reported eight thousand strong, have fallen back from Powell's Valley towards the Big Creek Gap, from the advance of our columns.

Gen. Nagle's force, 6000 strong, is reported advancing by Pikeville towards Kingston and Knoxville.

It is supposed that Gen. Morgan is waiting the arrival of Gen. Nagle's force, before risking a battle.

The enemy in Sequatchie Valley having attempted to cross the Tennessee this morning, three miles below Shell Mound, were driven back by Colonel Davis, commanding the Florida forces.

Green Roberts, one of Morgan's men, made his escape from the Nashville penitentiary, where he was confined, and arrived here to-day.

Passengers report that the Federals commenced bombarding Vicksburg on Saturday. That the Federals had fallen back from Corinth, 60 miles.

Atlanta, June 17.—Special dispatches to the Augusta papers, from Charleston on the 16th, says: A severe battle took place this morning on James Island, four miles from the city. Five Federal regiments, reinforced by artillery, attacked our batteries at Secessionville. Col. Lamar commanded the Confederates, and with a few hundred troops repulsed the enemy three times, with great slaughter. The enemy fought bravely but were defeated. Our loss is estimated at from 50 to 100. Our victory was complete. The enemy's loss is supposed to be about 400.—Col. Lamar was wounded. Captains

Reed and King, and Lieut. Edwards were killed. It is expected that the attack will soon be renewed. The Confederates were much exhausted by the shelling of the enemy day and night for a week.

A dispatch to the Savannah Republican says that the troops engaged were, a Eutaw Regiment, Charleston battalion, 47th Georgia regiment Hagood's regiment, Lemar's battery, and a detachment of Chatham's artillery, of Savannah. Gen. Evans was in command. Gen. Pemberton and Evans complimented Lamar on the field.

Richmond, June 17.—The Fortress Monroe correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune says he has been assured by a gentleman connected with the medical depot of McClellan's army, that the Federal loss at the battle of Chickahominy in killed and wounded, and missing was not less than ten thousand.

He also writes, "I have the name of a gentleman whose veracity cannot be disputed, who says McClellan said that his loss in the action of the two days would not be less than ten thousand."

The Charleston Mercury of the 17th says that the Confederate loss at Secessionville yesterday is forty killed and one hundred wounded. We buried on the field one hundred and forty dead federals, and took 70 prisoners.

Richmond, June 16.—Occasional cannonading and picket skirmishing along the lines to day. Engagement at an early day expected. No news from the Valley.

Richmond June 17.—Some heavy skirmishing has been going on on the right of our lines to day. The city continues perfectly quiet; no news.

Gen. Jackson having been reinforced will again march towards the Potomac in a few days.

Fremont has undoubtedly left the Shenandoah valley.

Richmond June 18.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Times says there is no foundation whatever in the statement that Lord Lyons goes to England upon the invitation of Seward. The first intimation made was the announcement by Lyons himself of his projected departure.

His Lordship's visit to England, says this Washington correspondent, is no doubt made at the suggestion of his own Government, and is therefore properly regarded as significant.

CANDLES FROM SOFT TALLOW.—The following recipe I have used, and know it to be valuable: To 12 pounds of tallow add a half gallon of water; to which three tablespoonful of pulverized alum, and two of salt-petre, which heat and dissolve. Then add tallow and 1 pound of bees wax; boil hard together until the water evaporates, and skim well while boiling. It should not be put into the mould hotter than you can bear your hand in. The candles look much nicer when the wicks are not tied at the bottom. It is not only a disagreeable task to cut the wick off but it injures the moulds. Never heat moulds to draw candles in cold weather. Perhaps it is not generally known that tallow from beeves, fed on corn or grain, is much softer than when fed on grass or clover. Therefore, the tallow from grass-fed cattle should always be hard, with the addition of very little alum and bees-wax. In very cold weather much less alum may be used, or they will crack so as to fall to pieces sometimes; and a third more of each should be used in very warm weather if the tallow is very soft.—Prairie Farmer.

BARGAINS FOR PRINTERS!!!

Low state of Red River no drawback.

Attention Publishers.

Publishers of Newspapers in North Louisiana, and Texas, who may wish to dispose of their establishments in whole or part, by sending me particulars, and locality, will find it to their advantage to address me as below.

Persons desirous of establishing Newspaper or Job Establishments in the interior, will be furnished with Estimates free of charge, by addressing me. And if they order Printing Material or paper, cards and card boards, through me, will be furnished for cash only or its equivalent—the best bargains, at Foundry prices.

I offer the following establishments for cash, or good negroes with unnumbered titles.

An old established Book and Job Printing Office, in a large city. Price \$7000.

The material of a Job office, in a city. Price \$5000.

The Cheapest Printing Materials and PRINTING OFFICES EVER OFFERED.

A Newspaper establishment and Job Office connected. Price \$2300.

A Newspaper establishment and good Job Office connected. Price \$1800.

A newspaper and Job Printing establishment. Price \$4000.

An Adam's Book Power Press, second hand, in good order, medium size. Price \$1000.

A Ruggles Card and Bill Head press, will print any ordinary size job at the rate of 1500 to 2000 impressions per hour. (New.) Price \$225.

A Ruggles Card and Bill Head press, old size, second hand. Price \$150.

Fine Printers' blank cards, China, Satin Enamelled, and India, from \$1 to \$3 per thousand. Funeral, Note, and other paper.

None but cash orders will receive any attention. Paper 24x36 to arrive.

I have also for sale, the following second hand materials:

- A lot of 500 lbs. Brevier. " " 350 " " " " 150 " " " " 510 " Long Primer. 6 cents 2 line Brevier. 4 " Long Primer Condensed.

Together with the column, head, advertising and dash rules, leads, &c. Also—A Medium Printing Press, Roller Mould, &c., all complete, and the following materials used for a short time in the publication of a weekly paper: About 850 lbs. of Bourgeois and Minion, with two line letter; column, head, advertising and dash rules, cases, chases, etc.

These materials will be sold low for cash.

All the requisite materials for a paper 21x28, will be furnished for \$750, decidedly cheap.

An entire outfit for a paper 26x40, I have the disposal of, for the exceedingly low price of \$1000.

The Job Type of a well assorted Job Office, together with the cabinet, and Job Press, Lead and Brass Rule Cutter, etc. Price \$550.

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Vicksburg Whig.

Published in Vicksburg, Miss. by M. Shannon. Terms, in advance, Daily per annum, \$8; Weekly, \$3.

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A good assortment of the above named articles constantly on hand. No 6—dly.

COMMERCIAL.

Shreveport Prices Current.

Corrected Expressly for the Daily News.

Table with 3 columns: Commodity, Price per unit, and Price per unit. Includes items like SUGAR, COFFEE, RICE, BACON, LARD, ROPE, IRON, CANDLE, CHEESE, SPUNYARN, LEAD, WHISKY, MOLASSES, OIL, FLOUR, PORK, LIME, VINEGAR, CEMENT, POTATOES, BAGGING, CORN, OATS, BRAN, HAY, POWDER, NAILS, SHOT, SALT, UP FREIGHT, DOWNS, COTTON.

Shreveport Hide Market.

Corrected Daily by N. G. Tyson

Table with 3 columns: Commodity, Price per unit, and Price per unit. Includes items like DRY HIDES, GREEN DO, DEER SKINS, COON DO, OTTER DO, BEES WAX, TALLOW.

To Editors and Printers.

FOR SALE—The Newspaper and Job Material, books, and outstanding debts of this office. Reasons for selling given on application, if desired. To a person who will continue the publication of the paper, a bargain will be offered. The materials are new, and there is sufficient stock of paper on hand to last six or eight months.—Address the proprietor.

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The undersigned having made arrangements with the manufacturers, is now prepared to order every description of

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