

THE SEMI-WEEKLY Shreveport News.

Number 31.

SHREVEPORT, TUESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1862.

Old Series Vol. III

THE SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS

Is published every Tuesday and Friday Morning.

Office, on Texas Street.
Above Spring, near the Mayor's office.

TERMS:

Per Annum, (in Advance,) \$5.00
Six Months, " " 2.50
Three " " " 1.50

Persons sending us remittances will be good enough to send no other paper money than Louisiana State or Confederate Notes. Shreveport bills, and Texas Treasury Warrants. Other money sent will be returned.

J. E. PHELPS. J. V. ROGERS

Phelps & Rogers,
Grocers & Commission Merchants

Cor. Commerce and Crockett sts.
One door above A. M. Hall & Co's.

SHREVEPORT, LA.

Keep constantly on hand a large assortment of Staple and Fancy Groceries, etc.

Advances made on consignments to our friends in New Orleans. n18dly

J. R. Simpson. G. M. Calhoun.
Simpson & Calhoun.

WAREHOUSE & COMMISSION
MERCHANTS.

Receiving and Forwarding Agents.
SHREVEPORT, LA.

Having leased the popular and commodious Warehouse of Messrs. Howard, Tully & Co., and having had long experience in business, we hope to receive a share of the public patronage, and pledge ourselves to do all in our power to give entire satisfaction in all business entrusted to our care.
All see ask is a trial. n18dly

THOMAS W. JONES.
(2 doors below E. & B. Jacobs.)
Texas Street, Shreveport, Louisiana.

DEALER IN
Hardware, Iron, Castings,

Belting, Packing,
Mechanics' & Machinists' Tools, &c.

Castings of all kinds constantly on hand or made to order. n1-y-d

Office of Dr. Leslie.—At the late Court House, Market street, opposite the Presbyterian Church. n18dly

SMITH & LEWIS.

DEALERS IN

Drugs, Paints, Oils, Varnishes &c.

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN MORTAR,
Shreveport, Texas St.

No. 9—dly

F. SHIDET.

Watchmaker.

JEWELER,
AND DEALER IN

FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND
DIAMONDS.

Between Spring and Market, 21
SHREVEPORT, LA.

Watches and Jewelry Repaired
and Warranted. n1-y

Notice.

H. A. DREW, and Messrs. Looney & Wells, are authorized to transact and attend to all my legal business, during my absence from Shreveport.

Aug. 8-1m L. M. NUTT.

Gazette and Southwestern copy.

Texas Stage & Livery Stable.

On Milam St. opposite the Varandah Hotel.

THE proprietor has been to great expense to make this the most desirable Stable in the city, it is convenient to the Steam boat landing. Horses will be boarded by the day, week or month, on the most reasonable terms. Persons visiting Shreveport or going to New Orleans, by leaving their horses at this establishment, can rest assured that they will be well attended to. Only give him a call and satisfy yourselves.

JOHN CALDWELL.
S. KAHN, Superintendent.
no 39—ly. A. KIMBALL.
June 6 '52 Agent.

Produce Loan Agency.

To the People of Mississippi and Louisiana:

JACKSON, July 15, 1862.

BY directions from the Department at Richmond, notice is hereby given that subscribers of cotton and money to the Government Loan are required to comply immediately with the terms of their subscription.

The payments of this loan have been up to this date at the option of the subscriber—the suspension of the collection being allowed by the department in consequence of the low price of produce, and a desire to facilitate the interest of both the subscriber and Government.

Holders of cotton can now dispose of it either to the Government or to private purchasers at FAIR and FULL prices, and it is urged that subscribers will perform the obligation which is upon them, by the adoption of one or the other of these alternatives as speedily as possible.

The bonds of the Government are readily negotiable at par, draw interest from the date of the transaction, and are for sums of \$100, \$500, and \$1000.

If there was any patriotism in making, it will be exhibited in meeting the subscription, either by selling and paying over the proceeds or by surrendering the article itself to the Government at a fair valuation.

Those who have not hitherto subscribed, may now offer their crops in the same manner.

The subscriber has established his office at Jackson, where he is ready to receive all subscriptions in money or in produce and deliver the bonds.

Where crops are offered, state their location, and the lowest price that will be taken, the planter to retain the custody of the same.

aug12-3w J. D. B. DEBOW.
Southwestern and Gazette copy and notice.

Notice.—The creditors of the succession of John Larimer, deceased, will present their claims to A. B. Levison, attorney, for the succession.

MARY SILVEY.
Administrator.

Succession Sale.
State of Louisiana, Parish of Calcasieu.

—In District Court—No. 878.
Succession of Chas. Dailec, deceased.

BY virtue of a Writ of sale to me, directed by the Honorable the District Court in and for the Parish of Calcasieu, and State of Louisiana, I will offer for sale at public auction, to the highest bidder, on

Saturday, the 8th day of September,
A. D. 1862.

between the hours of ten o'clock, A. M., and four o'clock P. M., the following described property, belonging to the Succession of Charles Dailec, deceased, to-wit: The undivided half interest in the Palace Office House, consisting of fixtures, wares, liquors, etc.

TERMS CASH—subject to appraisalment, and so much as does not bring the appraised value, will be immediately refunded on a credit of one year; purchasers on credit to give their notes with approved personal security, bearing 8 per cent. interest from day of sale.

H. HUNSECKER.
August 22d Auctioneer.

Daughters of the Cross.

THE full session of this school for young ladies will open in Shreveport between the first and sixteenth of September next.

aug. 25—5 w

Gunsmiths Wanted.

WE want 30 or 40 GUNSMITHS immediately, to fill a Government contract for the State of Texas, for 5,000 guns—to work in the

New Gun Factory
of Short, Biscoe & Co., Tyler, Texas. The most liberal wages will be paid for good workmen.

aug26-2m SHORT, BISCOE & CO.

Office Semi-Weekly News.

Tuesday, August 26th, 1862. 1

Passengers report the Federals were landing troops on the Yazoo river at some Bluff above the mouth. For the information of our readers we would say that Yazoo river is distant from Vicksburg 124 miles and eight miles below Milliken's Bend. Fighting is expected to commence at Vicksburg every moment. We trust that gallant little city will hold out as well as she did before, and we have no reason to doubt it.

I received the following on Post Bill from Monroe:

"The Yankees are preparing to attack Vicksburg with 30 gunboats, and they have a large number of troops."

N. SELIGMAN.
Ass't Postmaster.

Grenada, Aug. 15.—Logan's command, about five thousand strong, has fallen back to Hatchie river, on the other side of Bolivar, Tenn. His headquarters still remain at Jackson, Tenn. Three thousand Federals have been sent from Brownsville to Fort Pillow.

100 Yankees now occupy Hickman and 1200 Columbus Ky. The command at Memphis has certainly been weakened by sending reinforcements up the river—probably for Buell.

Bayou Sara, Aug. 16.—The Federal gunboat Sumter, formerly the Confederate boat Lovell, having grounded in attempting to land at Bayou Sara, a demand was made by the Mayor for her surrender, on the part of the militia of West Feliciana and the volunteers from Wilkinson county. Captain Erwin, commanding the Sumter, asked an hour to consider. In the meantime the Federal transport Ceres having arrived, and having no artillery, the officers and crew of the Sumter hastily abandoned her, leaving numerous small arms and a large amount of medicines and stores, most of which were saved.

The boat was then fired and destroyed, together with the West Feliciana depot, containing 150 hog-head of sugar, a part of that seized by the Essex.

This morning the gunboat No. 7, and a transport arrived and landed a small force, which was allowed to march half a mile to a hill, when the Confederates attacked them, mortally wounding and capturing one, and badly wounding three and running the balance to their boats. The Confederates were not hurt. The gunboat then threw four shells into the town, without doing any damage—the gunboat and transport then left, threatening to return and destroy the town.

Two United States flags, one pennant and a chest of signal flags were among the spoils of the Sumpter.

Bayou Sara, Aug. 17.—The gunboat Essex now lies opposite our town. She will be resisted.

Heavy and continuous firing was heard at Port Hudson last night.

Chattanooga, August 16.—"The Rebel" learns that three discharged Confederate soldiers were shot at McMinnville, in retaliation on the bushwhackers. One was a wounded Georgian.

Ft. Homan arrived here last night en route to Vicksburg. Puckner will be here to-night.

Mobile, Aug. 17.—A special dispatch to the Advertiser and Register dated Knoxville, 16th, says information from Cumberland Gap states that Morgan was retreating with his forces, leaving only the tory Tennessee regiments.

McCook's body had arrived at Louisville. Seventeen guerrillas have been hung by McCook's forces, houses burned and the country laid waste around Salem, where McCook was killed.

Chattanooga, Aug. 17.—Morgan turned up at Gallatin, Tenn., 20 miles from Nashville, last Tuesday, captured the place and 300 prisoners, blew up the railroad tunnel, destroyed three trains, and an immense amount of commissary stores.

He sent a dispatch to Mayor Smith, of Nashville, saying he would call on him shortly, as he had not seen him since Smith got beat for office in the Confederate army. Morgan encamped next night in Hartsville.

By an arrival at Nashville, it is said that Neil Brown claims to be true to the South, and wants to be put right on the record.

Charleston, Aug. 17.—Two Yankee marines, belonging to the gunboat Mohawk, were brought to this city to-day. They were captured while prowling about Edisto Island, by our cavalry.

Chattanooga, Aug. 18.—A dispatch

from Frankfort, of the 17th, to the Nashville Union, says that Governor Magoffin and Lieutenant Governor Fisk, of Kentucky, have resigned.

JIM LANE LICENSED.—We observe by the latest Washington dispatches to the Northern press, that the notorious Jim Lane has again come into favor, and received an appointment in the Federal army. He has received a brigadier's commission with instructions to go to Kansas and enlist a brigade under the laws just passed. The dispatch states that he is ordered by the President and Secretary of War to receive all men into the service, without reference to color, and he will proclaim that fact in his call; also that he anticipates raising one or two regiments of blacks and one of white men in two weeks after he reaches home, and while he will not accept a generalship from the President because of interference with his senatorial seat, he may accept a commission from the Governor of Kansas, and promptly enter the field at the head of his brigade. His orders are explicit. The war that will be waged against such a command, under such a commander, will be one of extermination.—Appeal.

THE YAZOO RIVER.—The following dispatch to the Chicago Times accounts for the continued presence of the Federal fleet at the mouth of the Yazoo:

Vicksburg, July 25, via Cairo 30.

—Much is to be feared from the Yazoo country. A gentleman recently from that region assures me that the Star of the West, captured off Galveston by the rebels, is up that river armed with twenty-two guns. She is iron-plated to a considerable extent. The J. L. Webb, a powerful ocean tow-boat, is also up that river, and has been fitted something in the style of the Sumter. She is contrived as a ram also. They also have the tug Mobile, mounting one gun. The Star of the West came up from New Orleans when that city was captured, bringing among other rebel plunder, 108 guns.

At Liverpool, sixty-five miles up the river, the rebels have an ingeniously contrived raft, which is a perfect look against ascending boats.—On the shore they have a battery. There are about thirty steamboats up the river, among which are the Natchez, Magenta, New Golden Age, Magnolia, Thirty-fifth Parallel, Mary Keene, Prince of Wales, Ben. McCulloch, Alonzo Child, J. H. Pargoud, H. D. Mears, Hartford City, R. J. Lackland, Ferd. Kennett, Peytona, etc.

A BRAVE CONTRABAND.—Among the incidents of the battles near Richmond, the Dispatch relates the following:

In this place we may mention an amusing scene that occurred of late near the Mechanicsville road. The 8th and 9th Georgia were ordered out to repel the enemy, when, upon the men falling in, one of the 9th stepped from the ranks and told the Captain "he wasn't able to face the music."

"You are scared," said the Captain; "lay down your gun and accoutrements and retire, sir." The chicken-hearted gentleman did so, when shortly afterwards there stepped forward a good looking darter, named Wesley, well known in camp, who asked permission to put on the deserted accoutrements and shoulder his gun. The request being granted, Wesley followed the company into action, and though the shells and Minnie balls of the enemy were falling thick and fast about him, Wesley never wavered, but brought down a Yankee at every fire. Such a deed is worthy of remembrance, and should inspire our soldiery with tenfold energy and courage if possible, for if servants will do this what may not be accomplished by the master?

YANKEE ACCOUNT OF PEOPLE IN SHENANDOAH VALLEY.—A correspondent of the N. Y. Times writing from the Shenandoah, says:

I don't think the people of this section regard us favorably. The Strasburghs glared at us from their windows, and seemed to wonder how the devil we got there again so soon, and nowhere along our line of march have they greeted us with triumphal arches and blazoned banners, nor can I blame them for the feeling. At every step we go we make some gentleman his own groom, some lady her own maid of all work. It is much as though the Irish serfs in 5th avenue were to be suddenly emancipated, and the ladies who now do nothing more laborious than presiding at dinner parties, brought down to the unpleasant necessity of washing the dishes whenever they give dinners.

Despite everything, I think that as yet we have only encountered Jackson's rear guard, and a brave, skilful and efficient rear guard it is. I tell you gentlemen of the North, we must recognize fighting. They have risen in my estimation to-day more than I ever deemed possible. They have retreated without leaving a thing behind them as far as they choose to; now on their own ground and in their own fashion, they propose to give us battle; when we meet them as the the "Bucktails" did, prepared to fight, and preferring an honorable death to a coward's life.

Duty of Great Britain to Intervene on Behalf of the Rebellion.

From London Standard (Sent-Ministerial).

If the existence of the Turkish Empire was necessary to our security in the East, the dissolution of the American Union is no less essential to the safety of our possessions in the West. Active intervention on behalf of the Confederacy would be in strict accordance with law, with policy and with precedent, and would be justified by our own interests, by the necessities of Europe and by the demands of humanity. A real and even-handed neutrality might not be contrary to justice, even if inconsistent with interest; but the course actually taken and still persistent in by our government, is at variance alike with policy, with precedent and with principle; it is unjust to the Confederates and injurious to ourselves.

Recognition is a duty; it is no less a sound policy. The disruption of the Union is necessary to the peace of the world; the friendship of the Confederacy is necessary to the security of our transatlantic possessions. We may provoke still further the hostile temper of the North, but that signifies little. However patient, forbearing, partial we may be, we cannot hope to escape a quarrel when the United States shall feel strong enough to quarrel with us; and if there be any chance of permanent peace, it lies in compelling their respect and weakening their aggressive power by prompt and decisive action, tending to place them between two powerful and decisive neighbors.

Again, the trade of the North, *per se*, is comparatively insignificant, and the tariff of the North is so devised as to curtail and hamper trade to the utmost and to give to the Northern manufacturers a monopoly of the American market. The exports of the South are the first necessary of our commercial life; the import trade of the free South will be invaluable; and the Confederate Government offers free trade.—Politically and commercially the recognition of the Confederate States is the only safe policy for England. According to principle and to precedent it is also the only just and consistent policy. Interest and duty for once point in the same direction. Why do we forbear so long to take the course which both alike indicate?