

## The Semi-Weekly News.

Published on Tuesday and Friday.

J. NO. DICKINSON  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1862.

When subscribers see a Red pencil mark on their paper, it signifies that the time paid for has expired.

We have placed a Bulletin board in front of our office for the special benefit of the soldiers, and persons too poor to buy or subscribe to our paper. Some folks say that we will lose custom by it, we differ with them, for we do not suppose that any one who can afford to buy a paper, will thus take advantage of our generosity, should they do it, however, we have no objections.

Our friend B. will accept our thanks for those cigars.

We would again call attention to the advertisement of Mr. Laure. It behooves every person to aid their government as much as possible, and every planter ought to be willing to sell his cotton to the Confederate States, in preference to anybody else.

Mr. M. Manheimer will accept our thanks for Richmond papers. Whenever any of our friends can do likewise they will much oblige us; even if only for a temporary loan.

Our thanks are due Mr. Wm. A. Wright for loaning us a Memphis Appeal.

To other passengers who arrived yesterday with plenty papers, but refused to loan a single one to the "News" office, of course we are under no obligations whatever.

The Postmaster at Fairfield informs us that he enclosed a subscription to our paper, and desires that the paper be sent. We send the paper, though the money has never come to hand. We hope, if any one has been mean enough to steal the same it may do him much benefit. He made a grand mistake, for doubtless he thought it was addressed to our contemporary of the Southwestern. If his conscience pricks him we will accept the money and say no more about it.

REBELS IN CONNECTICUT.—The following placard, according to the New York Express, was posted about the streets of New Haven on Wednesday night:

"Let the standard of the Confederate States be carried beyond the boundaries of the Confederate States of America, that we may demand recognition and that the traitor Lincoln shall kneel to us, while we dictate to him our terms."

Another was as follows:  
"If we are drafted, we shall be treacherous to the government."

"Southern independence or death."

The other:  
"The Federal army is again defeated!"

GOOD!

Long live Stonewall Jackson!  
Down with the abolitionists!"

DANGER OF INTERVENTION.—The Watkins (N. Y.) Republican of the 27th ult. says: "Hon. A. S. Diven told on Thursday evening that he had the express authority of Secretary Seward to tell the people that he had assured the representatives of foreign nations from time to time that the rebellion would be crushed out, and that in order to prevent intervention in favor of the rebellion, he had now named a time so short that he dared not make it public, and that such intervention could not be prevented but by an immediate response to the call for 300,000 men."

## "More Truth Than Poetry."

"The Sky shrunk up with unusual dread,  
And trembling Tiber die'd beneath his bed."  
[Dryden.]

We are pained to notice that Albert Pike has resigned his office of Brigadier General. He is one of the good men in the Confederate States, a whole souled honorable man. Prior to tendering his resignation, he addressed a lengthy letter to President Davis, under date of 30th of July, 1862, which, in our estimation is one of the most masterly productions we have ever had the pleasure of reading for a long time. In it he directs special attention to the manner in which certain officials make use of their authority, assuming with much presumption power with which they are not invested, issuing and enforcing orders of the most tyrannical, upon a people fighting for freedom. Alluding to the proclamation of Martial Law, he correctly says that Congress enacted a law by which they conferred, on the President alone, the right to suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, and adds:

When a little more than a year ago, the generals of the northern president suspended the privilege of that writ, the right to which had been solemnly guaranteed by Magna Charta in a barbarous age, to the subjects of a monarchy; and when the venerable chief justice of the United States issued the writ notwithstanding, and followed it by a writ of attachment for contempt against a general, for disobeying it; and when the general, paraded with his military power, set the writ and the magistrate at defiance, one cry of applause for the virtue of the magistrate, and of indignation for the tyranny of the northern despot and his minions, went up out of the honest heart of the whole South; and no circumstance that occurred, more tended to make the Northern Government odious, and to turn Southern hearts against it, than that outrage against the constitution, that contempt for the law and its august minister.

A little more than a year has passed; and without any shadow of right or authority, in direct defiance of the constitution, we see with astonishment the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus suspended and martial law declared, whenever in these Confederate States it pleases a general of any grade to substitute himself and his provost marshal in the place of the law and the constitution.

This assumption of power over a people, like the Southerners, who, from their infancy have had the spirit of freedom instilled in them, and who are now daily making sacrifices to maintain that right, bequeathed to them by their grandfathers, will be the means of creating much general dissatisfaction, which if not publicly exhibited at present, will, in the course of time, we fear, be very palpable. It is a sad and painful duty devolved upon the editor who is honest in his expressions, and studies the welfare of his country, to venture his candid opinion upon the actions of those into whose hands the management of our affairs has been placed. If a wrong has been committed, that the people should be made acquainted with, they are to be kept in ignorance, or woe be unto the editor who dares proclaim the fact to his readers.

When the wiseacres in the North, in their wisdom, saw fit to "muzzle" the press in their localities, many were the expressions of contempt in our Sunny South, yet General Van Dorn presumes to do the very same thing, among the people striving to gain their freedom, at the point of the bayonet, and nothing is said of it. Wonderful indeed are the changes in these days of civilization—enlightenment! That the press will

permit itself to be hushed, without a murmur does not seem possible to us; nor can we believe, that the Southern people, who are willing and do yield obedience to the Rulers they have placed at their head, will submit to every arbitrary law that may be endeavored to be forced upon them by some would be dictator. The President in his message, we are pleased to notice has directed the attention of Congress to this important improvement in the following paragraph:

In the election and appointment of officers for the provisional army, it was to be anticipated that mistakes would be made, and incompetent officers of all grades introduced into the service. In the absence of experience, and with no reliable guide for selection, executive appointments, as well as elections have been sometimes unfortunate. The good of the service, the interests of our country requires that some means be devised for withdrawing the commission of officers who are incompetent for the duties required by their position. And I trust you will find means for relieving the army of such officers by some mode more prompt and less wounding to their sensibility than the judgment of a courtmartial.

## The Examination of Conscripts.

For the information of our readers, we publish the following from the War Department:  
General Order No. 58.]

The following rules, in relation to the examination of conscripts, are published for the guidance of enrolling and medical officers:

1. At each camp of instruction, and at such military stations, and other points as may be designated, an experienced army surgeon, from a different section of the country will be detailed to examine conscripts.

2. All conscripts capable of bearing arms will be received.

3. Conscripts not equal to all military duty may be valuable in the Hospital, or Quartermasters or other staff departments, and if so, will be received.

4. Blindness, excessive deafness, and permanent lameness, or great deformity are obvious reasons for exemptions.

5. Confirmed consumption, large incurable ulcers, and chronic contagious diseases of the skin are causes for exemption.

6. Single reticulate hernia, the loss of an eye, or of several fingers will not incapacitate the subject for the performance of military duty.

7. A certificate of disability of a conscript, given by a private physician, will not be considered unless affidavit is made that the conscript is confined to bed, or that his health and life would be endangered by removal to the place of enrollment.

8. But when a conscript is incapacitated by temporary sickness, he must present himself so soon as recovered, to the enrolling officer, or to the nearest school for conscripts.

9. No previous discharge, certificate of exemption from any source will be acknowledged.

10. Medical officers of the army are not allowed to examine conscripts and give certificates, unless they are regularly detailed for that duty.

By command of the Secretary of War,  
S. COOPER,  
Adjutant & Inspector Gen.

The Pine Bluff Telegraph is finished to Camden, by way of Little Rock, Benton, Rockport, Arkadelphia and Princeton, and offices doing business at all the places named. The line went into operation on Monday, and has been constantly busy. The receipts of the Camden office are large. If the other offices do as well the stock will be the best "paying institution" in the State. We are now on a par with any other city in the Confederacy for early intelligence, and we hope the finishing and success of this enterprise is but the harbinger of other improvements of a public nature in our country, as soon as peace smiles upon us. To the energy and perseverance of Snow & Ketchum; are we indebted for the present boom. When they moved to the State, three years ago, not a foot of Telegraph wire was in our borders. Arkansas, can now boast of near 500 miles.

The above we find in the Camden, Ark., Herald, and are only sorry that it is not our lot to pen a similar article. Our people whose eagerness for getting early intelligence, and who profess a willingness to pay for it, are shamefully backward on the Telegraph question, it seems to be a matter of utter impossibility to

convince them of the advantage to be derived from having a telegraph from here to Monroe. The cost would not be much, therefore we cannot conceive why our citizens refuse to give ear to the proposition. Not a single person, as yet, has shown his willingness to embark in such an enterprise.

## Latest from Europe.

Farther Point, August 18.—The steamer Anglo Saxon, from Liverpool 17th, via Londonderry 8th, passed here for Quebec this morning. By the Anglo Saxon we have Londonderry dispatches of the 8th inst. which failed at Cape Race.

The Queen's speech has the following paragraph in relation to America in addition to the one already telegraphed: Her majesty grants ready assent to the act carrying into effect the treaty with the United States for the suppression of the slave, trade and trusts that the co-operation of the United States navy with her own, may go far to extinguish the devastating crime against which the treaty is directed.

In the House of Commons, prior to the delivery of the Queen's speech Lord Palmerston, in reply to inquiries by Mr. Fitzgerald, relative to affairs in the Bahama waters, pointed out that Great Britain's interest was in maintaining belligerent rights at sea, and she could not interfere unless belligerents were used.

Representations were being made to the United States to prevent the practice of requiring bonds for goods shipped from New York to Nassau.

It is stated that Slidell has had an interview with Napoleon, upon whom he urged the recognition of the Southern Confederacy. Napoleon is said to have admitted the cogency of the arguments held forth by Mr. Slidell in favor of such a course, but said the greatest barrier to the South had been the objections of England.

Lord Palmerston, in a speech delivered at Sheffield, again advocated non-interference in American affairs.

Mr. Roebuck also made a speech on the same occasion, but took an opposite view from that of Lord Palmerston, and urged the claims of the Confederates to be such as entitled them to a recognition by England.

In Roebuck's speech at Sheffield, he said he would entertain the noble lord to weigh well the consequences of what he called perfect neutrality. There has not yet been perfect neutrality—we were at present supporting the North with every means of affluence, and injury to the South. He therefore begged the noble lord to deeply consider whether the time had not come for him to be the first in Europe to recognize the Southern Confederacy? [No, no! and cheers] Six months would not pass over before that was done. The Northerners would never be our friends; of the Southerners we could make friends. They were not the scum and refuse of Europe, but Englishmen.

In New York the stock market is feverish, in consequence of disquieting rumors from Washington. Gold advanced to one hundred and fifteen and three quarters, and exchange dull at one hundred and twenty-seven and a half.

Another account says that the rebel envoys at Paris and London had demanded the recognition of the Confederacy. It is said that England refused the demand, but France had not yet replied.

The Confederate steamers Merrimac and 290, both succeeded in escaping from the Tuscarora.

It is stated that Garibaldi refuses to obey Victor Emanuel's proclamation. It is also stated that he held a council of war on the 4th, at which it was determined to march on Rome, notwithstanding the remonstrance from Turin. The enthusiasm for Garibaldi in Sicily, was tremendous, and it was reported that he would soon be at the head of 50,000 men.

St. Johns, Aug. 19.—An interruption of the Nova Scotian line prevented the transmission of all the Europa's news last night. The Persia, from New York, arrived at Liverpool on the 9th. The U. S. steamer Tuscarora arrived at Kingston on the 9th.

The Times of Saturday has an editorial expatiating on the diminutive paper currency in America. In another article it reviews the conduct of America in regard to the commerce of Nassau. It questions the policy of carrying out their powers to their full extent, but says Lord Palmerston is perfectly right in tolerating a claim which it may be hereafter the interest of his own country to enforce.

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The Memphis Union Appeal, commenting upon the advance of our troops into Kentucky, says:

The long-contemplated invasion of Kentucky, in force, by the rebels, with the intention of cutting off Gen. Buell's army and carrying the war across the Ohio river, is now being made. The news is absolutely alarming. The rebels are in the front and rear of Gen. G. W. Morgan, commanding the Union troops at Cumberland Gap. He has retreated to Barboursville, and the rebels are already at London in his rear, and pressing hard in front. This is not rumor and exaggeration, but the truth of history. General Buell is also reported to be in a bad fix. It is certain that rebel marauders have cut off railroad communications between Louisville and Nashville, the line over which Buell drew such supplies as the country he occupies could not afford. It may be essential to the subsistence and therefore safety of the army of the Ohio, that that road be immediately possessed by our troops, and efficiently guarded throughout. In the meantime if there are any means of living off the enemy, Gen. Buell must employ them. So soon after harvest and in the season of roasting ears, it is unlikely that his army will starve for a time, though unable to get supplies from the North. The rebels are also heard from in Eastern Kentucky and Western Virginia. The Kanawha Valley again swarms with guerrillas, and Humphrey Marshall, with his horse, is expected on the Big Sandy.

A DESCRIPTION OF NEW JERSEY. The State of New Jersey has never enjoyed an enviable notoriety, but it now seems to be going from bad to worse. We met a noted Democratic speaker—a thorough patriot, however—a few days since, who had been over to the dominion of Camden and Amboy to speak for the country. He found almost the entire population disloyal, not openly, but in their hearts. Not a few of their own newspapers denounce many of their people as little better than traitors, and their seems to be evidences on all sides that the state is honey-combed with sympathy for Jeff. Davis and his cause. Monmouth and Trenton should be removed into some State more worthy of their sacred history.—N. Y. Tribune.

We have information by telegraph from Senatobia to the effect that Nashville has been recaptured by our forces, and that Gen. Kirby Smith is at London, in Kentucky, with fifteen thousand men, en route for Lexington. This intelligence is said to have been brought to Senatobia in an extra of the Memphis Bulletin. We shall await its confirmation with interest. We are disposed to regard it as true, as it is what we have been looking for for several days past.—[Memphis (Grenada) Appeal.]

## DIED.

On Sunday, the 31st August, at 5 minutes past 12 o'clock, of Congestive Cholera, MYRTLE AURORA, daughter of Benjamin and Amazonia Jacobs.

Sweet Myrtle has left us, and may it be a consolation to her afflicted parents, that she has gone to a happier world. All who knew her loved her, as she was a kind, loving, and obedient child. The void she has left in her family, is only replaced by the knowledge that she is now happy, and an angel in Heaven.

So fade earth's loveliest flowers, and die!  
While those less fair still greet the light;  
So flits athwart the evening sky,  
The brilliant meteor's transient light—  
Which for a moment meets our gaze,  
Then leaves us but the stars' pale rays!

Shreveport, Sept. 4, 1862. B.

## DIED.

On last Monday night, at the residence of Mr. J. J. Jealock, MRS. ELIZA C. ENGLE, aged 28 years, consort of A. Engle.

The deceased was a member of the Presbyterian church, and was loved and esteemed by all who knew her. In her death the church has lost a good and charitable sister. Let it be a consolation to her bereaved husband, that she is now in the arms of her Saviour, smiling down upon him.

A. FRIEND.