

The Semi-Weekly News.

Published on Tuesday and Friday.

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TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1862.

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

See new advertisements in to-day's paper. They are all important.

We learn from good authority that our guerillas attacked the Federals somewhere in the vicinity of Berwick Bay, killing 42 and taking 140 prisoners. We have also very important information of a certain movement about to be made, which it is not prudent to make public. Our readers must therefore be satisfied with the hint. Several persons who passed through this place confirm the taking of Ship Island by our gunboats.

We had the pleasure of a call from our friend Col. W. P. Winans, who informs us that he will leave for his regiment on next Thursday, and will take any letters for members of his regiment, if left at Morris' or Ball's Drug store.

Persons holding Confederate Bonds that they wish to dispose of, will do well to see advertisements in to-day's paper.

A portion of Waul's Legion, infantry, arrived here on Saturday evening, and leave for Monroe, en route to Vicksburg, this day.

We thank our different friends for late papers, and will be pleased to receive others whenever they get them.

We are continually receiving complaints about our paper "being so long on the way," we will therefore thank the postmasters if they will forward them to their destinations with all the speed possible, bearing in mind that these are times when everybody is exceedingly anxious to know what is daily transpiring.

Yesterday morning passengers reported that New Orleans, was evacuated by the Federals, and burned. We do not believe a word of it.

The taking of Ship Island by our gunboats, is no longer a doubt with us.

As proof that Printers are a warring class of men, we can say from what we have seen that Waul's Legion abounds with members of the craft. Gentlemen, we wish you all a speedy and safe return.

The Reverend Linus Parker, will preach a thanksgiving sermon in the Presbyterian Church, of this city on Thursday next, the 18th inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M.

On being examined at Cairo, the steamer Fair Play, captured at Millikin's Bend, was found to contain the following articles: 1200 Enfield rifles, 4200 Springfield muskets, 500 rounds of fixed ammunition, 32,000 rounds of cartridges, 2 brass 6-pounders, and a large amount of powder, worth \$8000.

A special dispatch from Washington, dated the 16th says: "Gen. McCall has returned from Richmond with different ideas of the war. He says our motto should be 'instant subjugation of the rebels or their extermination.' The general was at the War Department to-day."

What is Advisable?

We publish in to-day's paper, a communication, urging the people to prompt and immediate action in devising some way to blockade or fortify Red River at some suitable point. The writer is desirous to hear from us on the subject. The question is a serious one, and the want of space in this issue prevents our giving anything like a lengthy view on the matter. The propriety of pursuing the plan proposed will, in our estimation depend entirely on circumstances yet to transpire. We are fully of the opinion that should our forces make an attempt to capture the city of New Orleans, and succeed, it will in that case be wholly unnecessary, however, we may err in this opinion. If the enemy is to be left in quiet possession of that city, then it is high time for us to begin to look around and prepare for the worse. We should in the interim, have all our arrangements made, so that at any moment we could carry them into effect, this would be prudent. But to obstruct the navigation of Red River immediately needs more than an instant's reflection. We shall notice the tide of affairs and again allude to this.

Special Correspondence.

Vicksburg, Miss. Sept. 9 1862.

Mr. J. Dickinson:

Dear Sir: Enclosed you will please find an extract of the Vicksburg Whig with the most glorious news. Gen. Kirby Smith being before Cincinnati and demands the surrender of said city. This news is everywhere accredited from the fact that after having defeated Gen. Nelson at Richmond Ky., the Yankees it is said have evacuated Lexington, therefore confidence is to be placed in that report, because Gen. Kirby Smith had nothing to contend with on his onward movement to Covington. The reason that 4 days were allowed the city for surrendering is according to my belief the following, as Gen. Smith had not a very large army along and knowing how quick the Yankees could get reinforcements enough may be to surround him, therefore he may have given the time and Gen. Humphrey Marshall is joining him and reported not far off. Gen. Bragg's army is moving forward also. Breckinridge has moved at least a part of his force, no doubt something else is in the wind, it may be Nashville, Memphis, Louisville or something like that. The Yankees are moving their heavy siege guns out of Nashville so I understood. Jeff. Thompson it is said is in New Orleans dressed and fixed up as a negro no doubt to inspect, and if Gen. Butler wishes to find him out he must have all the negroes white-washed. Gen. Beauregard and Staff reported for duty as he is quite well again and to him, it is no doubt, will be assigned to take New Orleans whenever it is time to strike, as he knows every creek, corner and by street in New Orleans and would know better how to attack than any other commander. Gen. Pillow and Gen. Joseph E. Johnston have reported for duty also. No doubt Butler thinks New Orleans not quite so safe as he expected (calling the troops from Baton Rouge). If the Yankee fleet ever should come here again they will be well peppered as we are better prepared than we have been, and the Boys are anxious to engage with them again. Although they have a powerful navy and their men brag a good deal of giving this place another visit but still they find it a hard job to take it. I have seen a good many of our Caddo boys here and they all look well and hearty. Some little excitement exists here, because we have sent about 300 Yankee prisoners, 3 days since, up the river and ours have not yet arrived.

Yours truly,

AMICUS.

Since the above was put in type we learn from passengers that our prisoners have arrived at Vicksburg.

See advertisement of T. W. Jones.

Special Correspondence.

COLUMBUS, Ga., August 29, 1862

Mr. J. Dickinson:

Dear Sir. It is with no little pleasure that I commence this letter, knowing how impatiently you will be to receive such news as we have daily for some time past. The opinion prevails in Richmond that from the movements and marches of Gen. Lee, Jackson, Longstreet and others it is their intention to cut off Gen. Pope's retreat to Manassas, and by the rapid marches of our Generals we are annoying the retreating army so much that they left provisions, tents and clothing strewed along the road, also that we intend to cross over into Maryland, where our armies will be hailed by two-thirds of the population and then they have a chance to threaten Washington or keep them at least always on the alert. At the same time our Generals have their eyes on Burnside and McClellan, and shall try to keep them from joining Pope or each other as they are always well informed of their movements. It is almost a rout to the Federals when they hear the name of Jackson, non-mentioned since the battles before Richmond was fought. Pope was made to retreat 50 miles, and if our Generals can keep Burnside and McClellan from reinforcing Pope, they will annihilate his forces in a short time, as they are in hot pursuit of him and will drive him to Fredericksburg. Soldiers who when under Jackson informed me that even on forced marches, Jackson gets off his horse and he and his army kneel down and offer up prayers to the Almighty, and this particular before going into a battle, and then the men under his command know that hard work is in hand and in order to show their willingness and confidence in him as a commander, they shout and hurrah before him as he passes the line and he in compliment raises his hat and smiles. It seems soldiers are jealous of those who are fighting under him and all are anxious to be transferred to Jackson's command. During last week regiment after regiment passed through Richmond on their way to join him. The 1st La. regiment is with the advance guard of Gen. Jackson.

The Federal prisoners of Macon Ga. sent the other day a petition the commander of the post, stating that they are satisfied the Lincoln Government are sacrificing them, as they are now 9 months in prison and will not be exchanged, although they feel sorry to leave this place which was not like a prison to them and particular the good treatment they enjoyed and the kindness they received from the commanding officers the same time they wish to return home for the only reason that they have families depending upon them for support, and that they might suffer now, that if our authorities would send them to the Tennessee river or a place where they could get off for home, they would promise never to raise arms, act or do by word, deed or otherwise against the Confederate States, pledging their honor and everything holy to them. I saw also Federal prisoners passing through Columbus on their way to be exchanged, they were taken on the coast of Florida, some of the prisoners were asked why they fought us, they replied necessity compelled them. I saw in Richmond, fed and prisoners going to the prison without guard, to give themselves up. We have a good many more Federal prisoners than they have of ours. I have visited Colonel W. R. Shevins and I am glad to state that he is improving fast, also Peter Nicholson. The hospitals in Richmond look very clean and seem to be attended to.

To General Morgan's sorrow, Major Mitchell who has been under his command, has left him, came over to our side and has given himself up to the authorities. He was in one of the East Tennessee regiments, and is now willing to fight for the South. Yours truly, AMICUS.

Special Correspondence.

COLUMBUS, Ga., 30th August, 1862.

Mr. J. Dickinson,

Dear Sir—The object of these lines is to notify you that it would be your duty to let your numerous readers know something about the counterfeit Confederate Treasury Notes out now and in circulation. It seems that a good business is done in Northern cities such as New York, Philadelphia and Boston, in manufacturing counterfeit Confederate Notes by the wholesale, and selling them public at \$4 per thousand. The Federal Government by not preventing the same, is endorsing and encouraging the enterprise—by this the Federal Government wish to ruin us and our paper currency at once, whereby they intend to inflict a heavy blow against us. A good deal of that stuff has been brought South, even prisoners taken near Richmond had some of it. Persons have run our lines and are amongst us with any amount, but we be to him if he should get entrapped or any amount of the same should be found on his person—the rope is his doom. By referring to a late Charleston Courier you will find out at once why blockade goods at auction brought such extraordinary, enormous high prices, no doubt a good many had some of that money in their possession and found a good opportunity to get rid of it. In fact I am told that a person had bought a lot of green tea for \$14 and sold it afterwards in another place for \$8. Persons no doubt are at present in your part of the country to buy cotton, and whenever they offer 20 cents and upwards for said cotton, you may put them down as having such money in their possession. Certainly some will make their way to Texas or some part where the counterfeit is not known from the good money, as in this part of the Confederacy they are wide awake now, and are daily waiting for an opportunity to nail some of those fellows. One person was hung last week in Richmond, Va., for that crime. Two persons have been arrested here for trying to pass some (they had bought cotton for 20 cents). They paid one person \$1000 for his cotton the plan-

ter made a deposit of the amount in a bank here immediately it was recognized as counterfeit, traced back and two persons found who had \$20,000 of the same in their possession, they are imprisoned and will also swing by a rope for their crime. Treasury Notes of the following denominations have been counterfeited: One hundred, fifty, twenty dollars, dated September 2d, 1861, lithographed by Hoyer and Ludwig, Richmond. [We published a description in our last paper.—Ed.]

I saw an extract from the Cincinnati Gazette stating that McClellan had under his command 158,000 men on the 5th of April, on the Peninsula, with which he intended to take Richmond and all; now after the battle before Richmond he complained that he did not have a sufficient number, and that the rebels overpowered him. We had from 100,000 to 125,000 men. McClellan stated that he had only 80,000 men. This will show that according to their own calculation McClellan lost of his army since that time 73,000 men, either by disease, killed or deserted. The Secretary of war furnished his Government with those statistics, therefore, we must believe the same as official and correct.

Yours Truly, AMICUS.

Correspondence.

JEFFERSON, Texas, Sept. 12th 1862.

EDITOR NEWS:

At the suggestion of many citizens here, I wish to bring before the people of Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas the subject of either blockading or fortifying Red River at some suitable point. We see from the last Federal news that they have determined on building a large number of light draught gunboats for the purpose of operating on all our rivers and inlets. By blockading somewhere below Black river we could supply our army in Arkansas much more speedily from the heavy corn crops made in the Red River valley, the present season.

There never was a more favorable time for obtaining the labor than now, as there is no cotton to gather and thousands of negroes almost idle. If the subject meets with the wishes of the people, I would suggest that a speedy and economical way to obstruct, would be to build frames, say 20 feet square with sufficient depth filled with rock, as such could be most easily removed in low water where danger is found. Let us hear from you and all who feel interested on the subject. Very Truly, &c. M. D. K. TAYLOR.

Cause of the Indian Troubles.

The excitement in Northern Minnesota over the horrible Indian atrocities is becoming more intense each hour. At least one thousand whites have been already killed. Men have been tortured—women ravished and then murdered to pieces—children had their brains dashed out—houses, barns, out-buildings, wheat in stacks and yet uncut, have been burned. The Sioux Indians are noted for their blood-thirsty disposition, and have gathered on the Yellow Medicine to the number of five thousand warriors. The trouble is indeed most serious.

The blame of this rests on the government or its agents, who, on a salary of \$1200 a year, in four years manage to save from 50 to \$100,000! In some instances they pay an Indian \$5—the ignorant red skin signs by making his X mark a receipt for fifty. Goods are sold to them at a thousand per cent. profit, and provisions at the shortest kind of weight. The last swindle on them was when gold was a premium, the attempt to pay them \$71,000 annuity money in paper. They would not receive it. Heretofore, nothing but gold and silver had been paid them. To exchange this paper for gold took some time. Meanwhile, they were suffering for provisions.

There is no excuse for their murdering in cold blood innocent ones. Had they cut the throats of the dishonest agents, and hung their bodies on the corner of some outhouse, the people would have said AMEN. The gold they were to receive did not reach them the day it was promised, and their work of vengeance began at once. Where the end will be, God only knows. The days of the revolution never saw such butchery; even Wyoming massacre sinks into insignificance, when compared to the Minnesota massacre of 1862. Unless they are exterminated at once, there will not be a town or city left in all this section. This they swear. Here is a new and startling danger—it must be promptly met.—[La Crosse (Wisconsin) Democrat.]

MORE COUNTERFEITS.—The Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle, of the 2d, has the following:

Another counterfeit note was exhibited to us yesterday morning. It is one of the Ten Dollar issue of September 2d, 1861, printed in colors. The principle distinguishing mark is the filling up of the red oblong in the lower centre of the note. In the genuine, the filling up consists of the word "ten," in small letters, frequently repeated—in the counterfeit it is merely dots. The counterfeit has the words "Adrian Sharp, Sc." on the lower left hand corner, not on the genuine. The red color of the counterfeit is paler than the genuine, the engraving is coarser, apparently on wood, while the genuine is a well finished steel plate.

Flies, it is said, have an aversion to leaves of elder and walnut trees—especially the former. One laid upon a person's head will keep these pests away. If true, the use of them might be of great comfort to sick and wounded soldiers as well as other people.

FROM CHEROKEE NATION.—The following is from the Fort Smith Bulletin:

The people of the Cherokee Nation have exercised the right of all freemen—they have reorganized their Government which John Ross would have "sold to the Dutch." We now know who our friends are—all honor to Stand Watie and his associates—the people of the South will sustain and uphold him.

The people of the Cherokee Nation have elected for principle chief, Stand Watie; assistant principle chief, Samuel Taylor; treasurer, Stephen Foreman; delegate to Congress, E. C. Boudinat.

SUICIDE FROM FEAR OF DRAFT.—We learn that John Rawley, formerly of Rockingham county, but who had removed to Indiana a few years since, committed suicide lately in a fit of derangement, caused by a dread of Lincoln's draft. He could not bear the idea of being forced to come back to Virginia to fight his kinsmen and under the influence of his gloomy feelings, cut his throat and deprived himself of life. Mr. Rawley had resided near Dayton, in this county, was a quiet, honest, excellent citizen and much esteemed by those who knew him, and his relatives here are sadly pained at his melancholy exit to the land of spirits.—Rockingham (Va.) Register.

The Paris correspondent of the N. Y. Times says: "The confiscation bill just passed by the American Congress is condemned by the French press, as well by friends as enemies, as barbarous, uncivilized and as belonging to another epoch."

DESTRUCTION OF DONALDSONVILLE. The Planters' Banner says: On Saturday, the 19th inst., a Federal gunboat landed at Donaldsonville, after having thrown many shells into the place without successfully firing it, and landing 20 or thirty men, they commenced applying the torch to some of the principle buildings. All of the buildings in front were destroyed except the Courthouse and market house. I was informed that seventy-one houses or about one third of the town was destroyed, and many other buildings were injured by shot and shell. They fired one round shot through the charity hospital, which had the yellow and French flag both floating over it, and sent thirteen shells into the hospital yard. There were no persons in it but sisters of charity and orphans. The priest protested against the destruction of the hospital and church, but he was cursed and treated with contempt by the vandals.

Soon after the destruction of Donaldsonville, they proceeded to the plantation of P. Landry, and destroyed or carried away a large portion of his property, burnt his buildings, first taking out all his valuable furniture, carried off sugar, negroes, and all they could lay their hands on, and yet Mr. Landry had done nothing the enemy could object to. But it is now said that Butler has announced that every planter shall take the oath of allegiance to Lincoln, or he will lay waste all their plantations.

WHAT IT COSTS.—Putting down the slaveholders' rebellion is a very expensive as well as bloody business. Congress, at its recent session, passed bills which, in the aggregate, appropriated out of the treasury the sum of \$913,078,527.63. At the extra session last summer, Congress appropriated \$265,103,396.39. The total amount, therefore, for the two sessions reaches the enormous sum of \$1,178,181,924.02. Nearly all of this vast outlay was rendered necessary by the rebellion. At the recent session, the army bills alone appropriated within a fraction of \$559,000,000—an amount larger, no doubt, than was embraced in one law or decree of any Government on earth. Look at the two sessions—eleven hundred and seventy-eight millions one hundred and eighty-one thousand and eight hundred and twenty-four dollars and sixty-two cents—and tell us if the work of crushing out this "irregular opposition" to the National Government, which "our misguided Southern brethren" have organized, will not only make them expensive relatives to their cotemporaries, but cause their memories to be very dear to posterity?—N. Y. Tribune.