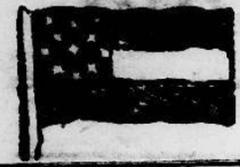


OUR FLAG.



HOME MANUFACTURE.

J. N. DICKINSON EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

THURSDAY.

AGENTS.

Mr. JOHN W. TAYLOR, is our authorized agent in Natchitoches.

Mr. D. D. O'BRIEN, No. 6, Exchange Place, New Orleans, is our authorized agent for that city.

Mr. H. C. CLARK, Bookseller, is our authorized agent for Vicksburg and Natchez.

Mr. J. H. LOTTON, is our agent at Bayou, Bossier Parish.

Mr. A. L. HAY, of the News Depot, is our authorized agent in Jefferson, Texas.

We understand that the Vigilance Committee at Alexandria are very cautious about permitting strangers to remain there without undergoing an examination.

We acknowledge our appreciation of such a course, and would like to hear of its adoption in Shreveport.

Let no stranger step in our midst for the shortest space of time without being visited by the Vigilance Committee.

Now is the time for spies to commence making their appearance, therefore let us be on the look out for the sneaking hounds, and if we do get one, we must make much of him.

The War a Military necessity with the North.

Says the N. O. Picayune, among the many reasons assigned by Northern men for the vindictive war waged against the South, we do not recollect to have seen the honest truth more plainly told, than has fallen from the lips of Gen. McClellan, as set forth in the following extract:

A few months ago Gen. McClellan was asked by a friend from Kentucky: Do you expect by this war to subjugate the South?

Subjugate the South? he replied. No sir, the North can no more subjugate the South than the South can subjugate the North.

What then do you propose as the object and justification of this horrid war?

The answer was: Well sir, this war is a military necessity to the North.

We are obliged to fight you or we will have to fight one another. There is an impression abroad unfavorable to our courage; the same opinion prevails at the South; and if we did not fight we should lose the control over a large portion of our own people.

So we are under a necessity to fight.

The Central Presbyterian, of Richmond, is responsible for the statement, having received it from "good authority."

In our opinion, the above whether intended as a joke or fact, contains the truth of the whole course of the North.

The Account at Sea.—The New York Journal of Commerce, of the 21st ult., gives a recapitulation of naval operations as follows:

Seized by Rebels, 64 vessels, value \$2,794,400. Seized by U. S. Navy, 62 vessels, value \$1,917,200. Total 116 vessels, value \$4,708,600.

Adding to this some vessels disposed of by the Sumner, and there will be a very good balance in favor of the "rebels," considering they are just beginning naval affairs.

We are just commencing, and before we get through we hope to prove that the balance in favor of the Confederates will not only be "very good considering," but astounding to the rascals.

Well, it will happen.

Of course it will—what? The non-receipt of important intelligence, because everybody expects it. Such is the case with most of things in this world, and we should make ourselves contented, and take things as they come.

We cannot say that we expect any startling intelligence from any particular point, however, the supposition is that something important must soon take place, thus it is that all flock around the stage on its arrival, anxiously making inquiries of passengers about the news.

We noticed an article clipped from a New York paper, which insinuates that a mammoth peace meeting will probably be held in the city of New York, sometime during next month or the month after, to be under the management of Messrs. Benjamin and Fernando Wood.

This grand meeting to be, is spoken of in glowing terms, and it is said will settle the pending difficulties.

This, though, we think is a canard. The influence of Fernando Wood in that particular section is, beyond doubt, very great, and should there be any truth about his undertaking the step, we have an idea that the result will be the downfall of the Lincoln party, for really such a detestable party must be short lived.

Time will prove the fallacy of their doctrine.

Parley Sam's Account of Manassas.—Afore de fight commensat, Mass' Joe says to me, "Sam, you'd better go behind, or de Yankees may catch you."

"Mass' Joe," says I, "I ain't ferol of no Yank what ever eat a codfish, an if you ain't got no dijictions, I'd like to stand by you."

Well, directly I seed the Yank a comin' an a kickin' up a mity big dust. Den I hearn a popin of the gun, jis like pourin shell cawn in a empty barrel, only louder. I stand stiff. Den I hearn somin go "wish," and one ob dem ian bullits, but as big as a piccaniny's head, tore up de ground like Mass' Jones ole bull down in de medder. Den the little fellers come a singin roum dis chile's head like skeeters in de big cypress swamp, an I didn't stan so stiff. Better believe I felt like a billed diah cloff 'bout de nos. Dis individual's hart jumped up an don like a ole gobbler in a luan buskit, and if he hadn't kep de ivory shut, it oud a jump rit outen his mouf, sub. But I warn't skeered, no-siree hob; dis chile aint one ob dat kine. But I tell you what, I thot it pooty sharp work for de size, as de debil said when de broadroad waggin run ober his nose. Dar we stood and took it; and neber sed nuffin. Presently I seed one of de malicious hostiers ride up wid his hose, all covered wid lather, and I knowd some body war a gwine to get hurt. I reckon you'd a thot all Hevin and yearth war a comin' together if you'd hearn dem compliments we gib de Yanks. Arter dat fire, my har, what had bin stainin strate out, curied up agin, an I felt as cool as de middle seed of a cucumber in a refrigerator. Den we pored in de grape shot, an de plum shot, and de bump shells, and dem little fellers with a hole in one end what whistles tell day strike you, and den you don't hear em whistle no moob. O, de dust and de smoke, and de blood. Den I gin to git mad. I didn't know nuffin for myself, case dis chile aint wif much, no how; but to see de nice white gentnan shot down by dem abolitioners, war too bad. I didn't say much, case I belong to de Church, but I thot "dam it!" a heap a times. Den we whip em, and den dey hull grabble at 'bout de rate of two hundred and forty. Day run outen dar boots, trowed away dar guns an 'quipplims, and som of dem leff dar shuntails hangin on de bushes an fens rails. Dat war de fasset "backard movement" eber I went a fishin. De fass chians I got I went out to make a raise; I felt in a heap ob peckets, but neber foun nuffin but a pack of kards and a dogberry graff and a lead quarter. Dem abolitioners are de miserablist pool folks I eber did see. Day aint wuf shootin.—Examiner.

The following views are those expressed by the London Times:

The United States of North America have ceased to be. Whether their place will be taken by two Unions or twenty—whether the principles of confederation will be merely limited or absolutely discarded—nobody can venture to foretell; events which will leave the last state of things with much resemblance to the first. It will have been seen, indeed, from our New York correspondence that the staunchest Federalists have now brought themselves to contemplate this disruption of the Union as a possible result.

The Subjugation of the South Impossible.—Enough has now been learnt to show that the subjugation of the South is next to impossible, and its submission in the highest degree improbable.

We need say little in defence of an assumption that the conquest of the South by the armies of the North has now become a most improbable event. All the incidents of the war appear to have been in favor of the Confederate States. In the only engagements approaching to the character of a pitched battle, the Southern troops have been victorious, and though we hear little of their operations, it is at least certain that they are aggressive, and that the Federal Government is alarmed for the safety of the capital. Hitherto, the lapse of time, while it has evidently added to the confidence of the South, has brought little accession of strength to the North. The States adhering to the Union do indeed contribute men and munitions on a scale which does honor to their patriotism, but the battalions are undisciplined, ill equipped, and what is more than all, insubordinate. The reverses and privations of an unsuccessful war are very different from the glories of the brief campaign which was contemplated by the President's volunteers, and the jealousy which the Americans entertain of all authority finds its expression even in a camp. On the other hand, the Southerners, less addicted to the institutions of democracy, less imbued with ideas of social equality, and conscious probably of a more desperate position, have carried far greater energy to the work of war. We can see that in the South power is concentrated and obedience enforced, and we find that the natural result is a clear military superiority.

The Santa Rosa Affair.

We have at hand, thanks to the courtesy of a friend, copies of the Mobile News and of the Telegraph, of the evening of the 10th. Brief letters contained in both from Pensacola correspondents shed but little light over the somewhat confused accounts already received by telegraph.

The expedition was under the command of Brig. Gen. Rumsel, says one account, while another names Gen. Anderson in that capacity. The authority for the first statement is the special correspondent of the Advertiser, Register and News; for the latter a private member of one of the Mobile companies is the authority.

From none of the letters or telegrams received does it appear how many and what troops of the enemy were met on Santa Rosa Island by the gallant adventurers, in this night attack and surprise. The Billy Wilson Zouave Regiment is all that is mentioned, and that was put to flight, at the first attack. So that whom it was we fought with, long enough and hard enough to lose so many men as we seem to have done, is still unexplained.

One of the letters alluded to says: We drove the entire force encamped inside the fort; though I'll tell you we bought our victory at an advanced rate. We are over 100 short this morning, and have about 15 or 20 in the hospital. Gen. Anderson was wounded, but not mortally. We took 7 prisoners; among them Major Vogles, (Bill Brown took him) but I tell you those Minie rifle bullets do whistle some, sure. I got off scott free again, though I had some close shave.

Another, in the same paper, says: The skirmish is described as terrible. Our company (Mobile Continentals) was represented by 13 men, who acted as spikers and burners, one of whom was killed and one wounded. About fifty of our forces were killed and fifty more wounded and missing. Gen. Anderson, the commanding officer, was wounded in the arm. Several of our officers were killed.

The telegraph accounts already published by us give the loss of the enemy as being very great, and our own, forty in killed and wounded.—The number of our men engaged in this expedition is variously stated; the special correspondent of the Advertiser puts it at 1000; one of the Telegraph correspondents says "1250 of us left Pensacola;" and the other, one of the citizens of Mobile, who was in Pensacola, but not in the enterprise, says "the force was 1400 men."

We must await the official report of the officer leading the expedition, or, at least, of the Pensacola papers, for a connected and comprehensible account of this spirited and gallant affair.—Picayune.

Hon. John C. Breckinridge, it is currently reported, has joined Gen. Buckner's army as a private. It is said that he will issue an address in a few days, resigning his seat in the United States Congress.

Postage Stamps.—The public will be pleased to learn that the Postoffice Department is at length about to commence the issue of letter stamps. The five cents stamps will be distributed early next week. Various causes have rendered it impracticable, we are assured, to afford the public this convenience before. We have seen a proof impression of the new stamp, and think it will compare favorably with those of other governments.—Richmond Dispatch.

Publicity has been given to the violation of the Savannah blockade, by the British steamer Bermuda.—This news is said to have proceeded from the dinner table of Lord Lyons.

Remonstrances against the completing of the cargo, and sailing of the vessel were made in London, by Minister Adams, but the foreign office did not feel at liberty, or did not see its obligations to arrest the unlawful voyage.

Let the residents of Shreveport bear in mind that he who fails to attend militia drills, will have his name enrolled on the "black list," besides subjecting himself to a fine, and what's worse, perhaps free boarding in the corporation hotel, situated at one of the extreme ends of the public square. Don't forget this.

Capt. Wiggins and his company, we learn, will take their departure from our city, in a day or two.

THE NEWS CONDENSED

Richmond, Oct 15.—It is reported that the federal fleet having several thousand men, were trying to effect a landing on the coast of North Carolina in Onslow county. A conflict occurred this forenoon near Evansport, on the Potomac. The fleet was withdrawn. Damage unknown. Ten large steamers engaged four of our batteries, and after heavy firing retreated. A dispatch was published in Baltimore to the effect that Gen. Price had obtained a victory over Fremont.

The New York Tribune of 26th ult. says:

It is distinctly rumored that Messrs. Benjamin and Fernando Wood are already engaged in preparations for a mammoth peace meeting, to be held in this city between the 15th November and the 10th of December—probably about the 4th or 5th of December—at which these gentlemen are said to expect that the President will issue a proclamation declaring a cessation of hostilities, or proposing an armistice for the purpose of seeing on what terms peace can be had.

Yesterday evening we were visited by a severe storm. It rained and the wind blew in a terrible manner.

The weather yesterday was beautiful; the appearance of the city more lively; business somewhat better; river about on a stand; wagons from Texas coming in; strange faces making their appearance; an occasional smile is now visible on the countenances of the dejected ones; a few "smiles" are offered us, by persons in possession of a few pieces of tin—genuine—which are good for "lager," strong indication of better times fast approaching; physicians doing a fine business; editors and printers starving; military companies forming—no privates allowed to join, all to be officers except the Captains, they to be generals; crops good and plenty.

By yesterday's stage we received but little mail matter, and no later news than previously published by us, and, outside of a few Virginia exchanges, did not get any papers.—Just at this particular exciting time, such things are aggravating.

We clip the following from the N. O. Picayune: Notwithstanding the war time and scarcity of money, says the Natchez Courier, we are told by our Texas contemporaries that the work on the railroads is still steadily progressing. Latest intelligence from Indianapolis represents the railroad from that place to intersect the San Antonio and Mexican Gulf Road was steadily and quietly going on. The Courier of that place says the superintendent Mr. Dudley, is deserving of great credit, not only for his constant endeavor but for the excellent manner in which the work has been done.

If the people of Caddo were as persevering as the Texans, about such matters it would be better for them.

But a short time will elapse before the people will be called upon to poll their votes for suitable persons to represent them in the legislative halls of the State. At this particular period, it behooves us to vote for no men, be their past political creed what they may,—who are not known to be upright, fair dealing, out and out Southern men, firm and true. Such persons we know to be in the field, as candidates, let a choice be made now; do not delay until the very day of election, and vote for some one a friend advice, but make it your business to find out who would be most fit and suitable to confer the honor upon for which they aspire. When you have definitely satisfied yourself on this point, proceed to use your influence immediately in behalf of such individuals, and have them elected. By so doing you will serve your State and parish as a good citizen.

The President in the Camp.—The Lynchburg (Va) Republican, alluding to the recent visit of President Davis to the camp of the U. S. A. on the Potomac, says: President Davis reached the Junction on Monday, and was received by a regiment from his own State—Mississippi, and in response to their enthusiastic reception of him, made then a short address, in the course of which he told them "that they had work before them—work of the most important kind—work in which he had come to bear with them his part. He did not intend to say to them 'go and do this,' but 'come, follow me.' He intended to lead them himself on to glorious victory or a patriotic soldier's grave." Our informant describes the effect of President Davis's speech as perfectly electrical.—The light of battle shone in every eye, while the cry of "lead us on," "lead us on," burst from every lip.

Women's Rights.—To have a new bonnet at every full moon. To get married when she likes and choose between a fool and knave. To have and to hold as her right the inside track—to talk and to walk as she likes in hoops.

The Rights of a Man.—To teach his children no good trade, hoping they will have, when grown up, wit enough to live on the industry of other people. To hold office without being competent to discharge its duties.

To build houses with nine and six inch walls, and go to the funeral of tenants, firemen, or others, killed by the fall, weeping over the dispensation of Providence. To loan money to his friends payable—to-morrow.

On account of the heavy rains, the roads are almost impassable. The stage did not make its appearance yesterday until about two o'clock in the afternoon.

The Kentucky Legislature has passed resolutions instructing Breckinridge and Powell to resign their seats in the United States Senate.

Particulars of the Naval Combat at the Head of the Passes.

From our New Orleans exchanges we glean the following particulars of the above engagement: The design, belongs to Commodore Hollins, who determined to show the enemy what we could do. The vessels got together for this purpose were: Gunboat McRae, Capt. Huger, carrying six heavy rifled cannon and two howitzers. Gunboat Ivy, Capt. Fry, carrying a columbiad forward and a rifled gun aft. Gunboat Calhoun, Commodore Hollins, the flag ship, carrying two heavy guns. Gunboat Tascara, Lieut. Beverly Kennon, carrying an eight-inch Columbiad forward and a thirty-two pounder aft. Gunboat Jackson, carrying two long range guns. The Manassas, alias the Turtle, alias Nondescript, alias Gyasautis, with a steel prow and one nine-inch columbiad in the bow, Capt. Stevenson, commanding. The cutter Pickens, Capt. Brushwood, carrying one eight-inch columbiad and four 24 pounder carronades. Besides these there were six "fire ships" prepared. They were old coal boats, loaded with fat pine, tar, and rosin, braced apart from each other by timber and secured together by a chain cable, making a width of about half the distance between the two shores of the river. The attack was to have been made Wednesday night but for a slight accident happening to the machinery of the Manassas, which caused her to put back. From a gentleman who was all through the fight, we obtain the following particulars. The expedition started down the river from the forts at an early hour Saturday morning, the fireboats ahead and the gunboats following.—But the span of fireboats could not be controlled by the tug that was attempting to guide it, and very soon it commenced to slow round, and then, despite every effort, it ran into the bank. The plan of firing the fleet was immediately abandoned by Commodore Hollins on the occurrence of this accident, and he proceeded down the river with the gunboats for the purpose of making a legitimate attack upon them. The vessels of the enemy found lying at the head of the passes, were the steam frigate Richmond, the sailing sloop-of-war Vincennes, the sailing sloop-of-war Preble, and the steam gunboat Water Witch. They were taken completely by surprise, and had not the steamers had steam up at the time, perhaps none of them would have escaped.—As it was, their firing, manœuvres, and general conduct showed that they were thunderstruck and frightened. The Manassas led the way of our little fleet, and, steering straight for one of the sloops of war, ran high into her. The force of the concussion was tremendous; so much so as to put the machinery of the Manassas out of gear and render her perfectly useless, floating about in an unmanageable condition on the water. But the enemy were very quick in making arrangements to move, and the two steamers each took one of the sloops of war in tow, and started down the river, making the best speed of which they were capable. They defended their retreat with every gun they could bring to bear upon their pursuers, but their aim was wild and showed that their gunners were terribly alarmed. The McRae, Ivy and Tascara led our fleet, and were the boats that kept up the fire on the retreating vessels the others of our fleet followed on down as well as they could. The enemy's vessels took the southwest pass for their avenue of escape, but some of them got aground on the bar there. The boats of our fleet then came up with them, about 9 o'clock A. M., and firing now commenced in earnest. It being daylight, they discovered the weakness of our fleet, and they managed their guns in a farbler manner. For over an hour the duel was kept up, but at the end of that time Commodore Hollins signalled our boats to withdraw from so unequal a contest, in which nothing more was to be gained. At the time of leaving they were taking the men off the sloop-of-war that had been run into by the Manassas and she was setting in the water in a significant manner, so that there can be no doubt of her foundering and total loss. Our informant believes that this vessel was the Vincennes, and not the Preble, as was reported by Commodore Hollins. Our little fleet returned up the river and captured the cutter of the steam frigate Richmond, which was full of cutlasses. What became of the men who had thrown down their cutlasses in such a hasty manner and abandoned their boat is not known. Returning to the head of the passes, a detachment of men were landed, who set fire to all the lumber which the enemy had put ashore there after bringing it such a distance and at such great cost, and it was totally consumed. The Manassas was then taken in tow and all of the boats returned to the forts. Not one of our boats are injured in the slightest except the disarrangement in the machinery of the Manassas, but are quite ready to repeat the affair should the enemy give them a chance. Not a single man on any of our boats was hurt in the least. It is believed that all of the enemy vessels are somewhat injured, and that there must have been many casualties among their crews, but of this nothing can be known as yet.

Very Despotie Species of Authority.

The Times considers the sovereign assumptions of undelimited power by President Lincoln an investigating him "with a very despotie species of authority," and thus delivers itself in reference thereto: We seem in reading such reports to be carried away from Republican Washington to Milan under the Austrian or Naples under the Bourbon rule. To complete the picture, we actually find in the land of political liberty and social freedom the abrupt establishment of a system which the old States of Europe seldom ventured to defend, and have now begun to discard. Passports are dispensed with over many parts of the Continent, but they are rigorously insisted on in the United States. It is not merely on the frontier between the two armies that these documents are required. No person whatever can depart from any part of the United States, or land at any port of the United States without a passport from the Federal Government. A traveler would find himself at more liberty in Venice than in New York.

We are not reflecting upon the edicts as unnatural or otherwise.—They jar strangely, it is true, with our ideas of America and its institutions, but they are the unavoidable incidents of war. President Lincoln could do no less, and we are fully prepared, indeed, to find that he does a great deal more. War has brought a host of exigencies in its train. If the President is no longer merely the Chief Magistrate of the people, but the head of the National forces, he must exercise something like military authority. The institutions of peace must give way to the necessities of war, and the people see this as well the Government. A New York journal has actually cried aloud for a censorship of the press, and any calculated to give vigor to the administration would probably meet with general approval. All such acts, however, must needs tend in one way—to the limitation of public liberties and the extension of public power. This much is inevitable, and the only point, indeed, admitting of question, is the impression likely to be left hereafter on the institutions of the country. Will the Americans, when the war is concluded, return to their old forms of Government? We doubt it much.

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Indications here point to stirring events at an early day. Nashville, Oct 14.—A special dispatch to the Union and American from Bowling Green to-day, says that owing to a misconstruction of orders, one of the pickets at Green river destroyed a part of the railroad bridge yesterday.

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The Potomac was greatly swelled, preventing the passage of the rebels. Federal reconnoissances report the rebels at least 150 strong, occupying their former positions. Gen. Smith advanced from the Chain Bridge, occupying Lewisville. Nashville, Oct. 15.—The Louisville Courier to-day confirms the report of the destruction of two spans of iron railroad bridge over Green river, from a misapprehension of orders to the officer in charge; any movement forward that may have been contemplated by our forces is necessarily delayed by this inexcusable blunder. Lincoln's force at Smithland is reported to be about 400. The Lincolnes destroyed all the water craft of every kind on the Cumberland river, as far up as Ross' Ferry, a distance of twenty seven miles, and returned. Parties from Western Virginia direct report that Rosecranz has gone to Kentucky. The Louisville Journal of the 9th reports the capture of New Orleans without firing a gun.

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TELEGRAPHIC

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