

SHREVEPORT SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS.

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Volume 1

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at their Lodge Room on Texas street.

JNO. DICKINSON, N. G.
N. SELIGMAN, Secretary. n10

MASONIC.

SHREVEPORT LODGE of F.
and A. M. No. 115, meets
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Shreveport Chapter of R. A. M. No. 10,
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Shreveport Council, R. and S. M. No. 5,
meets on the 1st and 3rd Saturday each
month, at 7 1/2 P. M. **EMMET D. CRAIG,**
W. M. **T. S. M. Levy, Recorder.**
Place of meeting, at the Mason Hall
Texas street, over Mayor's office. n24

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ten articles on any subject.*

Beauregard's Report of the Bat- tle of Manassas.

The following brief synopsis of
the official report of the battle of
Manassas is furnished by a corres-
pondent to the Richmond Dispatch:

I have been favored with a brief
synopsis of Gen. Beauregard's report
of the battle of Manassas, which has
been forwarded to the War Depart-
ment, and which will doubtless be
published in a short time. Gen.

Beauregard opens with a statement
of his position antecedent to the bat-
tle, and of the plan proposed by him
to the Government of the junction of
the armies of the Shenandoah and
Potomac, with a view to the relief of
Maryland and the capture of the city
of Washington, which plan was re-
jected by the President. Gen. B.

states that he telegraphed to the War
Department on the 13th July of the
contemplated attack of Gen. McDow-
ell, urgently asking for a junction
of Gen. Johnston's forces with his
own, and continued to make urgent
requests for the same until the 17th
July, when the President consented
to order Gen. Johnston to his assis-
tance. Gen. Beauregard goes on to
state that his plan of battle assigned
to Gen. Johnston an attack on the
enemy on the left at or near Center-
ville, while he himself would com-
mand in front; but the condition of
the roads prevented this. It was
then decided to receive the attack of
the enemy behind Bull Run. After
the engagement behind Bull Run.

After the engagement at Blackburn's
Ford, on the 18th, Gen. Beauregard
was convinced Gen. McDowell's prin-
cipal demonstration would be made
on our left wing, and then formed
the plan of throwing forward a suf-
ficient force by converging roads to
attack the enemy's reserves at Cen-
terville, so soon as the main body of
the latter became inextricably en-
gaged on the left. Late in the day,
finding that Gen. Ewell, who was
posted on the extreme right of our
line, had not moved forward in ac-
cordance with the programme and the
special order which had been sent to him,

Gen. B. dispatched a courier to Gen.
Ewell to enquire the reason why the
latter had failed to advance, and
received any such order. The
enemy's attack having then be-
come to strong, on the left, to war-
rant carrying out the original plan, as
it would take three hours for Gen.
Ewell's brigade to reach Centerville,
it became necessary to alter the plan,
change front on the left, and bring
up our reserves to that part of the
field. This movement was superin-
tended in person by Gen. Johnston,
Gen. Beauregard remaining to direct
the movement in front.

At the time when General Kirby
Smith and General Early came up
with their divisions and appeared on
the right of the enemy, my forces on
the left occupied the cord of the arc
of a circle, of which the arc itself
was occupied by the enemy—the ex-
tremes of their lines flanking ours.
The appearance of Smith's and Ear-
ly's brigades, and their charge on
the enemy's right, broke the line of
the latter and threw them into con-
fusion, when shortly afterwards the
rout became complete.

General Beauregard highly com-
pliments General—then Colonel—
Evans (commanding a brigade)—and
now the hero of Leesburg—for the
extraordinary aptitude and great gal-
lantry he displayed in his movements
from Stone Bridge to Sudley's Ford,
after receiving the enemy's first on-
set at Stone Bridge. General Evans
had only about one thousand men,
but divining that the enemy's move-
ment was a concentric one, and that
columns had gone through the woods
to the left, and would attempt to cross
at Sudley's with 600 men, he fell
off towards the ford at Sudley's with
600 men, he kept his enemy at bay
there for nearly an hour, although in
force several thousand strong.

General Beauregard settles forever
the various questions so much dis-
puted respecting this battle. He ac-
knowledges the great generosity of
General Johnston in fully according
to him (Gen. B.) the right to carry
out the plans he had formed with re-
lation to this campaign, in yielding
the command of the field after exam-
ining the cordially approving the
plan of battle, and in the effective
co-operation which General Johnston
so chivalrously extended to him on
that eventful day.

He remarks that the retreat of our
forces from Fairfax, immediately
prevents to the engagement of the 18th,
is the first instance on record of vol-
unteers retiring before an engage-
ment and with the object of giving
battle in another position.

The number under his command
on the 18th of July are set down at
17,000 effective men, and on the 21st,
at 27,900 which includes 6200 of
Johnston's army, and 1700 brought
up by General Holmes from Fred-
ericksburg.

The killed on our side in this ever
memorable battle are stated in the re-
port to have been in number 393, and
the wounded 1200.

The enemy's killed, wounded and
prisoners are estimated by General
Beauregard at 4500, which does not
include the missing.

The report is rather lengthy, and
is accompanied by another from
General Johnston, giving an account
of the movements of his army at Win-
chester and march to Manassas, also
by the reports of brigade comman-
ders.

Gen. Cornelius Robinson has with-
drawn from the canvass for Congress
in the Sixth Alabama district.

A dispatch from St. Louis, of the
25th, says that Siegel and Lane are
within two days' march of Price, and
hoped to get a fight at Springfield.

The steamer Era No. 6 arrived at
our port on Saturday afternoon, and
left yesterday evening.

One Night in a Hospital.

BY JANIE TYLER.

"You will come again Lady?"
"Would you really like me to
come?" I asked, as I bent over the
low bed.

"I will die if you leave me now."
"Then I will come; but now it is
time to return—a good night's rest
will do you a world of good."

"I wish you would not go."
The tones were so full of entreaty,
so full of an unknown wanting, that
I paused.

"You are very much better, sir—
surely you do not fear?"

"She will come to-night," he said
laying his hand on mine, and gazing
upon me with his dark, sunken, but
burning eyes, "and I cannot meet her
alone."

I felt his pulse—there was no fe-
ver, no delirium in its quiet beat. I
rose to go, but an unknown power
restrained me. Throwing aside my
wrappings, I sat down on the foot of
the bed.

"An hour, more than an hour!" he
murmured, "Have I changed much?"

"Very much, I answered, sad-
ly.

"But she will know me—know
me anywhere?"

"You are so much better," I re-
plied, smoothing the white pillow;
"in a few days you will be able to
return home."

"When Madeline comes," he
murmured, "she will take me with
her."

I shaded the light from the suf-
ferer's face; still his hand clasped
mine, and his searching glance rested
on the closed door.

A night in a hospital! To sit
surrounded by the dying and the
suffering; to feel the clasp of a fe-
vered hand, as if it was sending its
molten lava through your being—
life and death, earth and immortali-
ty.

I was startled from my reverie by
the sudden movement of my patient,
and the glad cry that rung from his
lips—

"She has come!"

The door swung noiselessly back
on its hinges; a tall, magnificently
formed woman, whose black gar-
ments swayed lightly to and fro, and
over whose shoulders hung a wealth
of raven hair, stood within the open
portals. The large, passionate eyes
rose from bed to bed to bed; then
she glided forward, nearer and near-
er, until it seemed to me an unseen
shadow clung around her.

I looked upon my patient. His
arms were extended; a smile lighted
up his whole face. The woman
knelt by the low bed, her arms wound
round that dying man, and her lips
pressed passionately to his.

A glory not of earth fell over the
white face; the limbs relaxed. I
bent eagerly forward, suppressing
the cry that rose to my lips. In the
dim faint light my patient was
alone.

I gazed eagerly around. Surely
I did not dream I brought the
light to bear upon my patient's fea-
tures. He was dead.

Throwing the sheets over the
stilled form, I hastened to the watch-
ers department. They bore him
quietly into another chamber. His
hands were clasped tightly over his
chest. Within them lay a closed
case containing two miniatures. I
unfastened it. The one side contain-
ed a picture of the unknown dead;
the other—and there burst upon my
view the mirrored self of that beau-
tiful woman—this Madeline. It
was handed me to retain until called
for.

There were no mourners; but I
gathered white roses and flung back
to life's duties a sadder, and I trust
a better woman.

"It is singular," said the attending
surgeon to me, as I stood one day
glancing over the sick list, "that the
wife of the gentleman you nursed
that night should have died at the

same hour, only ten minutes before
him. I am told she was suddenly
indisposed as she rose from the sup-
per-table, and about twelve scarily
with a struggle, she died, calling
passionately upon her husband."

He passed on to attend to his du-
ties, not noticing the deathly pallor
that gathered over my face. I went
home with a terrible fear racking
my whole system. Drawing the
sacred relic from its hiding place,
I wept as if some part of my life had
driven into a vast void—wept as if
the fate of these two were blended
with my own.

Never without a shudder do I re-
call that one night in a hospital.—
Richmond Dispatch.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Nashville, Nov. 2.—The Bowling
Green correspondent of the Union and
American reports the capture of
twenty-five Federals near Owenbor-
ro on yesterday by the Confederate
cavalry.

A gentleman who left Elizabeth-
town on Wednesday reported Gen.
Rousseau at Nolin Bridge, with fif-
teen regiments and a few pieces of
artillery, but he had erected no for-
tifications.

One regiment of Dutch Zouaves
are at Elizabethtown, who are fugi-
tives from Breckinridge and Gray-
son counties. They report numer-
ous depredations in the county of
Meade and other border counties by
irregular bodies of Lincoln troops
from Indiana.

Washington, Oct. 27.—The Gov-
ernment has given orders to the offi-
cers commanding the naval expedi-
tion to govern themselves in regard
to contrabands by the principles of
the letter addressed to Gen. Butler
some time since, but discretionary
powers are given for special circum-
stances, and instructions are also given
to avail themselves of the services
of any persons, whether fugitives or
not, who may offer themselves. They
are to be employed in such a man-
ner as may be deemed beneficial to
the service, and loyal masters of such
persons are to be assured that Con-
gress will provide just compensation
for the loss of services. Attachments
were issued on the 26th against a
number of houses and lots in Wash-
ington belonging to Capt. Shields,
of the Confederate army.

Fortress Monroe, Oct. 27.—The
naval expedition has been delayed
by a severe gale.

Russellville, Ky., Oct. 30.—The
Southern Conference in session here,
adjourned this evening, and the seal
of secrecy was removed from the pro-
ceedings.

The Hon. Henry C. Burnett, presi-
dent—Robert McKee and T. S. Bryan
were the secretaries of the confer-
ence.

About forty counties were repre-
sented.

A series of resolutions, reported by
G. W. Johnson, was adopted by the
conference.

The resolutions recite the uncon-
stitutional and oppressive acts of the
State Legislature, and proclaim that
revolution exists in Kentucky.

They provide for a sovereignty
convention to be held in Russellville,
the 18th of November.

They recommend the organization
of county guards, to be in the service
of and paid by the Confederate
States.

They pledge resistance to the pay-
ment of all Federal and State taxes
for the prosecution of the war.

Finally, they appoint Robert Mc-
Kee, John C. Breckinridge, Hum-
phrey Marshall, George W. Ewing,
A. W. Bruce, George B. Hodge, Wm.
Preston, George W. Johnson, Blain-
ton Duncan, and P. B. Thompson, a
committee to carry out the resolu-
tions.

The convention was marked by
great enthusiasm in the cause of
Southern rights, a determined spirit,
and happy unanimity.