

SHREVEPORT SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS.

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SHREVEPORT, TUESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1862.

Volume 1

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Attorneys at Law,
Office over Childers & Beard's Store,
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n1-lyd
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the courts held in the city of Shreve-
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inducements to boarders, transient or perma-
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ilies or single gentlemen, can obtain pleas-
ant rooms, and day boarders will be accom-
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business, we hope to receive a share of the
public patronage, and pledge ourselves to
do all in our power to give entire satisfac-
tion in all business entrusted to our care.
All we ask is a trial. n025

ASSOCIATIONS.

I. O. O. F.

The regular meetings of
NEITH LODGE, No. 21, are held
on Wednesday evenings, at 7 o'clock,
at their Lodge Room on Texas street.
N. SELIGMAN, N. G.

F. W. SPILKER, Secretary. n10

MASONIC.

SHREVEPORT LODGE of F.

and A. M. No. 115, meets
every Friday at 7 1/2 P. M.

JOHN W. JONES, W. M.

J. H. Brownlee, Sec'y.

Shreveport Chapter of R. A. M. No. 10,
meets on the 2nd and 4th Monday of each
month, at 7 1/2 P. M. J. G. McWILLIAMS,
T. C. Waller, Recorder. H. P.

Shreveport Council, R. and S. M. No. 5,
meets on the 1st and 3d Saturday of each
month, at 7 1/2 P. M. EMMET D. CRAIG,
Henry Levy, Recorder. T. G. M

Place of meeting, at the Masonic Hall
on Texas street, over Mayor's office. n024

THE SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS

Is published every Tuesday and Fri-
day Morning.

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

TERMS:
Per Annum, (in Advance,) \$4.00
Six Months, " " 2.00
Three " " " 1.00
Ten Cents per Week, Delivered.
3 Copies One Year, \$10.

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times and size," which places our paper
within the reach of every family.

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For each additional insertion, per
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intervals, \$1 per square for each insertion.
All advertisements for strangers or transi-
ent persons, to be paid in advance.

Advertisements not marked on the copy
for a specified time, will be inserted till
forbid, and payment exacted.

Marriages and deaths will be published
as news; obituaries, tributes of respect, and
funeral invitations as other advertisements.

We will be pleased to receive as
contributions, good choice romances,
poetry, etc., if original, also well writ-
ten articles on any subject.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Richmond, Dec. 30.—Private dis-
patches from Mobile received here
say twenty-two Federal vessels are
landing troops at Ship Island.

Richmond, Dec. 31.—A dispatch
from a reliable gentleman, dated Cen-
treville, 31st, states that Seward has
released Mason and Slidell.

The Norfolk Day Book of this
morning publishes the proceedings of a
meeting of the British residents of
Norfolk, held at the Consulate office.

Resolutions were adopted of con-
dolence with the Queen and British
people for the death of Prince Albert.

A New York dispatch reports the
Hudson river frozen from Hudson to
New York.

One hundred and sixty thousand
arms and one hundred and forty
thousand pounds of lead were received
at New York last week, mostly from
German ports.

About two hundred English vessels
now in the port of New York have
their colors at half-mast for the death
of Prince Albert.

The recent Federal tariff act is
creating great commotion among the
importers of sugar and coffee.

A flag of truce reached Norfolk on
Monday night, and brought a dis-
patch to the Confederate Government
from Gen. Wool, relative to the mode
of conveying 240 Yankee prisoners
North. The mode adopted was to
transport the prisoners down the
James river to Newport News.

Richmond, Dec. 30.—Congress met
at 12 o'clock to day. Messrs. Thomas
and Burnett, members from Kentucky,
appeared and were qualified to take
seats. Gen. Stuart's report of the
battle of Drainesville was ordered to
be published. Some other matters
transpired in secret session, of which
the reporter is not informed.

Richmond, Dec. 31.—In Congress
the business was transacted in secret
session. Nothing made public to-
day.

Cotton receipts have been light at
Petersburg since the 1st of Septem-
ber, owing to the press of Government
transportation on the railways. The

market has declined recently. North
Carolina fair, which is equivalent to
strict middling of the Southern clas-
sification, is quoted at 10 cents.

A New York dispatch of the 26th
says Gen. Scott did not reach New
York in the Arago until Thursday
night last. The Norfolk Day Book
of this morning says it learns from a
gentleman from Baltimore that a re-
port prevailed there and was published
in one of the papers of that city,
stating that Mason and Slidell had
been given up, but the report needs
fuller confirmation.

Only one death was caused by the
Federal cannon in the Sunday at-
tack on the Sea Bird and the batter-
ies at Sewell's Point and Craney
Island, last three hours, and that was
the death of an old rooster at Sewell's
Point.

The Washington correspondent of
the New York Herald says the Mexi-
can imbroglio is beginning to assume
a serious aspect. The United States
refused to join the tripartite treaty,
but proposed to pay the interest on
the Mexican bonds held by England
and France. The English and
French Ministers say this is unsatis-
factory, and that their governments
are determined to restore law and
order in Mexico, securing foreign in-
terests there also. The Federal
Government is much embarrassed
with the matter.

Joint Committees of both Houses
of Congress are employed in the in-
vestigation of the conduct of the war.
They are much bothered, as McClel-
lan refuses to communicate his future
movements; but the committee are
determined to institute a rigid inquiry
about former reverses and future
movements, and much trouble is an-
ticipated.

The new tariff act passed imposes
a duty on teas of 20c. \$ lb, on coffee
5c. \$ lb, raw sugars 2 1/2c. \$ lb, white
and clayed 3c. \$ lb, refined 5c. \$
lb, and molasses 6c. \$ gallon.

M. Thouvenel, in his dispatches to
the French Minister in London, says
France must make the case of the
Trent substantially her own.

Petersburg, Dec. 31.—The running
of passenger and freight trains over
the East Tennessee and Georgia
Railroad is resumed. The bridges
are all rebuilt. The hiring of ne-
groes throughout Virginia is progress-
ing, and the prices of last year are
generally sustained.

Nashville, Dec. 31.—The Bowling
Green correspondent of the Union
and American says: After advancing
to Horse Cave the Federals have
withdrawn to Mumfordsville. The
Confederate forces have also fallen
back towards Bowling Green, and are
now at Bell's Tavern, moving South,
destroying the railroads as they fall
back. The tunnel near Cave City
was blown up on the 27th inst. by
order of the military authorities, and
the railroad track destroyed for sev-
eral miles. The Federals are remov-
ing the rails from the track north of
Cave City, and obstructing the differ-
ent roads leading to Mumfordsville
with trees and other obstructions.—
An early engagement is no more
probable than it was three months
ago. Tom Critten has fallen back to
Calhoun, where it is reported he is
preparing to go into winter quarters.

Richmond, Dec. 31.—A gentleman
just arrived from Baltimore says, the
people there, as well as North, are
getting very tired of war, and those
only favor it who are contractors un-
der the Lincoln Government.

Gold in New York is 6 per cent.
premium, and the Banks have gener-
ally suspended.

Richmond, Jan. 1.—Private dis-
patches state that the Federals are
landing at Biloxi.

New Orleans, Jan. 1.—A Confed-
erate steamer going to Pensacola na-
vy yard was fired upon from Pickens.
Bragg's batteries replied, and the
firing was continued up to the last
accounts.

Pensacola, Jan. 2.—The engage-
ment was commenced on yesterday
afternoon at half-past 2 o'clock, by

the enemy firing on a small steamer
lying at the Navy Yard wharf. The
firing soon became general, though
slow and deliberate on both sides.—
The last gun was fired from our side
at day-light this morning. The shells
from our guns were thrown with great
accuracy, but the effect on the Fort
is unknown. The steamer escaped
without damage, and no casualties
are reported. The only damage done
was the burning of two or three
wooden buildings in Warrington by
the enemy's hot shot. One Federal
vessel was outside, but not engaged
in the fight. All quiet at 12 o'clock,
M., with no prospect of a renewal of
hostilities.

Richmond, Jan. 2.—Gen. Bragg
communicates to Government that
the firing commenced yesterday by
Pickens firing on a Confederate steam-
er, which was replied to by the Con-
federate batteries and continued dur-
ing the day till night, no casualties
on our side. Col. Anderson was in
command, as Gen. Bragg was absent,
but he returned early this morning.—
Pickens did not renew the firing this
morning and no further demonstra-
tion made on our side.

Com. Robinson's yacht Gipsy,
while cruising in the Mississippi
Sound, was chased by two of the ene-
my's gunboats, and, to prevent her
capture, the crew set fire to her and
escaped in the yawl to shore, under
a fire of shell and musketry. This
occurred near Pascagoula.

Under the confiscation act of the
Kentucky Legislature, the Frank-
fort authorities have attached the
property of Gen. Buckner, Wm. Pres-
ton and Ed. Crutchfield, each for
\$20,000.

Gov. Johnston calls for 30,000
troops.

Nashville, Jan. 2.—Gov. Johnston,
(provisional) of Kentucky, has called
for 30,000 troops, to serve one or
three years. It is understood that
when two or more brigades are must-
ered in they are to be under the
command of Wm. Preston, late Min-
ister to Spain, who is to receive the
appointment of Major-General.—
There are no Federals, with the ex-
ception of a few scouts, this side of
Green river. Yet the military auth-
orities expect an attack. Late ac-
counts from beyond Green river re-
present the Federals still receiving
large reinforcements. The reported
resignation of Gen. Pillow is con-
firmed.

The London Times accumulates
evidence of a long-cherished inten-
tion on the part of Seward to injure
England, and advises the Federal
Government to make peace before it
is committed to a triple war with the
Confederates, England and the Aboli-
tionists.

It was rumored at Brussels, on the
12th ult., that King Leopold would
mediate in the American conflict.

The general impression in financial
circles is that Gen. Scott carried a
momentous communication from the
French Government to the United
States Government.

Twelve thousand troops have been
sent to Canada, ready to take the
field immediately, and the British
Government continued to charter all
available steamers.

The following telegram was re-
ceived by Gov. Moore from a promi-
nent gentleman and official in Rich-
mond:

Richmond, Jan. 1.—Slidell and
Mason have been given up. Sew-
ard's letter to Lord Lyons occupies
several columns of the Baltimore
Sun, and concludes with saying he
delivers up the Commissioners with
pleasure, whenever Lord Lyons choos-
es to receive them."

Augusta, Jan. 2.—A private dis-
patch from Pocotogio yesterday, says
the Federals attempted an advance
from Port Royal ferry and were re-
pulsed by the 14th South Carolina
regiment, Col. Jones. The Confed-
erate loss was 15 killed and wounded.
One Yankee was taken prisoner.

It is reported here that a large fleet
of Federal vessels were off Tybee

yesterday.

Richmond, Jan. 2.—The Enquirer
publishes to-morrow, from the Balti-
more Sun, of the 30th, the demand
of the English Government for the
restitution of Mason and Slidell, the
answer of Seward and the response
of Lord Lyons. The English Min-
ister is short and pointed. Seward
surrendered instantly, but closed the
reply with a multiplicity of words,
and argues through "firstly" and
"secondly" that the Southern Com-
missioners were contraband and li-
able to capture. He says, however,
that the laws of nations, while just-
ifying the capture of an enemy's Min-
isters as contraband, does not, as in
case of property, provide formulas
for the adjudication of the capture.
This, he says, might be obviated if
the Trent had been detained by a
proceeding against her, which would
morally have been a decision in the
case of the Commissioners.

The summary points in the En-
quirer's editorial says: First, the
capture was right when tested by
justice, law and decorum. Second,
its advantages must be surrendered
upon the assumed technicality of the
court where there is no pleading.—
Third, the capture was wrong as
judged by the principles always con-
tended for by the United States,
even to the extremity of war.

To Seward's labored efforts Lord
Lyons makes a brief and pointed re-
ply. He says he has sent his words
to England, and will see him soon to
receive the ministers.

The New York Express says: This
surrender to a necessity will soon im-
pose on us other necessities in con-
nection with Great Britain which we
must yield or fight. Ninety days
will not elapse without further insult-
ing demands from the English olig-
archy.

The Express advises instant pre-
paration for war to the extent of a
million and a half of men, and says
the Administration has given up Mas-
son and Slidell not to law, equity
and right, but to necessity. The
American Eagle, in its trials and
troubles, humbles himself for the first
time to the British Lion. Rebellion
on land drags down the flag never
before humiliated before England.—
Let us Americans hang our heads
because of our humiliation and dis-
miss the subject with as much silence
as possible. The National Intelli-
gencer says Seward's course is ap-
proved by every member of the
Cabinet, and says war with England
and France is escaped by it.

Memphis, Jan. 3.—A dispatch has
been received from Little Rock con-
taining official intelligence from the
Northwest.

Col. McIntosh, in command of four
regiments, had a fight with a force
under Opathyola, an Indian chief,
75 miles northwest of Fort Gibson,
on the 26th ult. The fight lasted
four hours, and resulted in the total
route of the enemy, who lost 200
killed, wounded, and missing. One
hundred were taken prisoners. The
Confederate loss was 12 killed and 20
wounded.

McIntosh is still pursuing the ene-
my, who are fleeing to Kansas.

The Confederates captured a large
number of wagons and 100 Indian
horses.

Memphis, Jan. 3.—Late advices
via New Madrid, says the Federal
Congress has split into three factions
—Union party, slavery exterminating
party, and a peace party headed by
Vallandigham. The Cabinet split on
the Mason and Slidell affair. It is
understood that no advance move-
ment will be made till the difficulty
is settled.

A gentleman from St. Louis says
Halleck has levied a rigorous tax on
the property of secessionists, who
are compelled to pay it or be confined
in prison.

Confederate prisoners brought to
St. Louis are treated very roughly.

Eleven gunboats have been sent
from St. Louis to Cairo.