

SHREVEPORT SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY MORNING.

Number 20.

SHREVEPORT, FRIDAY, JANUARY 17, 1863.

Volume I

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

HODGE & AUSTIN,
Attorneys at Law,
Office over Childers & Beard's Store,
Cor. Texas and Spring sts.,
n1-lyd SHREVEPORT, LA.

J. C. MONCURE,
Attorney at Law,
SHREVEPORT, LA.
Office with L. M. Nutt, corner of
Milam and Market streets. n3-1d-1y

EMMET D. CRAIG,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
Office, opposite Post Office,
SHREVEPORT, LA.

Will practice in the Courts of
Caddo, DeSoto, and Bossier. 1d1y

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Attorney at Law,
Office, corner Milam & Market Streets,
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Practices in Caddo, Bossier and
DeSoto. n10-1yd

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Attorneys & Counsellors at Law,
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PRACTICE in copartnership in all
the courts held in the city of Shreve-
port, and in the parishes of De Soto
and Bossier.

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BEING located in a retired and agree-
able part of the town, affords unusual
inducements to boarders, transient or perma-
nent, will find it a comfortable home. Fam-
ilies or single gentlemen can obtain pleas-
ant rooms, and day boarders will be accom-
modated. 8099 Mrs. A. B. TANTOR.

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(Successors to T. H. Etheridge)

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signment of Staple and Fancy Gro-
ceries, Hay, Corn, Oats, etc.

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our friends in New Orleans. n18dly

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MERCHANTS,

Receiving and Forwarding Agents,
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& Co., and having had long experience in
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.

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Per Annum, (in Advance,) \$4.00
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Three " " " 1.00
Ten Cents per Week, Delivered.
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intervals, \$1 per square for each insertion.
All advertisements for strangers or tran-
sient 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 chaste romances,
poetry, etc., if original, also well writ-
ten articles on any subject.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Richmond, Jan. 12.—It has been
officially stated that the large steam-
ship Pensacola from Washington,
with a heavy armament, passed the
Evansport batteries at daylight this
morning. The batteries discharged
fifteen or twenty shots at her. She
passed Aquia Creek at eight o'clock
in charge of two towboats. It is be-
lieved she was damaged at Evans-
port by our batteries.

Norfolk, Jan. 12.—The Philadel-
phia Enquirer of the 10th, has been
received here, and says McClellan is
worse.

Albany, Jan. 9.—A resolution was
introduced in the Legislature re-
questing the Cabinet at Washington
to inaugurate a system of mutual ex-
change of prisoners.

Washington, Jan. 9.—It is hinted
in diplomatic circles that war with
England is inevitable, and that the
next steamer may bring the recogni-
tion of the Southern Confederacy.

It is reported that very important
dispatches are coming on the steamer
Canada, and the Government has re-
ceived their purport.

Telegrams say there is a heavy
pressure from the North on the inac-
tive state of the army of the Potomac.

There are more rumors to-day of
dissensions in the Cabinet.

Annapolis, Jan. 9.—Another ex-
pedition leaves here immediately af-
ter Burnside's sail.

Another British steamer has been
sent with dispatches to Lord Lyons.
Treasury notes are 4 per cent. dis-
count.

Burnside's expedition, consisting
of thirty-five vessels, went to sea to-
day, and sailed southward.

Nashville, Jan. 13.—It is sleeting
and snowing here this evening.

Reports from Bowling Green say
our Generals still expect an advance
of the enemy, and suppose that their
operations have been retarded in con-
sequence of late rains.

The last reports estimate that 5000
of the enemy have crossed Green

river, at Munfordsville, and encamped
at Rowlett's station, four miles from
the bridge.

Heavy embankments on the Louis-
ville and Nashville turnpike, near
Woodsonville, were blown up on the
7th instant.

A private dispatch received here
this evening says that a large Federal
force is marching on Burksville to
flank Zollicoffer. This intelligence
is regarded as reliable. Much anx-
iety is felt for the safety of Zolli-
coffer's command.

Richmond, Jan. 13.—News from
Norfolk was received too late last
night to forward South.

The St. Louis Democrat, of the
9th, says from 60,000 to 70,000 troops
are preparing to move from Cairo and
Paducah against Nashville, in con-
junction with Buell's forces.

The project of attacking New
Orleans is discussed in the Lincoln
Cabinet.

Mrs. Greenhow, and Smithson, a
banker, have been sent to Fort La-
fayette.

The vote for the expulsion of
Bright, of Indiana, from the Senate,
was largely in favor of his retaining
his seat.

The New York bankers refuse to
take the government loan.

New Orleans, Jan. 11.—Capt.
Clou, of the French dispatch steam-
er Milan, arrived in this city yester-
day from the anchorage of his vessel
off Ship Island. He is the bearer of
dispatches to the French Consul at
this post.

The remains of Col. Lubbeck ar-
rived this morning, and were escort-
ed by the military this afternoon to
the railroad depot, en route for
Texas.

Richmond, Jan. 11.—Mr. Zacharie
of New Orleans, who has been releas-
ed by Yankee government, arrived
at Norfolk on the 10th.

Passengers who have reached this
city, say that three gunboats and
three large transports, with four
thousand troops, arrived at Fortress
Monroe to day from Annapolis.—
There was great activity visible at
the Fortress.

The Norfolk Day Book has the
New York Herald of the 9th. It
urges that the House committee of
the Federal Congress report a bill
to raise four hundred millions by di-
rect taxation. An upward move-
ment in gold is reported, and foreign
exchange is quoted at 115. The
Herald also says that Wall street has
conspired to defeat the plans of the
government, and that the treasury
will be without a cent in another
week. The Philadelphia banks re-
fuse to receive treasury notes, in con-
sequence of which the people begin
to cry, down with banks, and call for
a national currency.

The British steamer Canada reach-
ed Halifax on the 8th, with more
troops, artillery, and nine hundred
tons of munitions of war. The Hiber-
nia is to follow her with more troops.

The London Times stands aghast
in contemplation of the tremendous
and magnificent vegetation of the
Yankee debt.

Prussia has addressed her minis-
ters at Washington condemning the
arrest of Messrs. Mason and Slidell.

The Norfolk Day Book has infor-
mation from Washington as late as
the 8th. There was great activity
at the headquarters of the federal
commander. It was also reported
that General Sigel, of Missouri, had
tendered his resignation.

The British and the Yankee Navies.

—The disparity between the Brit-
ish and Yankee navies shows at a
glance the result on the high seas in
case of a war between the two coun-
tries. The British navy is composed
of 619 vessels, 12,000 guns, 80,000
sailors. That of the United States
numbers 246 vessels, 1892 guns and
20,000 sailors. Apart from the pleas-
ant little diversions afforded in sup-

pressing the southern "insurrection,"
the Lincoln Cabinet might well pon-
der seriously under such circumstan-
ces, before taking up the gauntlet of
war recently offered by John Bull.—
Memphis Appeal.

A correspondent of the Picayune
suggests to cotton planters to divert
a portion of their force to getting out
hoop-poles for the use of the sugar
planters. They have been entirely
dependent on the Western States for
this supply which is now mostly cut
off. The estimated value of the
hoop-pole trade, this correspondent
says, cannot be less than \$500,000.
This amount invested in sugar and
molasses, at its present low price,
would afford relief to a very great
number of individuals who are now
harrassed with a prospect of a scant
supply of the necessaries of life.

The sugar planters prefer small
hickory for hoops for their hogsheads
and barrels. This is the season for
cutting hoop-poles, as all cut after
the last of February would be worth-
less.

Our river will soon be in good
boating order and our boats will be
without any freight down, and our
people will have a three fold induc-
ment to embark in this business: 1st.
It will greatly benefit themselves.
2d. It will greatly benefit the sugar
planter. 3d. It will be patronizing
our steamboats.

English Appreciation of Americans.

We take the following from the
latest Washington letter of London
Times Russell, which has reached
this country:

Adulation, incessant flattery for
party or personal objects, have puffed
up the mob with foul vapors till they
are nigh bursting with intolerance,
and have thinned away the skin of
their balloon till it is pouring out gas
all over the land. How is any hon-
est, hard-handed Wisconsin lumberer,
then, who is sitting with his loaded
rifle at full cock on the stump of a
tree, and reading his newspaper and
smoking his tobacco in the discharge
of the highest duties of a citizen and
a sentinel, to know the truth when he
is assured by his best possible in-
structor that the English aristocracy,
having sent Mr. George Thompson
over to the States to destroy the
Union, by tampering with the slaves,
are now dispatching enormous armies
to Canada to seize upon Boston,
New York, and Philadelphia, the
prosperity of which are an insult to
their system and an eyesore to the
Queen, the Prince consort, and the
rest of the royal family? How is
he to resist the appeals to his preju-
dices, daily instilled into him, when
he is told that he is the finest fellow
in the world; that he is the only free-
man on the face of the earth; that
the English hate and fear him; that
Vattel, and Wheaton, and Ortolan,
show Wilkes was wrong because he
did not seize and take the Trent into
port for condemnation, and that he
and a million and a half of soldiers,
the handsomest, tallest, stoutest,
straightest, bravest, best shooting,
best marching, best disciplined, and
best principled that there are, have
been, or ever will be—the cream of
creation in arms—will be called in
shortly to avenge innumerable insults,
and wipe out the systems which em-

perors, kings, tyrants, and aristocrats
have invented for the oppression of
suffering humanity all over the rest
of the globe. I would give a good
deal for a view of that man's head.—
Why, it must be filled with heroes,
"such faultless monsters as the world
ne'er saw," choke full of victories that
never existed—teeming with "star-
spangled banners" and great Union
processions, barbecues, and bunkum
perorations, crowded with visions of
demons like Jeff Davis and Lord
Lyons, and the Duchess of Suther-
land, all wheeling round and dancing
about to a great crash of music, and
the strains of "Yankee-doodle," while
muffled assassins move through the
throng, wrapped in cloaks above
which peep out the prongs of Brit-
tannia's trident, the kepi of him of
the Tuilleries, or the fan of the Lady
of Spain, stiletto in hand, seeking
for an opening to get a dig at the god-
dess of liberty, who is at that mo-
ment engaged in conversation with
President Lincoln, Mr. Seward, and
the editor of his particular journal.
He has no chance for a cure—all ac-
cess to medicine is shut out, and the
Wisconsin man will figure to the
death in support of his insanity—he
will die before he will give up Mason
and Slidell. It is very probable—if
Mr. Jeff Davis ever condescends to do
such a thing—that he sang and danced
with delight when he heard of the
capture of these gentlemen; it is not
too much to suppose he sent them on
their mission because they were in
his way.

The Fiery Cross.

It was an ancient custom in Scot-
land, when a chief wanted to assem-
ble his clan on any sudden and im-
portant occasion, he killed a goat,
made a cross of some light wood, set
the four ends of it on fire, and then
extinguished them in the blood of the
goat. The cross was called the fiery
cross, or the cross of shame; because
he who refused to obey the token was
declared infamous. The cross was
given into the hands of a quick and
trusty messenger, who, running rapid-
ly to the nearest hamlet, immediately
transferred it to the principal person,
without uttering any other word than
the name of the place of rendezvous.
The new messenger forwarded it
with equal promptitude to the next
village; it thus went, with amazing
celerity, over the whole district de-
pendent on the same chief; and pass-
ed on to those of his allies, if the
danger was common to them. At
the sight of the fiery cross, every man,
from sixteen to sixty, was obliged to
take his best weapons and accoutre-
ments, and to proceed to the place of
rendezvous. He who failed in this,
was liable to have his lands devastat-
ed with fire and blood; a peril of
which the fiery cross was the emblem.
In the civil war of 1743, the fiery
cross was often in circulation in Scot-
land; once in particular, it traveled
in three hours the whole district of
Benadabance, about thirty miles.—
This custom existed in most of the
Scandinavian nations.

The Chicago Tribune, grumbling
at the inactivity of the Federal army
says; "If the people believed that
the present torpid policy is to char-
acterize the remainder of the war,
they would fall into the jaws of des-
pair, and submit to the dismember-
ment of the Union."