



### The Weekly News

Is published for the benefit of persons whose mail facilities will not admit of their subscribing to the *Semi-Weekly News*. The present small size has been adopted to place it within the reach of every person.

**Terms**—For the present size \$5 per annum, \$3 for six months, *in advance*.

It contains all the reading which is published in the *Semi-Weekly*.

JOHN DICKINSON,  
Editor and Proprietor.

### THE SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS

Is published twice a week, **TUESDAY AND FRIDAY**.

**Terms**—\$5.00 per year, \$4.00 for six months; \$2.00 for three months. It is the only paper this side of the Mississippi river, outside of New Orleans, in Louisiana, that is published more than once a week. It contains the latest War News and items of interest transpiring in the Southern Confederacy.

In remitting send none but *Confederate, Louisiana State, or Shreveport Bills, or Texas Treasury Warrants*. Individual or Mutilated Bills not received.

Money must not be sent at our risk.

FROM TUESDAY'S PAPER.

In reply to the many inquiries we are constantly receiving, we answer that we have no paper or ink, *to loan or sell*, even to our best friends. Let this notice suffice for all who may contemplate asking. We wish to purchase all we can get.

Great some of our pliant friends send us their five bushels of corn. We are greatly in need of a small quantity, for which we will pay the market price. It seems to be matter of impossibility for us to get any, so the government secures all that comes to this place. If you cannot bring five bushels, one or two will answer our immediate wants. Don't bring too much, for we might get "muddled."

Whether the Federals will venture up the river as high as this point, is more than we can say, for the problem can be solved only by the action of the people. If we do not rally and endeavor to check their advance, they will come eventually, pay us a visit, and soon we will prove to many, who may be foolish enough to suppose that by not retreating them, they can patiently await their approach, and by extending the hand of welcome, their property will be saved. If the enemy does not contemplate coming here, why does the garrison come the hills above Alexandria? The determination of our people will decide the question.

Very Warnings—We are told that two dispatches from the Federal army below Alexandria, arrived in our city on last Saturday. These men as emissaries, on their arrival in our lines immediately reported to Headquarters, and having received their papers, are returning at once. At this particular time, with the enemy advancing upon us, it would be policy to prevent all such warlike rumors about, as the chances are that they are sent to excite our spirits, and will cause the enemy in gaining information of our force and preparations. It is not for us to know that their intentions are good, and our welfare and safety demands caution. Should persons come to us from the enemy's lines, let them be placed in our ranks, and they will soon prove their intention, and be kept out of mischief. We hope the military authorities will see the necessity of this precaution. We do not ask them to desert their ranks and join us, and if they do, let them be made use of. If we are going to let them off so easy, we must expect to see many flocking to us, under different pretexts.

Ex-Governor Clark of Texas, now commanding a regiment in Walker's Division, honored us with a visit yesterday. He is on his way to join his regiment.

We are requested to say that the ladies will meet at the Methodist Church to sew, instead of the Presbyterian.

Refugees from Western Texas are at work at Brownsville commanding specie for their labor. Will they be permitted to return when the war is over.

### Our Leader.

When this "devil" began to siff, scissors and saws, cut, cull and collect matter for this number, he got along swimmingly, and he had about come to the conclusion that "editing a paper" was not a difficult matter after all. The lamentations of editors, that he had so often read and grieved about, from his earliest infancy, he was on the point of denouncing as all moonshine. While in this mood, an audacious customer stole his scissiors! here was an emergency as unlooked-for as it was untimely. What was to be done? "Turn your thoughts inward," said the monitor, "and produce an original!"

Though young in years and verdant at "editing," we cursed the monitor, and this is the language we used: "Mr. Monitor—you are endeavoring to influence the wrong customer. Our motives are pure and we cannot be seduced or led astray by any demon that would attempt to influence us to put our own thoughts on paper. We are existing for a *news* paper, and we do not intend, like most editors, to crowd its columns with our own incubations. Its readers want news, not editorial speculations and opinions. What are an editor's opinions worth more than those of his intelligent readers?"

We know that most conductors of news papers think that no paper is complete unless it contains some long-winded editorial, about some long-winded subject that no intelligent reader cares a fig about. We are not of that number. Space in these times is too valuable to be crowded semi-weekly or weekly with the opinions of any one man. The best paper is the one that gives the most news and the fewest unvarnished opinions. Take an illustration of the Memphis *Appaloochee*! Is the best paper on this continent. Why? Because it furnishes news and nothing else, except occasionally, and these "occasional" are short, and to the point. That is the secret of its success.

Our readers want bread and we do not choose to give them stone—What do they care about our private opinions of public affairs? What do they care what we think about President Davis, the Confederate Congress or the Militia Law? They know as well as we, that our vigilance is the price of liberty, that "what is honest can't be hidden," and a thousand other equally sage and true sayings, which were the olden words and wisdom upon which they would expect their papers and carry their records. Paper is too valuable, camp editors too scarce, and our readers too sensible for such unvarnished opinions as any one else—because we have a long battle to fight, and we do not wish to be knocked in each battle we reach the second combat.

### TELEGRAPHIC.

Shreveport, May 11.—The Yankee cavalry arrived in Alexandria on the morning of the 9th inst, and the garrison in the evening of the same day.

These ladies held in Alexandria, and throughout the Parish of Rapides, who have been so anxious to welcome the vandals, with open arms will now have an opportunity of seeing the reward of their treachery. May they get their fill!

A rumor has reached town that we have had the Yankee lost in the hills, and would state that at Cape Girardeau on the 25th, he claims a remnant of the rebel force, 2000 strong, under General Price, at that point.

The rebels and Indian position, at that point, are preparing to assault the works of the Federals. They were destroyed and two regiments had driven to the river.

Advices from New Orleans gives glowing accounts of Banks' success. Gen. Grover had captured the celebrated Salt mines and destroyed the works. Sixteen hundred rebels were captured and more were being taken.

Destructive fires occurred at New York on the 26th; one damaging the Herald buildings.

Gen. Hunt, commanding the Department of Arkansas, has issued his orders, that guerrillas when captured, be shot or hanged without delay.

The 7th and 8th New York regiments had arrived at New York, from the army of the Potomac, their term of enlistment having expired, and will be mustered out of service.

The Canadian Premier stated recently, that the Government would accept a hundred thousand volunteers and supply them with arms.

The Florida has captured the *Lapwing*; the vessel and cargo is valued at \$75,000—insured at Boston.

The Washington correspondence of the Herald says, the intelligence from England leads to the belief that the departure of privateers from British ports will be arrested by the British Government.

The rebel loan has rallied again in England, at a premium, with an enormous business on the 10th.

Nothing new with respect to the Federal loan in London. The New York Herald thinks that owing to the union against it, it is feared the undertaking would not be successful and they were consequently disposed to seek to raise the required amount in Holland.

The Polish insurrection is still in great vigor. The Czar had offered a general amnesty to all the Polish who would return to allegiance.

The Liverpool cotton market was quiet and unchanged.

Jackson, April 30.—Six Gunboats with two transports lashed to them, passed Grand Gulf last night at nine o'clock and are now near the Louisiana shore below.

Col. Wirt Adams has met the Yankee cavalry near Bayou, and given the news towards Brookhaven. The enemy was reported in force at Brookhaven at 7 p.m. on the 25th. One hundred well mounted men, well armed, left Natchez on the 26th, to join Col. Adams, who, with his regiment and two mounted pieces, are marching to intercept the enemy's movement towards Baton Rouge.

Mobile, April 20.—Official information states that the *Steepwater* rebel was burned on the 25th, off Pensacola. She is a total loss, with ammunition.

Richmond, April 28.—Information was received today, that the Yankees had crossed the Rappahannock, near Fredericksburg. The train which left this morning for Hamilton's crossing, the usual stopping place only, went as far as Guilford. It returned this afternoon at the usual hour.

Richmond, April 29.—The Senate passed, with amendments, the House bill, authorizing surgeons of hospitals to grant furloughs.

The House bill, increasing the pay of members, was discussed and postponed till tomorrow.

The House agreed to the Senate amendment, pertaining to the mortgage and real estate, which was passed.

The House bill, to provide for the holding of elections for members of Congress in Tennessee, also, the bill for abolishing all parts of delinquency, were passed.

The Senate bill, amending the act, appropriating military points, the House reached from the disagreement of the Senate amendment.

The appropriation bill was then concurred in.

Vicksburg, April 29.—The enemy's Gunboats and transports, loaded with troops, moved on Grand Gulf early this morning, for assault.

The Gunboat opened about seven o'clock, and kept up a terrific bombardment, for seven hours. Our batteries replied briskly, disabling one boat, which floated past our works. The enemy finally withdrew after firing 3000 shot and shell. Col. Wade, our chief of artillery was killed.

Several transports went up the Yazoo today, loaded with troops.

Jackson, April 29.—A special to the Appeal says all is quiet along the entire front, from Memphis to Lafayette. No Yankees south of the usual lines. No indications of an advance.

Northern papers are full of glowing accounts. Tyranny and anarchy are hand in hand.

The Chicago Times of the 25th, says the democrats carried the City of Chicago.

At Memphis, on the 27th, Warren was reported in Federal possession. Movements are such as to lead the correspondent to believe that Grant will capture Vicksburg in a few days.

The Polish revolution is gaining strength.

A combined attack on Vicksburg by Gunboats above and Grant in front was to be made. This was the programme for Monday.

It is firmly believed in military circles that Grant has captured Vicksburg, and its defenders gone.

The Arkansas Patriot has the following letter to the editor: Yellville, Ark., April 19 '63.

Gen. Herron is now 15 miles South-East of Rolla. Gen. Blunt is at Cow Skin prairie in command of about six thousand men. Colonel Galher, of Carroll county, was arrested and taken to Forsythe, and shot on the next day.

Private accounts represent that the Federals have been committing outrages upon the planters in the vicinity of Gains' Landing. The "War Bulletin" says, "they also make the planters swear to plant cotton, and where they refuse, burn their houses, ploughs, &c., and run off their stock and negroes." They declare that not a grain of bread-stuff shall be raised this year on the Mississippi river.

In connection with this, we have rumors which we think probable, that the enemy are landing considerable forces at Gains' Landing in view of more extensive operations. Something of the sort may well enough be looked for, and guarded against in time. Defeated in the main object of the winter's campaign it is quite in their line, to vent their rage by destructive raids upon weak points. We have read of a fish, which, when in danger, emits a dark liquor from its body, and makes its escape through the colored water.

The Federals are in imminent danger of disgrace at home from the failure of their operations, and seek to cover it up and confuse the public mind by petty victories in every direction, and wanton destruction of our resources.—Washington (Ark.) Telegraph.

Among the prisoners brought up on the bag of transport, on last Monday, were some from the West, who have been confined at Camp Douglas, at Chicago. The very sight of the poor fellows is enough to strike pity to the heart. We wish the government could bear their tales of suffering and distress, and we hope that they will take some steps to lay their grievances before the authorities here.

Camp Douglas is worse than the Hole of Calaveras. Not satisfied with putting our men to death by suffering and torture, the Yankee demons have taken to poisoning them! The little things, such as pies and cakes, that our poor prisoners would buy out of their few remaining cents, had killed a number of our men, and on an investigation being ordered, and the food being analyzed, poison was plainly detected, and its presence admitted by the Yankee surgeons! The authorities tried to exculpate themselves by laying it to an old Irish woman, who was permitted to peddle cakes among the prisoners.

The death of our men at Camp Douglas has been appalling. One of our prisoners estimates that in the short space of three months there were over seven hundred and fifty deaths. This was caused by a combination of causes—the low wet and marshy situation of the Camp, being half in water; the high and venal of the place; and the long and wretched confinement of our men. In fact some of the prisoners who came up by the last bag of troops had languished there for nearly two years and their dejected, sorrow stricken and emaciated face bore testimony of more than all they told of their suffering.

The suffering to which our brave men have been subjected by the demons is enough to melt the heart to tears. Even in the cold winter—in mid winter—they were thrown into prison, with nothing more than a pallet of straw as a bed and without a article of clothing to protect them from the cold and piercing blast—and one who knows anything of Western life knows how fearfully they sweep over the prairies. It all the cold our men lay exposed to the storm, cold and shivering and benumbed. A cold snow storm came, and the result was that twenty-two or thirty of our men actually froze to death. We have this on reliable authority, and the story is substantially confirmed in every particular, by an account which we published some time since from the Chicago Times.

On their way from the West, our prisoners were still subjects of persecution and malignity of the Yankees, and were made to travel two long days without a morsel of food! They left at Camp Douglas about two thousand prisoners, who were to be exchanged and were leaving in bodies of four and five hundred. It was hoped by our men that they

they would soon be out of the clutches of the demons who have lorded it over them with a tyranny and cruelty worse than that of the dark ages. [Richmond Examiner.]

RECRUITS FOR DIXIE.—After innumerable vexations, after a watchful surveillance of eighteen months, in fact, after a regular imprisonment by spies and police-men, nine Southern gentlemen have made their escape from California and are now in Texas. About the 25th of March, Judge D. S. Terry, accompanied by Messrs. Daucan Beaumont, Isaac Hiett, Henry Coleman, Tod Robinson, Jr., Edward Grayson, Wm. J. Robinson, Jonathan Lovelace and Thomas D. Boulding, Esq., crossed the Rio Grande at Roma en route for Houston, where they propose to join the Confederate service. They represent that the feeling in California has been very strong against the South, but that a reaction has lately taken place in public sentiment, and men are now talking secession, that in the beginning were strong Union men. Many southern men belong to the Black Republican party in California, and are quite as bitter as the most intense Yankee. No communication is had with the South, and our friends in the Eureka State receive all their news about the war from Northern sources. It is needless to say, in this connection, that these gentlemen are Southern men, but it is important to state that Judge Terry and his companions have held prominent positions in California, and that they relinquished these positions in order to cast their fortunes and make their positions with the Southern Confederacy. Judge Terry is the brother to that gallant Col. Terry who led the Texas cavalry in Virginia and Kentucky, and who fell in a Balaklava charge against a Yankee ambulance in the latter State. We welcome them with open hands to hospitable firesides.—Fort Brown Flag.

A French Almanac has the following daily of events: May 22.—Federal troops assembled at Harper's Ferry, cross the Potomac, and after a first engagement occupy Alexandria.

May 27.—The Federals, commanded by General Banks, experience a first reverse. They recross the Potomac, and fall back upon Williamsburg.

May 30 and 31.—A great battle is fought near Richmond; on the first day the advantage remains with the Confederates; on the second they experience considerable loss, and abandon Corinth.

After several days of bloody fighting near Richmond, (June 25 to 29) 90,000 Federals, commanded by McClellan, retired before the Confederate army, which, with reinforcements brought by Gen. Beauregard and Jackson, have been increased to 125,000 men. They take position on the James river, seventeen miles from Charleston.

GEN. CABELL.—The Patriot of the 25th ult. has the following from Cabell's Brigade, which is actively engaged in North West Arkansas.

A letter from an officer of his brigade states, "that the General, with about 800 men, left Ozark on the 10th inst, and attacked the enemy in position at Fayetteville on the morning of the 15th. Our men, only about 900 in action, carried the town, and were fired upon by the enemy concealed in houses and rifle pits. The fight continued for upwards of three hours, and we were only compelled to retire before an accumulated force outnumbering us four to one.

The enemy, during the fight, sought shelter wherever he could find it—even among women and children; and the Southern ladies, amidst the storm of fire and lead, presented themselves at their windows, balconies, piazzas, and encouraged our boys to the conflict with voice and the waving of their handkerchiefs. God bless those ladies—we intend to visit them again under more favorable auspices. Major Wilson, acting Quartermaster, was wounded in the thigh. The General and myself came out unhurt—but the latter badly scared."

An editor of a Western paper, while taking a snooze after dark, travelling in a Railway carriage, had his pocket picked. The thief next day forwarded the pocket book by express, to the editor's office with the following note.

"You miserable scoundrel, hears yer peck it book—I don't keep chit—For a man dressed as well as you was to go round with a wallet with nothing in it but a lot of newspaper scraps, an ivory tooth comb, two newspaper stamps, an a pass from a railroad director, is a contemptible superstitious on the public. As I hear your an editor, I return yer trash—I never robe any other gentleman."

On their way from the West, our prisoners were still subjects of persecution and malignity of the Yankees, and were made to travel two long days without a morsel of food! They left at Camp Douglas about two thousand prisoners, who were to be exchanged and were leaving in bodies of four and five hundred. It was hoped by our men that they

The enemy were engaged on Tuesday, missing a large body at Hard Times, on the Louisiana shore, five miles above Grand Gulf.

An official to the Appeal, says the New York Times of the 22d states from Washington, that Lincoln has proclaimed Western Virginia a State. Grant telegraphed the President that Vicksburg was being evacuated.