

The Shreveport News.

Jno. Dickinson, Editor & Proprietor.

FOR JOB PRINTING of every description, plain or colored, executed on as reasonable terms as the times will admit.

For Terms of Subscription and Advertising, see first page.

Attention!—Persons arriving with or receiving, late southern or northern papers, will oblige us and benefit our readers, by loaning them to the editor, if only for an hour.—Items of news also solicited.

The Latest News!

This paper will pay liberally for news of any character furnished it, whenever used. In writing, be brief and to the point, and forward by the quickest means possible.

The Mississippi river, we are told, is rising. Old Red is falling.

Should our readers not find this issue of our paper as interesting as usual, they must attribute it to the fact that we are serving as a Juror, and paid the other day \$2 25 per pound for flour.

We have received from a lady living near the Lake above this place, a chicken's egg, which has on one side the perfect appearance of a crown. The egg is a curiosity, but we acknowledge our inability to account for its curious formation, and therefore cannot satisfy the anxiety of our lady friends on the phenomena, never having given our attention to eggology, except when served up with ham.

We are pleased to notice that the work of putting "our" Railroad through to Texas, has commenced in earnest. The timber is being hauled along the route, and will, no doubt, soon be in a condition to receive the iron. The track, we are informed, is laid three miles this side of Greenwood. On last Thursday, the steamer T. S. Cannelly arrived here from above, with the locomotive.

We learn says the San Antonio News, from a private letter, written on the 19th inst, that Gen. Lopez has returned to Piedras Negras; also Col. Towischisky, who will take command at that place. Gen. Lopez had four men shot on the 18th. He says he has had Judge Palmer arrested and will have him there soon; also that he had got possession of drafts for \$170,000 or \$180,000, which the Judge had with him.

Judge Palmer was the Depositary at San Antonio, and one of the publishers of the Herald, published at that place.

Letters published in the N. O. Times of the 1st inst., state that the Yankee army at Mobile was within a few hundred yards of our works on the 28th ult., and that the bombardment of Spanish Fort was progressing. The Yankee losses had reached fifty killed and between two and three hundred wounded. The "rebels" were being reinforced from the city.

Under date of 24th ultimo, a New York dispatch, under the head of Mexican news, says the Pope is said to have remonstrated against the Imperial order increasing the liberty of worship and confirming the appropriation of church property for State purposes.

Mr. Editor—What do you suppose is the reason a Grand Review, a dinner, and a tender of compliments and thanks has not been proposed to Gen. Churchill's division of Arkansas troops? Did they not, last April, assist in defending this country from the ravages of Banks' and Steele's armies? Did they stand back and let Forney's (then Walker's) division do the fighting? Or, do the people here feel like they have given as much as they could afford, and have fully compensated the brave boys by just giving Gen. Forney's division a "Grand Festival and Barbecue"? It is certainly not because there is no other man as thoughtful as Gov. Allen to propose, and another as energetic as Ulger Lauve to execute, the plan upon which a "grand barbecue" may be gotten up. We won't say a word if Gen. Parson's Missouri Division stays here three months or no dinner is proposed; for already has fifty or seventy-five thousand dollars in money and clothing been donated by the Louisianians to them. But Gen. Churchill is a gallant officer, and his boys are fighters if they did come from "Rackensack."

We do not belong to Churchill's division, neither do we live in Arkansas; but we've been in Camp Chase with the General and part of his staff, if that will do any good, and would like to see his boys, (if they do "catch all the people's squirrels,") have a grand review, lots of speaking, and a bully dinner.

NEWS ITEMS.

New York, March 21.—The Commercial's Hatchers' Run correspondent of the 21st says our troops there had been under arms 36 hours, expecting an attack from the rebels. Movements for several days past within the enemy's lines give rise to this expectation. Our troops are eager to have the attack made.

An early evacuation of Petersburg is looked for. It is reported that Sherman and Schofield are moving up the Weldon railroad.

Washington, March 21.—Passengers who arrive here today from City Point say news from Gen. Sherman reached them Sunday, through two scouts who left last week. He had occupied Goldsboro without opposition, having connected with Schofield.

Gen. Sheridan is being supplied at the White House with everything he may need for his future movements.

The panic in Wall street continues, but there are some indications that it has reached a climax. The Gold R. on has been the scene of the wildest excitement, and fluctuations were wide and frequent. The market opened very heavy, and there was a further large fall, based upon the report that the Federal fleet was bombarding Mobile. Towards noon there was a steady upward turn in prices, and the market recovered a percent. The defeat of Sherman before Goldsboro was the cause of the rise.

Fortress Monroe, March 22.—It is here admitted that Bragg was badly beaten on Friday, the 10th inst, the day he attacked Schofield's forces, but others deny it. They generally think that the sudden evacuation of the town was caused by orders received by Bragg from his superior.

New York, March 22.—The Herald's Key West correspondent says: The object of Gen. Newton's recent expedition up the St. Mary's river, Florida, was to clear out rebels, inflict as much damage as possible, and, if practicable, capture St. Marks. Though not accomplishing all he was greatly successful. After considerable skirmishing he had an afternoon fight at natural bridge, where the rebels were in strong force and well posted, and though in superior numbers, they were driven away from their position but Gen. Newton owing to the disparity of numbers deemed it best to return to Key West, which he did without being troubled by the rebels.

The Times' correspondent says the excitement about the relations between France and the United States is increasing. Paris papers announce Maximilian's protest against being excluded from the succession to the Austrian throne. The inference is he expects to leave Mexico and return to Austria.

The Herald prints official documents to show that there is a complete rupture between Maximilian and the Catholic Church. Among them is a letter from the Pope to Maximilian, in which he utters warnings and gives advice, all of which, however, are disregarded by the latter.

The archbishops and bishops of Mexico also protest against acts of the new emperor, and appeal for the suspension of the measures against the church. Their protest is also unheeded, and a final decree of religious tolerance, and confirmation of the reform laws of Juarez was pronounced.

Fortress Monroe, March 22.—The steamer Matilda, from White House, brings intelligence of the appearance of a rebel force in the vicinity of the White House, manifesting great activity.

The steamer Keyport, while passing the highlands on the Pamunky river, was fired into this morning and considerably damaged.

The Herald editorially thinks Maximilian's quarrel with the Church party will result in driving him from Mexico. It says his position is very precarious, as he has quarreled with the party that took him there, and may lead them to unite with the Republicans. It says he has broken off with the French, and his speedy overthrow is predicted.

The Times' Paris correspondence says the excitement about the relations between France and the United States is increasing.

New York, March 23.—There is less excitement in gold. Operators appear inclined to make any large ventures for a rise or a fall. The military probabilities are against Bull operations, and the recent decline has been so severe as to discourage combinations for a further fall. The price has fluctuated between 155 and 157.

New York, March 23.—The Commercial's Washington special says that Richmond papers just received contain nothing confirming the reported check to Sherman.

The War Department is reported to have received a dispatch from Fortress Monroe that Sherman had arrived before the defenses of Raleigh on Saturday, and had planted his guns in a position commanding the city.

He sent a summons to Gen. Johnston to surrender. The result is not given. The statement that Sheridan is on another raid is not true.

New York, March 23.—The Herald's Washington dispatch says: The rebel Congress, before taking its hasty leave of Richmond, and after refusing to adopt any of the measures urged by Davis as requisite to save the rebel cause, issued an address to the Southern people.

It begins by saying they cannot have peace except by the sacrifice of independence and property. That confiscation and extermination are the only terms that they can get. It refers to what it regards as the evils of reunion, and makes an appeal to Southern manhood. It gives a colored view of the resources of the South, and calls upon the people to at once drive the tanks again, all absences and absconding, and to concentrate the entire force upon the appointment of Lee as General in chief, and apologizes for the heavy burden of taxation they have been obliged to impose. They believe the people of the United States have become tired of the war, and they can at any time have peace by abandoning the wicked attempt at subjugation. They recite again their grievances under the old government, and call upon the people to emulate the example of the Russians when Napoleon invaded their territory. They wind up with a stirring appeal, saying success is within their reach; that the battle is not always to the strong, and that the shades of their martyred heroes hover over and beckon them on.

New York, March 24.—The Richmond Sentinel of the 21st inst, says that Commodore Hollins was not killed by Sheridan's men, as reported.

The Lynchburg Virginia says the Orange and Alexandria railroad has not been damaged as much as was anticipated. Only six bridges were burned, a mile and a half of track torn up, and the depot at North Gordon, Coalville, Rock Fish, Arrington and New Glasgow burned.

The Herald's Washington special says that authentic information has been received that the Spanish government have ordered their fleet to sail out of the rebel fort Stonewall at Ferral, which virtually prevents her from going to sea.

The Herald's Key West correspondent reports that the rebels, who have been occupying the Union force, which was taken to Fort Delany, on Punta river.

The Richmond Whig of the 21st says: A party of Georgia cavalry made a dash on Fort McAllister, near Savannah, and captured a party of negroes engaged in dismantling the work. The fleet opened on the Georgians and drove them away.

Memphis, March 23.—The rebel Captain Jesse Forrest and his command are out side our lines today with the avowed intention of putting a stop to trade. They were also reported conscripting and plundering heavily.

New York, March 25.—The reports in Richmond of the fighting in North Carolina, as given by the dispatches of that city in Gen. Grant's official report, do not agree with those in Raleigh, and published in the papers of that place.

The Raleigh Confederacy of the 21st says that it proposes within a few days to give cheering intelligence. So far everything is encouraging in the affair which occurred a few days since between Hardee's and Sherman's forces. We repulsed successfully five assaults upon our lines, and held our position until the object was effected in drawing off. We lost two guns because the horses had been killed. Our loss in the affair was about 400 killed and wounded, and the enemy's about 1000.

State that a very decided advantage was gained by our troops. The enemy were driven seven miles with a heavy loss. We captured some artillery.

The first battle occurred on the 16th, near the junction of the Black with the south river, on the Fayetteville and Goldsboro road, some fifteen miles below Bentonville, in the vicinity of which place the battle of Sunday occurred.

The weather, however, is very fine, and Grant may advance, though it is believed he will not move till Sherman has moved.

The Wing of the 22d leaves in the morning, the cavalry attacked Sheridan at the White House on the 21st and severely punished him.

[From the Jackson Daily News of the 20th.] H. Q. S. Army Confederate States, March 20, 1865.

Hon. J. C. Breckinridge: Gen. Johnston reports that about 5 p. m. on the 19th he attacked the enemy near Bentonville, routed him and captured three guns. A mile in rear he captured the rebel cavalry, and was forced back by the rebels, but was not driven back until he was apparently assumed the offensive, which was moving with no difficulty until dark. This morning he is entrenched. Our loss is small. The troops behaved admirably well.

Dense thickets prevented active operations. (Signed) R. E. LEE, General.

A terrible battle commenced yesterday, 19th, at Bentonville, N. C., and raged all day. The enemy were driven one mile and 2000 killed and captured. This morning (20th) the battle was renewed, but no particulars have reached us.

Lynchburg.—The enemy is in full retreat. We captured 42 pieces of artillery.

New York, March 26.—Richmond papers of the 22d state that Gillen has been receiving reinforcements of cavalry at Knoxville. That the various towns of strategic importance in Southern Tennessee, Northern Alabama and Georgia are being garrisoned, and that the greater portion of Thomas' army is at Huntsville and Decatur, Ala., and Eastport, Miss.

Eastport, Miss., is reported burned by the Union forces.

Fortress Monroe, 25 via Baltimore, 26.—The following advices from Newbern have reached here. Gen. Schofield's forces which moved out from Kingston, triumphantly entered Goldsboro on Tuesday evening, 21st, meeting very little resistance, and captured a large amount of property, including 40 railroad cars, 2 locomotives, guns, etc.

A portion of Gen. Sherman's forces arrived at Fayetteville, and the enemy on the same day at Mount Olive, where quite an engagement ensued. The enemy being overpowered and flanked, retreated in confusion towards Raleigh, while Sherman entered Smithville, half way between Goldsboro and Raleigh.

Gen. Sherman's 6th and 7th corps are hourly communicating with each other and are pressing the enemy closely. The prisoners taken admit that they are unable to supply cavalry rest in the combination, and that Raleigh must certainly fall.

Gen. Sherman's wagon train had arrived at Kingston, and bridges would be repaired so that the cars would run through to Goldsboro and Raleigh from Newbern in a very few days.

All the avenues for carrying supplies to Newbern have been taken possession of for the benefit of the public service. This increases the great necessity of opening the port of Newbern, which the authorities here all unite in advocating as a matter of importance upon the city for their subsistence all of whom in a short time must be immediately opened, which will seriously embarrass the movements of our armies.

The 20,000 refugees whom Gen. Sherman has sent to Wilmington and the great number arriving from all quarters, make it a military necessity to open at once both Wilmington and Newbern as ports of entry.

An order from Gen. Schofield, dated the 18th, says that all officers now in the city belonging to the command of Maj. Gen. Sherman will proceed at once by railroad to Kingston, to report in person for orders to the general commanding headquarters in the field.

The N. O. True Delta, of the 1st inst in a leading article, says it is reported that Vice President Stephen has declared to his friends that there would be peace by the 1st of May. The editor says: "We only receive this in the guise of a report from a Washington correspondent who vouches for the truth, but there is every reason to hope that Stephens really said it."

From the N. O. Times of the 1st.

New York, March 27.—The Herald's Newbern dispatch of the 20th says, that supplies are being rapidly forwarded to Sherman, and that army transportation is abundant.

It appears that the evacuation of Kingston by the rebels was a mistake. Bragg denies having ordered it. He produces a telegram sustaining his action. The telegraph operator escaped, and is now in Newbern.

The Tribune's Washington special says, Gen. Crook has been assigned to a command in the army of the Potomac. Gen. Singleton, just from Richmond, reiterates the idea of a renewal of peace negotiations, and it is certain that neither Lee nor Davis have any intention of submitting.

Sheridan's men are being removed, and will soon be in the saddle.

The Charlotte North Carolinian, says, in the fight at Bentonville, the 2d corps, under command of Slocumb, and Kilpatrick's cavalry, were held in check by a brigade under command of Col. Alfred Rhet, for five hours, and then being reinforced by another brigade, the Yankees were repulsed. Col. Rhet was missing, and his

loss was almost 500, while ours was 300.

The Herald's army correspondent of James, says that the rebels have succeeded in getting almost 600 negro troops in the defenses of Richmond. The white rebel troops do not like their new associates.

The steamship Havana, from Havana the 23d, has arrived. The private steamer Owl, which cleared from Yatomora, sailed on the 21st. She was pursued a half hour by the gunboat Cherokee, and followed by a Spanish man-of-war, before coming to Havana from Nassau. The Owl landed at Little River, N. C. An member of the British Parliament and the rebel Gen. Preston were brought to Havana by the Owl.

He is said to have been sent to circulate the report that Maximilian had recognized the Confederacy. That he opened Tampico as a port to adjudicate marine captures, and that a grand simultaneous sortie by pirates was to be made.

The Owl is under the notorious Maffit, and is known to have cannon and ammunition in her hold, and will probably fit out as a pirate. Several of her crew deserted at Havana and went to Nassau, probably intending a visit to New York.

City Point, March 27, 3 P. M.—The result of the engagement this morning was more important than at first represented. At the point where the enemy charged, their main lines were only 150 yards apart, the ground between them being level and free from obstructions, except abatis in front of their works. On each side of this place firing upon their pickets has been almost continuous, and scarcely a day passes without two or three being wounded on our side. This point of the line has been occupied by the 5d brigade of the first division of the 19th army corps, Gen. McLaughlin commanding.

This morning four divisions of the enemy were charged in the rear of their lines, under command of Gen. Garay, who was appointed to lead the charge. At 5 P. M. the charge was made, and the line occupied, crossing the space between the lines, cutting down the abatis, and getting to the rear of the fort was the work of only a few moments. Here they formed the line of battle.

News was received here this morning at daylight of the attack on our lines by the enemy at Fort Stoneman, near the Appomattox river, capturing the fort and taking prisoner nearly all its garrison. They sent the prisoners over the works to their lines, but on their way they broke from the guard and all arrived back to our lines—on each side. The fort was taken and held for a short time by the rebels, but reinforcements arrived and they were driven back, losing heavily in killed and wounded, as they were between our fire. Our loss not known yet, but believed to be small. The line is now reported to be established as formerly.

The Houston Telegraph of March 23th says: The heaviest storm occurred on Sunday night that has been known since the September storm of 1854. It commenced blowing heavily from the westward, after two days easterly storm, about midnight, and increased to a gale accompanied by wind, lightning, heavy thunder and torrents of rain. The wind was at its height about 1 o'clock, when the storm gradually abated and by half past 2 was over. Considerable damage was done about the city. The new church in Chapmansville was blown down. There were two soldiers in at the time, both of whom fortunately escaped injury. A new house, vacant, belonging to Mr. Ingraham, in Chapmansville, was also blown down. A cotton shed in Algiers was overthrown. A dwelling house belonging to Mr. Ennis, and occupied by Mr. Searle and family of seven persons, in the western part of the city, was prostrated by the storm. One person was quite seriously injured in the crash. The balance all escaped with slight bruises. The escape was exceedingly fortunate. Of course all the furniture, clothing, etc., was badly injured if not ruined. We hear of no other damage save the destruction of fences, etc.

Andy Johnston.—The Springfield Massachusetts Republican says, "it would have been thought that after the exhibition which Vice President Johnston made of himself on Inauguration day, he would be more careful of himself in public. We are informed however upon private but entirely credible authority, that the Vice President was so far stupified with the effects of liquor at the Inaugural ball that some of his friends were obliged to carry him home.—We would gladly disbelieve this, but the source from which it comes leaves no room for doubt."

Negro Suffrage.—At the 3rd anniversary of the freed-man's association, Chief Justice Chase said, "Shall the loyal blacks of rebel States be permitted to protect themselves and protect white loyalists also by their votes from new oppressions by annexed but still vindictive rebels.—I cannot doubt what a just and magnificent people will determine.—They will say, 'let ballots go with bullets.'" Let freedom be defended by suffrage, and again legislation and administration will leave to the majesty of the people."

The Anti-Slavery Society.

This notorious society, says the Boston Courier, which has troubled the country for the last thirty-five years, is about to close its dishonorable career. Garrison, who has been the chief conspirator in its destructive work, has turned his back upon it, and is now laboring to terminate its existence. He has become interested in Abraham Lincoln, and has constituted himself Lincoln's apologist. His declarations before the society and in his paper go to the extent that "The President can do no wrong." But many in the society, and among them the most eloquent and influential members, true to their old instincts, indulge in severe and searching criticism of the President and his administration. Garrison has in vain tried to stem the tide against his favorite, but failing in the attempt he has resorted to stratagem to break up the society. He sold it out and all its influence to Mr. Lincoln's party, and he is angry that his former followers will not ratify the bargain.

These are the facts disclosed to impartial observers in the recent meetings of the society in the Melodeon. The Garrison and Phillips wings stood in battle array against each other. The Phillips faction proved the strongest, because consistent with their past history and declarations. The mantle has fallen from the anti-slavery leader. He is no longer recognized by them. He is shorn of his locks—of his strength. Those who have worshipped him have had their eyes opened, and find that he is weak and like a very common man.

The discussions at the meeting yesterday afternoon and evening took a wide range. Mr. Stephenson, a man active in freedmen's aid societies, hoped all personalities would be laid aside. He contemplated the negro in his consideration as a "freedman" as so much clear gain to New England manufactures. The slaves are not good customers; the freedman is a liberal purchaser.

Dr. Knox, who had been down South, at Beaufort, among the islands within Saxton's lines, and who said he spoke literal truth, from actual experience, declared that the whole idea of "freedmen" was a hideous joke; the President's emancipation proclamation a sham. The so-called freedmen of the South were today as bad off as they were in slavery; worse off than before the war, for the Northern men who have gone down there and undertaken the charge of the "poor negro," in the name of philanthropy, were full as wicked, as oppressive, as tyrannical—yes, more wicked and avaricious than the original slaveholder. The day wages for a negro on the sea island cotton fields is worth \$4 a day, at the present price for cotton; but they who hold the plantations make the negro work for fifteen cents a day, and it he dares to complain, is treated with the foulest language, abused in various cruel ways, scourged, told he is not worthy of freedom if he complains, and threatened with immediate expulsion from the army. In this way they are forced to submit to the most galling servitude.

Dr. Knox then turned his attention to the Freedmen's Society! He characterized it as "The God Forsaken National Freedmen's Aid Society!" It was a humbug, a cheat; obtained funds under false pretences to buy goods, which they sell to the negroes and pocket the money. The Society, united with the new Northern slaveholders, were grinding the negro to the dust, in the name of humanity, and growing rich out of the sufferings of the black man and the miseries of the country. As for Gen. Saxton, Dr. Knox declared, in the most emphatic terms, and repeated the declaration, that "Gen. Saxton, who is a coward and a rascal, stands at the head of this oppression, and is, practically, the leader and the head of the slaveholders at Port Royal." (Cries of "shame, shame! it's a lie, it's a lie! put him out! hisses, groans, applause, &c.)

The Great Cavalry Expedition.—The Evansville, (Ind.) Journal of the 23d gives particulars of the movement of the cavalry expedition under Gen. Wilson. It says: "From a gentleman who arrived yesterday morning from Eastport, Miss., we learn that the great cavalry expedition, of which we have heard so much in relation for the past few weeks, commenced their march for the heart of Dixie on Monday last under command of General Wilson. The command is a very large one, and is composed of the very flower of the army of the Cumberland, all armed with the most destructive repeating rifles, and supported by some of the heaviest artillery in the service, being all mounted and finely equipped, and rely upon the country for supplies. They will move with great celerity and with resistable force, and we may expect to hear the most gratifying results from the expedition. One division of the army remains at Simsport, sufficient to keep the country free from guerrilla raids or any small force which may be prowling in North Alabama, Mississippi, or West Tennessee. Indiana is largely represented in the expedition, including Wheeler's celebrated brigade.