

The Shreveport News.

Jno. Dickinson, Editor & Proprietor.

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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.

Thanks to several friends for late New Orleans papers.

The Treasury agent at Little Rock, Ark., has issued a circular offering for lease, to the highest bidder, all abandoned and confiscable plantations within his jurisdiction.

The Natchitoches Times Extra, published Thursday evening, says that at the latest hour a report had reached that place of a great battle between Johnston and Sherman, in which Sherman had been badly whipped and his army nearly annihilated.

The fight took place before Lee had time to co-operate with Johnston.

Since the above was in type, we are informed that an officer of this Post, well known to us as a gentleman of undoubted veracity, now on flag of truce boat, near the mouth of Red River, writes to a brother officer that he had papers that were unfortunately stolen, containing a dispatch from Bayou Sara, which states in effect that the Yankee loss at Mobile was heavy, and that Sherman had been badly defeated with a loss of 20,000 men.

A correspondent of the New Orleans Times, writing that paper under date of 29th March, among other things says that Gen. Steele captured two railroad trains loaded with supplies, at Pollard; also beavers, etc., meeting with but little opposition.

A writer to the N. O. Times, under date of March 29th, Natchez, Miss., says that Gen. Farrar returned from a raid into Louisiana, having succeeded in capturing an entire party of rebel scouts, thirty of whom were marched into town by the colored troops.

The Jackson (Miss.) Trader says that "it is reported to us that an officer high in position, in the southwest Mississippi and East Louisiana District, has received a bribe of \$3000 greenbacks to pass cotton into the Yankee lines."

The total number of National Banks now in operation in the United States is 787.

A photograph of old John Brown, wreathed with laurels, is now hanging in the mansion formerly belonging to Henry A. Wise, who hung the original in another part of the State. The estate, situated about eight miles south of Norfolk, has been confiscated by order of the Yankee government.

Mr. Foster, of Alabama, has made the calculation, and says there are in the Confederacy 700,000 persons between the ages of 18 and 45 years, or enough to protect the government against any enemy for forty years to come.

Gen. Lee's army, says the Charlottesville Chronicle, is now as strong or very nearly as strong, as when the campaign of 1864 commenced, notwithstanding the absence of certain troops then with him, but now elsewhere. This is due to Gen. Lee's administrative capacity, and to the faithful execution of the law revoking details in Virginia and North Carolina.

The following is an extract from a letter written from the Eastern shore, opposite Mobile, and published in the N. O. True Delta of the 6th.

"Upon the whole, I am satisfied that Mobile is pretty safe for the present, and unless we can cut their communication, they can hold out an indefinite length of time."

Brevet Brigadier James F. Wade, son of the United States Senator Wade, of Ohio, has been appointed to command the troops and fortifications in and around Covington and Newport.

The Fall of Richmond.

The news received here on Thursday morning, that the gallant and heroic cities of Richmond and Petersburg had been evacuated by Gen. Lee and occupied by the enemy, fell like a leaden weight upon the hearts of many, if not most of our people. It was looked upon by many as a terrible calamity, a calamity fraught with dire consequences to the Confederacy. All extreme views are usually incorrect, especially such as are conceived in a state of mind closely akin to panic, as was the case with many when we first read the account of the fall of Richmond.

We shall not pretend that the fall of Richmond was not in a certain sense a misfortune, a calamity if you please, but we do maintain that, in the present situation of our country, with forces inferior to those of the enemy, it is by far the best policy to mobilize our whole army as far as practicable. In such a situation we can double upon the enemy, and crush his forces in detail, which cannot be done when our principal forces are engaged in the defense of some local position. Our best, and we may say, only successful policy is to combine our armies, and then, by rapid moves and resistless action, to overwhelm the armies of the foe, before he can possible have time for similar combinations.

If Lee, as we presume will be the case, by a rapid move unites his forces with the army of Gen. Johnston, the two armies combined can easily overwhelm Sherman before Grant can possibly come to his assistance. After which, a similar move may overwhelm Grant, thus at a blow, as it were, destroying the two principal armies of the enemy, and leaving open the door to the enemy's country, where supplies of all kinds can be had in the greatest abundance.

Our readers must bear in mind that we have at the head of our armies a man whose skill and strategy has never failed. The campaign of last year places the name of Gen. Lee above those of Marlborough, of Turaine, of Caesar, Wellington or Bonaparte, for, during the entire campaign, with not exceeding a third of the enemy's forces, he completely foiled them in all their purposes. The disparity of numbers in the campaign of this year, is nothing to be compared to what it was last year, in fact the late move will give us the numerical superiority in all the principal engagements likely to occur during this season.

There is nothing then to dishearten, but on the contrary everything to cheer and encourage in the present military situation.

Fighting about Mobile.

The following is from the N. O. Times of the 6th inst: "By private advices not confirmed, the rebel loss inside Spanish Fort is 550 killed and wounded, out of 4000. Our total loss, (an estimate of 2 corps.) is probably the same."

Again, "We understand that the proposed general attack upon Spanish Fort came off Thursday evening, but without decisive results."

This shows that there has been some considerable fighting at the Forts opposite Mobile, and judging from the tenor of the Yankee dispatches the enemy have had considerably the worst of it. The unconfirmed private advices respecting the Confederate loss in Spanish Fort, is not entitled to the least credit, as, in the first place, the Yankees could know nothing of our losses in the Fort, and if they did, it is not their nature to make a fair statement of that loss; and, in the second place, troops protected by heavy works, as ours were, are not likely to sustain a loss equal that of the enemy, fighting in the open field entirely unprotected.

The Yankee confession that they lost about 550 men in the operations around the Fort, we are assured, is not candid, from the manner in which the statement is made. They always boast and shout very loudly when they meet with any advantage in fighting, and they never fail to under-estimate their losses.

The general attack on Spanish Fort, which occurred on Thursday, and without decisive result, is very modestly stated, and a careless reader might pass it over entirely without notice. We are inclined to think, however, that this result, though not decisive, was not unimportant. At

tacks upon fortified places are not generally bloodless, and we predict that this particular one will prove no exception to the rule, when the facts are made known to the public. Our Yankee foes never indulge in reticence, when the result of battles is favorable to their cause.

We shall await further and later intelligence from that quarter, feeling entirely confident that the enemy has been severely and roughly handled.

NEWS ITEMS.

Headquarters of the Potomac, March 29.—The route taken by a portion of this army, in the same direction, namely—the Vaughan and Halifax roads, running southwest across Hatcher's Run.

The column started at 3 o'clock this morning. Large cavalry forces under Sheridan took the Halifax road towards Dinwiddie Court House. The infantry column crossed Hatcher's Run on the Vaughan road, but met with no opposition until they reached within a short distance of the Baynton plankroad, where the enemy's pickets were found and driven back. Griffin's division was sent up the Quaker road.

About 3 o'clock in the evening a division of the enemy made its appearance, and not knowing the strength of our forces, formed in line and charged, but were repulsed with heavy loss. A number of prisoners were taken and brought in, who said the move had been a complete surprise to them, as they expected an attack in the vicinity of Fort Steadman, and their troops had been massed there to meet it.

It is believed the rebels were hurrying men towards the South Side railroad this evening, and are in hopes of being able to prevent its destruction, but yet confidence was felt that Sheridan would be a little ahead, and that by the next night we would have news of its destruction at some point near Burkeville.

It is believed the evacuation of Petersburg and Richmond must follow.

Baltimore, March 30.—The Western mail train from here for Wheeling yesterday was captured by guerrillas and all the cars except five burned. Passengers were all robbed.

Fortress Monroe, March 30.—The steamer Fairbanks, with prisoners from New Bern, reports that on the 29th she piloted the U. S. steamer Bat, with Gen. Sherman on board, into Hatteras inlet by request on account of the stormy appearance of the weather.

New York, March 30.—Gold opened at 15 1/2, fell to 14 1/2, and closed at 15 1/2 at noon. Cotton, 48c.

New York, March 31.—General Banks leaves tomorrow for New Orleans, via Cairo and the Mississippi river. A complimentary dinner is to be given him to-day by his friends in this city.

Buffalo, March 30.—It is reported Millard Filmore has gone to act as commissioner. This is incorrect, as he is at present in Buffalo.

New York, March 31.—The New York Herald's Washington special says advices just received from Richmond state that the gold and general assets of the Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank of that city have been sent away. The permission cap manufacturers have also been removed, it is supposed to the vicinity of Lynchburg. Lee's army is supposed to be on the march.

A Washington special to the Post says there is no truth in the peace rumors. Nothing but a vigorous war against the rebels is thought of in official circles.

Washington, March 31.—Information from City Point, dated 2 o'clock, Thursday afternoon, says very heavy cannonading commenced at 10:30; this A. M., and continued until 1:30 in the afternoon, in the direction of Petersburg. A battle was probably in progress, but no particulars were known at City Point at the time the mail box left.

Information from the advance of the army of the Potomac, dated Hatcher's Run Thursday morning, shows that the locality of our army under Gen. Grant at that time was in line parallel with Brighton Plank Road, and west of Hatcher's Run. These important positions have been gained without any loss on either side.

The 5th corps had a sharp encounter with the enemy at Quaker Run on Wednesday, and lost 300 men, but drove the rebels back a mile, and captured a number of prisoners.

New York, March 31.—The Tribune's Washington special says the announcement having been made that the army of the Potomac had again assumed the offensive, it will not be improper to state that the white troops of the army of the James on Monday and Tuesday crossed the James River and joined Grant in his new movement.

Gen. Grant himself left City Point for the front Tuesday p. m. Sheridan and his cavalry led the advance, and by this time he has probably cut the only remaining line of communication with Richmond somewhere between Bentonville and Danville. The rebels on Sunday and Monday had the bulk of their army massed on their right centre in anticipation of an attack in the direction of Petersburg. The telegraph between here and City Point has not been working for five or six hours, and if there has been any fighting it is unknown here. It is believed, however, that a heavy battle took place to-day.

He died soon after. His slayer, escaped into the Federal lines. The affair caused a mole in Bushman's band which resulted in the serious and probably mortally wounding of his Lieutenant.

Cotton dull and dropping. Sales yesterday 131 bales, at 32 and 33 for middling. New York, March 31.—Cotton dull and quoted at 47 and 48. Gold closed at 15 1/2.

Cairo, April 3.—The dispatch received this morning announcing that the United States forces had entered and occupied the capital of the rebel Government created the greatest enthusiasm. Flags were hoisted from all the public buildings, six salutes were fired and general joy prevailed. "Richmond has fallen," was the universal cry.

Chicago, April 3, 10 a. m.—President Lincoln telegraphs, at 8 o'clock this morning, from City Point, that Petersburg, Va., is evacuated, and he thinks Richmond is also.

City Point Va. April 3.—Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War; General Weitzel telegraph as follows: We took Richmond at 8-15 a. m., capturing many guns. The enemy left in great haste. The city is on fire in one place, and all are making every effort to put it out. The people receive us with enthusiastic expressions of joy.

General Grant started this morning early, with the army, towards the Danville road, to cut off Lee's retreating army, if possible.

President Lincoln has gone to the front. J. S. BOWERS, A. A. G. War Department, Washington, April 3.—To Major Gen. Dix. The following official confirmation of the capture of Richmond, and the announcement that the city is in our possession, has been received.

E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War. Chicago, April 3, 12 M.—Richmond was occupied by Gen. Weitzel's column at a quarter past 8 o'clock this morning.

Buffalo, April 3. Dispatches from the Eastern cities show great excitement and rejoicing over the fall of Petersburg and Richmond. A dispatch from President Lincoln to the War Department, dated at 8:30 this forenoon, reports Petersburg evacuated.

[Communicated.]

As a citizen of Shreveport for some years, taking just pride in its former commercial importance, and appreciating its present position as the Capital of Louisiana, and the military centre of the Trans-Mississippi Department, it grieves me and many others to witness what little energy is displayed by our townsmen, in beautifying, repairing and preserving their private residences, (as many of them have more than ample means to do,) and to see in what entire abandonment are left the public edifices and grounds of the city.

For instance, the grave yard, which is ever an exemplar of refinement in a people. Ours is the last resting place of many statesmen, noble private citizens, gallant soldiers, refugees who have been stricken by the roadside, and of dearly loved companions and little ones from almost every family in the community; and yet it is permitted to remain unenclosed and unattended—a mere pasture for cattle, and a burrow to swine! Again, the church on Market street, understood to have been condemned—its basement, once the auditorium of religious instruction, a mere cess-pool; its upper story, robbed of glass and sash, a house "for bats and owls!" Again, the court house—a pillar to its balustrade long since fallen, not replaced, its grounds forgotten, which might be made a beautiful promenade. And, on almost every street, (and particularly near the market,) dilapidation and neglect meet the eye.

If by this humble notice public spirit can in any measure be aroused, it will justify "SHREVE."

We received the above through the post office, and though unaccompanied by the author's name, we publish it, appreciating the spirit evinced by the writer, yet we think he is mistaken about the feasibility of repairing residences; for we have been, and are very anxious to have certain repairs done to our residence, and no doubt most of our citizens are of the same inclination, but neither workmen nor material, so far as we know, can be had for any consideration.

We learn that a jury of inquest was held last week upon the body of the celebrated Dr. David T. Hines, alias Dr. Hamilton, who was shot while out with a hunting party in St. Stephen's parish. A difficulty, the particulars of which were not known by our informant, occurred between the deceased and a young man about seventeen years old. The latter shot Hines in the back with a double-barreled shot gun, loaded with slugs. Both barrels were discharged, killing Hines almost immediately.

[Charleston Courier.]

The National Intelligencer in its old age is getting frivolous. It says Sherman has been "fooling about Augusta," "striking Charlotte," and is now "after Florence."

The Coming Evacuation of Richmond—What will Lee Do?

President Davis once said that if Richmond were taken, the war could still be maintained for twenty years in Virginia alone, and the truth of the saying may soon be tested. It is even now reported that the evacuation of Richmond is in contemplation, and that Gen. Lee will transfer his command to Lynchburg.

At the end it is thought that Sherman may join Grant, and that the two Federal armies may be joined into one; but if Lee is also joined by Beauregard, it is possible that his military genius may still give him the ascendancy. He himself is confident, and his elevation to the chief command will secure his countrymen the full benefit of his transcendent abilities. But the North has now found in Grant and Sherman two generals of a very different stamp from those to whom its armies were once entrusted. Sherman is enterprising and sagacious, and has hitherto been successful. Grant has been unsuccessful, but he has stubbornly refused to recognize defeat, and has proved the value of his tenacity of purpose. The next operations of this most eventful war will be expected with singular interest.

The Confederate ports are lost, but the loss was deliberately accepted, and their garrisons have been saved. Lee and Beauregard are at the head of unbroken armies, and the spirit of the South has rather been raised than depressed by its recent reverses. But one Federal army, at any rate, can range at will over Southern territory, and the feeling of the South under this infliction is a most important point to be ascertained. The Federals have recovered their military reputation; but, if the South is still resolved to stand out to the end, they have made but little progress towards the conclusion of the war.

An Order for Destruction of Property. ADM'T & INSUR' GEN'S OFFICE, Richmond, Va., Feb. 8, 1865. GENERAL ORDERS No. 4.

I. Commanders of armies, departments or districts, will enforce the following act of Congress in all sections in which the enemy may be advancing. They will hold subordinate officers, charged with the duty of carrying out the provisions, responsible for its proper execution. An Act to regulate the destruction of property under military necessity, and to provide for the indemnity thereof.

Sec. 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the military authorities of the Confederate army are hereby authorized and directed to destroy cotton, tobacco, military and naval stores, or other property of any kind whatever, which may aid the enemy in the prosecution of the war, when necessary to prevent the same, or any part thereof, from falling into the hands of the enemy.

Approved March 17, 1862. II. Officers will be calm and considerate in the performance of the duty enjoined by these orders. They will not be justified in the destruction of property unless the necessity thereof be reasonably established.

III. As far as practicable, notice of the approach of danger should be given owners of property, and every precaution for its removal that circumstances will permit should be taken. By order, (Signed) S. COOPER, A. & I. G.

The Morganza correspondent of the New Orleans True Delta thus writes to that paper: The armistice of which you have already been advised, terminates to-day, and the officers on both sides who have availed themselves of its pacific protection to mingle together as friends, have again ranged themselves on opposite sides, with "opposed eyes" to meet each other again, if chance will have it so, "in the intestine strife" of war. It appears that the immediate cause of agreeing to an armistice was the existence of a band of bold guerrillas numbering some thirty or forty, under a man named O'Neill. The attentions of these banditti were shown to all parties with such impartiality, that they became as obnoxious to the rebels as to the Unionists. This conduct incensed Captain Rathbun, who offered, if the opportunity were given him by the General commanding this post, McKean, to turn his attention and devote his efforts for a few days to the extermination of the freebooters. The terms of an armistice, to last ten days, were agreed to, and before termination the guerrillas were reported to have met with very rough treatment. The leader, O'Neill, was reported, both by the rebels and by some of our own men to have been killed. The rest of the gang were dispersed and driven across the Atchafalaya. There was something said about hanging some more of the guerrillas, but I think this doubtful.

The learned Professor Porson had a great horror for the East wind; and Tom Sheridan is said to have once kept him a prisoner in the house for a fortnight, by fixing the weathercock in that direction.

Equity and Justice.

Ed. News.—Permit me through the columns of your paper to say a word in regard to a portion of the 3d Texas Cavalry, who are in prison at Natchitoches, La. They with a portion of the regiment, who came into Shreveport a few weeks ago without furloughs, left their command some time in February, if I mistake not. They admit it to be a grave military offense, the cause of which they compute to the many promises which had been made to them in regard to furloughs, their General (Polk) having been killed and others failing to comply with any part of the promise, they claimed it as their right, to visit their friends, from whom they had been absent for four successive years. They were among the first patriots of our country and have, I suppose, contended as hard for our rights as any other regiment in the service of our country. It has been such veterans as they are, that have saved our country from ruin and devastation long ago. The writer has stood side by side with them in four great pitched battles, he can therefore, with thousands of others who have fought with them both East and West of the Mississippi river, attest to their valor. These four battles were only the forerunners of their great deeds. If all other troops will but take as active a part as they have taken and will continue to take, I permit me to do so, there is no danger, but success will yet crown our labor. We think it would be to the advancement of the Confederate cause if they were released from doleful prison. We believe that every one of them, as soon as they shall have visited their friends and families, will return to their command. We learn that, the portion of them who reported to Gen. Smith, at Shreveport, were furloughed. Why don't the authorities by whom they were arrested do the same? It does seem that it would be no more than justice, it would gladden manly hearts, not only with them but with their friends and relatives who have doted so much upon their patriots.

W. F. M.

From our Correspondent. ALEXANDRIA, April 11, 1865. Editor News.

Accompanying this I send you Yankee papers of the 10th and 7th from which you can glean the news up to that date. I saw a paper the 8th giving an account of the evacuation of Petersburg and Richmond by Gen. Lee and his army. The Yankee division of Weitzel entered the city at 8:30 a. m. of the 3d. No accounts of any fighting preceding this event. The Yankees claim a large number of cannon captured. Of course there was the usual jubilation over this event. The city was on fire when the vandals took possession. There was no other of importance. Grant was in full pursuit of Gen. Lee.

It was rumored when we left the mouth of the River, that Sherman had been defeated by Johnston with a loss of 20,000.

More anon. In haste. Yours, &c., BETA OMEGA.

Appointments by the Executive. We understand that the following nominations were sent to the Senate yesterday by Gov. Wells:

Wm. B. Hyman, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, vice Christian Rossillo, declined.

Bufus K. Howell, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, vice W. B. Hyman, appointed Chief Justice.

Edmond Able, Judge of the Fifth District Court of New Orleans, vice Ezra Hiestand.

Guy Duplantier, Judge of the Second District Court of New Orleans, vice J. W. Thomas.

Ernest T. Fellow, Judge of the Third District Court of New Orleans, reappointed.

Paul E. Theard, Judge of the Fourth District Court of New Orleans, to fill vacancy.

Charles Leamount, Judge of the Sixth District Court of New Orleans, reappointed.

Alphonse Cazabat, Judge of the Second Judicial District, reappointed.—New Orleans Picayune.

Signs of the Future.—The demoralizations of the war, be the result the present struggle what it may present the country with grave dangers. The lawless spirit cultivated in such marches as those of Sherman; and in such raids as those of Stoneman and Sheridan, will not, every case remain at the sights the quenched camp-fires. A dangerous supply of it will, in the very nature of things be, on the return peace, imported into the bosom of civil society. Many occurrences throughout the country exhibit the working of that danger among us already, and we add here, from a paper New Jersey, another of the same character; as food for the anxiety the man who, loving his country as his kind, is capable of reflection:

A number of farm houses have recently been robbed by a gang of marauders, supposed to be deserters. On Saturday night the people turned out and pursued the robbers, who fight ensued. Two of the robbers were killed, and their bodies were found clad in Federal uniform. Their names are unknown. The gang of robbers have been living in caves in the neighborhood. N. Y. Times, 1864.