The Shreveport News.

Jno. Dickinson, Editor & Proprietor.

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

Owing to the fluctuation of the currency of our country, our printers intend, justly, to demand an increase of their wages. We will of necessity be compelled to secure ourselves by proportionately increasing our terms for the paper and our rates for job work. As it is, the Confederacy owes us a large sum of money which we cannot get, and are compelled to look for support to the little transient work we get.

The Louisiana Democrat says, that on the 22d, Gen. Banks resumed command in the Department of the Gulf.

Don't forget the meeting to be held to-day, at 11 o'clock, at the Court House in this place.

Thanks to Governor Henry W. Allen for a copy of a work published under his direction, being the official report relative to the conduct of Federal troops in Western Louisiana during the invasions of 1863 and 1864, compiled from sworn testimony. The work contains eighty-nine pages, and is very interesting. Dr. Ball, we believe, has them for sale.

On next Monday the election for Mayor of Shreveport will be held. We trust that the citizens will attend the polls and exhibit some interest in placing the right man in office. So far as we know, there are three candidates in the field: the present incumbent, J. L. Gooch, William Thatcher and R. A. Upton.

President Davis and his Cabinet are said to be at Augusta, Ga.

On Thursday evening the steamer B. L. Hodge arrived at this port, bringing 128 soldiers belonging to the 3d Texas, who were furloughed, and are on their way home for a short stay.

We had the pleasure of a call from our friend W. Jasper Blackburn, of the Homer Iliad. He looks as well and hearty as in days gone by.

The San Antonio News says that on Tuesday morning last a Mexican train was robbed, near the Sabinal, by about twenty-five men. They went to the camp about dawn and represented themselves to be Confederate soldiers in search of a deserter. After a pretended examination, the teamsters were disarmed and told that they were under arrest. The train was then robbed of silver, variously estimated at from $25,000 to $30,000, belonging to W. A. Bennett, A. S. Kottwitz, D. W. Heard, and others of San Antonio. The robbers were all well mounted on fine American horses, and the wagon master thought they were all Americans except one, whom he recognized to be a Mexican.

The following from the Metropolitan Record is good:

Inducements to Emmigrants.—Recruiting agents are offering from one thousand to fifteen hundred dollars bounty for volunteers and substitutes but of course they do not intend to pay more than half of the sum advertized. In some instances, however, three years volunteers are said to receive one thousand dollars. Those who do not value their life above that figure should step forward and at once enroll themselves in "the armies of the Union." They will be supplied with a suit of blue clothing worth several dollars, a bran new musket and bayonet, a prescribed allowance of salt pork and hard tack, a small tent and a large blanket, and an opportunity to inspect Confederate entrenchments. Should they be captured by the enemy they will be allowed to remain in prison until the war closes. It is urged that such men as avail themselves of this splendid opportunity will be "in" at the at the death of the rebellion, but they should not be surprised if their the demise of the Confederacy. Considerations of burial should not deter them from entering the ranks, for we can assure them that cemeteries have been established within the lines of Grant's army, and their bodies will be disposed of in the customary manner—unless they should have the misfortune to be near one of Grant's mines when an explosion occurs. In that event they might be buried in the pit. Europeans who contemplate emigrating to this country, should not stop at Boston when the arrive. By coming to this city they can obtain a bounty of one thousand dollars and a capital opportunity to distinguish themselves on the battle field.

[Communicated.]

Death of Abraham Lincoln.

An epoch in the revolution has been reached. Both nations have been stirred to their lowest depths; and aghast with straining eyes they look forward into the future to discern, if possible, its startling and perhaps unnatural developments.—Visions of Omnipotent vengeance come floating up before the agitated mind of the North, and it stands appalled. So manifest an act of the Divine displeasure at their bloody and infernal hate, makes them tremble at the bare idea that God is already beginning to hold them accountable for the rivers of blood poured out upon Southern soil.

The exponent and representative of Northern infatuation, so recently re-elected to the Presidential dignity with such malignant exultation, is smitten by the hand of swift retribution in a moment of undignified festivity, and pale and bleeting he is borne to his dying bed, that he may drink to the dregs that bitter cup he has so vehemently pressed to the lips of millions of his fellow countrymen.

But the object of this article is not to exult over the death of a fellow mortal who now stands at the bar of Almighty God, there to be judged justly according to the deeds done in the body. It is rather to shed light upon a question which, whilst it involves the highest interest of the Confederacy, is so perplexing, and involved in such profound obscurity that we scarcely know whether to weep or rejoice.

The consideration of a *few views of the case* will, we trust, enable us to deport ourselves both *as christians* and patriots. Let us go to that holy and most valuable of Books, written by inspiration to be a guide and director through all ages and under all conceivable circumstances.

A BIBLICAL VIEW.

In the third chapter of Judges we have the following account of a great deliverance vouchsafed unto Israel. It is said they had sinned against God, and he sold them into the hand of Eglon, King of Moab, for eighteen years:

"But when the children of Israel cried unto Jehovah, the Lord raised up a deliverer, Ehud a Benjamite, by whom the children of Israel sent a present unto Eglon, the King of Moab. But Ehud made him a dagger which had two edges, of a cubit (18 inches) length; and he girded it under his raiment upon his thigh. And he brought the present to Eglon, King of Moab. And when he made an end to offer the present, he sent away the people. But he himself turned again from the quarries by Gilgal, and said: I have a secret errand for thee, O King, who said, keep silence. And all that stood by went out. And Ehud came unto him and said, I have a message from God unto thee. And he arose out of his seat. And Ehud put forth his hand and took the dagger from his thigh, and thrust it into his belly." And so the King was slain. Ehud escaped by his skillful management before the alarm could be given, and when he reached the mountains of Ephraim he blew his trumpet and declared to the people that "the Lord has delivered your enemies into your hands."

Let us make the following observations in view of this record:

1st. There was then no war between King Eglon and the Jews. He was sitting peacably upon his throne.

2d. It was not done in single combat. Eglon was unarmed, and not dreaming of danger. The deed was concealed under the cover of an act of kindness. Ehud had just presented the presents and congratulations of the people of Israel.

3d. He tells the King he came with a message from God. *He may* have been moved by the spirit of God to do this, but the Bible does not say so. Perhaps he beheld the insults of the Moabites and felt deeply their wrongs, and determined to rid his people of the tyrant and his tyranny.

4th. He tells the people God justified him in it. "The Lord hath delivered your enemies the Moabites into your hands." There is another case so applicable we cannot forego the pleasure of bringing it before you.

"And the children of Israel did evil in the sight of the Lord when Ehud was dead. And the Lord sold them into the hand of Jabin, King of Canaan; the captain of whose host was Sisera." After enduring his violent oppression for twenty years they come again to God in prayer; He hears them and moves Deborah and Barak to muster a huge army of Hebrews, and sets them so fiercely upon the hosts of Sisera that he is utterly routed, the greater part of his army slain, and their captain escapes on foot. The Bible tells us he fled by the way of Jael's tent, and as there was peace between her husband and Sisera's King, she goes out to meet him, and the reception, and its consequences are thus described:

"And Jael went out to meet Sisera and said unto him, 'turn in, my lord, turn in to me, fear not;' and when he had turned in unto her, into the tent, she covered him with a mantle." Now, after eating and drinking and instructing her what to do should any one approach, he went to sleep, and the record continues: "Then Jael, Heber's wife, took a nail of the tent, and took a hammer in her hand, and went softly to him and smote the nail in his temples and fastened it in the ground, so he died."

OBSERVATIONS.

1st. Heber, the husband of Jael, was at peace with Jabin, King of Canaan, and Sisera, his captain, would naturally expect shelter and protection. Great favors had been shown this family by the King of Moab, and a suitable return was expected by the King's servant and commander-in-chief. She first gave him "butter and milk in a lordly dish," but afterwards gave him his death blow when asleep.

2nd. This was doubtless said by the Moabites to be an outrageous violation of the rights of hospitality. But with a firm heart she dared to brave this, and even the indignation of her enemies.

3d. For the imitation of moderns, the cities of the whole Moabitish "nation" perhaps held meetings of indignation, denounced the act as a horrid crime, an egregious violation of the Mosaic law, and stigmatized the noble woman as a murderer and worthy of an infamous death. But God differed from them in their opinion. The prophet and poetess Deborah eulogizes her as the heroine of the age: "Blessed above women shall Jael, the wife of Heber, the Kenite, be; blessed shall she be above women in the tent." "Praise ye the Lord for the avenging of Israel." Her name shall be sent down with approbation wherever the Bible is read and revered. The old men shall learn it, the maidens hear of it, and the children lisp it with delight.

The above we have denominated *a Biblical view*. It is very clear, and bears precisely upon the point. But there may be some who will shrink from these conclusions, because they would encourage murder. The Gospel says, they inculcate something differently. We are there commanded "to love our enemies and bless them who curse us." This is true so far as loving our enemies is concerned, but the other is not proved to be false. The Jew was as much required to love his enemy as the Christian, and love is the fulfilling of the law under both dispensations. However we will not tarry to discuss this question, but give another view which we shall denominate

HYPOTHETICAL.

A man might do such a deed under the very best and purest of motives. Ehud committed no sin in slaying Eglon, King of Moab. He did it for the good of his country and the glory of God. Therefore his motives were the purest and best which ever actuated any man. The slayer of Lincoln may have been prompted by the highest patriotism and most noble intentions. It it was to stop the effusion of human blood, to quench those fires which are desolating the homes of the South, to dry up the tears of widows and orphans, to feed the hungry, clothe the naked, to break the chains of a despotism which is robbing of human suffering and material expenditure—if in fine, it was to save a whole people from the shame, degradation and demoralization of political slavery, then the motive was good, and we must admire the moral heroism of the man who counted his own life as nothing to serve the age in which he lived.—Shakespeare has discussed this point with admirable wisdom, and expressed himself with that splendor of diction peculiar to the prince of poets. A quotation from his "Julius Cæsar" will not prove uninteresting:

"Romans, countrymen and lovers, hear me for my cause, and be patient that you may hear: It there be any in this assembly, any dear friend of Cæsar's, to him I say that Brutus' love to Cæsar was no less than his. If then that friend demand why Brutus rose against Cæsar, this is my answer: Not that I loved Cæsar less, but that I loved Rome more. Had you rather Cæsar living and die all slaves, than that Cæsar were dead to live all free men? As Cæsar loved me I weep for him; as he was fortunate I rejoice at it; as he was valiant I honor him; but as he was ambitious I slew him; there are tears for his love; joy for his fortune; honor for his valor, and death for his ambition. Who is here so base as would be a bondsman? If any, speak; for him have I offended. Who is here so rude that would not be a Roman? If any, speak; for him have I offended. Who is here so vile that would not love his country? If any, speak; for him have I offended."

There is one more view and then we are done. Under whatever light it is examined, whether Christian or Jewish, we must all admit "God orders whatsoever comes to pass." The old testament declares: "He maketh poor and maketh rich, He killeth and maketh alive." By this we are taught the universal guidance, control and direction of all things by His providence.

The new testament is equally explicit: "Verily, I say unto you that not a sparrow falleth to the ground without your father—the very hairs of your head are all numbered."

FINAL VIEW.

God uses wicked men to punish wicked men. "The Lord reigneth; let the earth rejoice." "For this have I raised thee, that I might show my power in thee, and that my name might be declared to all the earth." This said God to Pharoah, a wicked man with a wicked heart, and whose wickedness he could use to glorify himself and exalt his people.

When Sennacherib invaded Judea and threatened Jerusalem, God miraculously destroyed his army, and sent the discomfitted king back to Nineveh with scarcely a colony for a guard. After reaching his home he went into the temple to worship his god Nisroch, and was slain by his two sons. The Jews rejoiced at it, as an evident manifestation of divine displeasure toward the bitter and blasphemous tyrant. Thus sings one of their sacred psalmists: "Make a joyful noise unto God, all ye lands; sing forth the honor of his name; make his praise glorious. Say unto God, how terrible are thy works! O bless our God, ye people, and make the voice of his people to be heard." Again in Psalm 48: "Great is the Lord, and greatly to be praised, in the city of our God, in the mountain of his holiness. Let Mount Zion rejoice, let the daughters of Judah be glad, because of thy judgments." By daughters of Jerusalem is meant the provincial cities taken and sacked by the haughty invader.

A Levite celebrating the same event says: "God is our refuge and strength, a very present help in the time of trouble. The Lord of Hosts is with us, the God of Jacob is our refuge." And calls upon the "nations of the earth" to exalt the name of God. Mesopotamia, Syria, Egypt, Phœnicia, and even Ethiopia were deeply interested in the destruction of the Assyrian king. They had all gathered armies and met him in battle, but were defeated and their governors overturned. His army by the angel of God and death by his sons broke the dominion of Nineveh and set the nations free. They were called on to rejoice. God can use wicked men against the wicked, and subserve his own glorious purposes and answer the prayers of the faithful. Hence Isaiah could declare for the benefit of the Jews and unborn generations—"Wherefore it shall come to pass that when the Lord hath performed his whole work upon Mount Zion and on Jerusalem, I will punish the fruit of the stout heart of the King of Assyria and the glory of his high looks." [Isaiah, 10:12.] God therefore regards the destruction of his army and his bloody and violent end as a "punishment" for his pride and cruelty. "Because thy rage against me and thy tumult is come up into mine ears, therefore I will put my hook in thy nose and my bridle in thy lips, and I will turn thee back the way thou camest." [Is. 37:29.]

A few months ago I heard declared, that for every drop of blood drawn by the lash, there should be drop for drop by the sword. But God has taught him and the whole Northern people that they are not the arbiters of heaven and earth.—That He alone is judge of men, and decides when and where punishment is due. In the pride of their wicked and blood thirsty hearts, they arrogate to themselves the privilege to condemn their brethren, when they have no jurisdiction, and inflict penalties where there is no law. Thus they have dethroned God, and taken in their hands the reins of universal government. But will the King of Heaven permit this? No! He will laugh at their vain pride, and scoff and the mock their sorrows. And he has! Therefore let the people of the Confederacy rejoice with trembling. "The Lord reigneth and let the earth be glad."

Mr. Barnes in his commentary on First Corinthians 7:21, says: "The apostle evidently teaches slaves to remain in their condition, to bear patiently and submissively their hard lot, unless their freedom could be obtained *without violence* and bloodshed."

Again he says: "Evil as slavery is, yet the christian religion requires patience, gentleness, forbearance; not violence, war, insurrection and bloodshed."

Mr. Barnes of late has sadly departed from this instruction. He has not lifted up his voice against this horrid, fratricidal war. In his pulpit his lips are sealed. And slavery he regards as the crime which justifies war, insurrection, bloodshed and fire upon the South. In his better days he thought differently, and no doubt he thought rightly. His interpretation then of Holy Writ comes in conflict with the public announcements of his master, who declares that slavery righteously calls for war, insurrection, and blood.—Behold this perverter of God's Word lies bathed in his blood. He who has made so many orphans, leaves now his own children orphans. He who has broken the hearts of millions of woman and made them swoon away at the terrible announcements of war, beholds his own wife swooning away. He who has made so many widows, leaves his own wife a widow.

"And after these things I heard a great voice of much people in Heaven, saying, Alleluia! salvation unto our God! for true and righteous are his judgments."

The following resolutions were passed by Squire's Battalion of Light Artillery, and Mosley's Battery of Horse Artillery, assembled en masse at their camp, near Shreveport, La., on 29th April, 1865.

Whereas, The recent announcement of the capitulation of Gen. R. E. Lee, and a portion of the Army of Northern Virginia, has cast a shadow of gloom and wavering despondency upon our country,—that General and army who have for four years thwarted the schemes of the ablest commanders, hurled back the most formidable of armies, carried terror and dismay into the enemy's self-confident country, and finally illustrated upon the pages of history a renown unsurpassed either in ancient or modern times. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That we view the recent capitulation in question as a terrible disaster—a terrible blow at our independence; yet at the same time we proclaim to the world that our cause is worthy of the greatest sacrifices, and that a people determined to be free and independent cannot be subjugated.

Resolved, 2nd. That we, the officers and men of Squire's Battalion of Light Artillery and Mosley's Battery of Horse Artillery, do hereby proclaim to their fellow citizens and soldiers of the Confederate States of America our unalterable determination to stand by our country through good and bad report, and never to surrender our rights as a free people, struggling in the most sacred cause of self-government; and we do most earnestly and impressively call up n our whole country to rally to the rescue, and all we are fighting for will yet be achieved.

Resolved, 3rd. That, asking of our government not now but food and ammunition, we look with unmitigated contempt and loathing upon the actions of certain citizens and shopkeepers, in refusing the money with which soldiers are paid, all of which has a tendency to exasperate the troops, because it is the only means of procuring those supplies so necessary for the welfare of the army.

Resolved, 4th. That the Shreveport and Houston papers be requested to publish for the benefit of all concerned.

Maj. C. W. Squires, Ch'man.
Capt. W. G. Mosley,
Sergt. J. R. Bertrand,
Private C. Gillis,
7th Texas Battery.
Capt. J. T. W. Barnes,
Sergt. M. McGahan,
Private T. P. Bertha,
1st Regular Battery.
Capt. B. F. Winchester,
Sergt. J. E. Gandrel,
Private A. Lanaux,
6th La. La. Battery.
Capt. O. P. Branick,
Sergt. A. McWilliam,
Private Chas. Gillis,
1st La. Battery.

Mobile.

From the N. O. Picayune:

The information of the report of the evacuation and occupation of Mobile, which we transferred in the morning's issue from that of a city paper of yesterday, is not, as we understand it an official one, though made with some circumstances and particularity, as regards dates and incidents. Another contemporary intimates this morning, that the report may prove a little premature.

But we believe it has for some time been admitted that this event must ultimately happen, and that the occupation of Mobile by the Federal army was a question only of time.—The evacuation of Spanish Fort and other defences on the east side of the Bay, the possession of the Gulf approaches to the harbor and the city by the Federal fleet, and the gradual tightening of the cordon of attack and investment around the city, seemed to make such a result not only probable but inevitable.

There was one sentence in the latest announcement of the capture of Mobile we confess we were particularly pleased to see. "But little private property was destroyed." In the accounts we have lately been receiving of the circumstances attending the evacuation of other cities, it has been painful to read of the injury inflicted upon that portion of the people who have been forced to remain behind, after the departure of the garrisons, by the reckless and indiscriminate destruction of private property. By those acts of ruthless wantonness, innocent women and children, non-combatant age, and even the helpless sick have been deprived of shelter and other resources, and thrown by those who should rather have protected them, upon the charity of the conqueror. War has horrors enough, inseparable from its conduct, without the addition of inhumanity like this, and we repeat that we were pleased to see that it had not been repeated in the case of our neighbor city of Mobile.

We hope to hear soon of the restoration of those many and favorite means of pleasant intercourse between the two cities, which we used to enjoy, and of which we were wont to make so much; so that we may not only be enabled to renew the old social relations which always bound us together, but be enabled moreover to contribute to each other's material prosperity, as commercial communities.

Communicated.

Money.

Mr. Editor:

Some people quote that money is the root of all evil. It is not so.—It is the love of money, and not money, that brings the evil. Every man loves his own; and we certainly could love our Government and its officials more, if they would pay over to us what they owe us. By an act of Congress, the people were required last year to surrender all the notes of the old issue of the Government at a discount of 33 1-3 per centum, by the first day of January, 1865, under the penalty that after that date it was forever dead.

Some few murmured, but the great mass of those notes was brought forward in accordance with the requirements of the law and delivered up to the officers of the various Depositaries. The Government promised, after deducting 33 1-3 per cent., to give the people a new issue for the balance.

The new issue was promised on delivery of the old. Delivery commenced: but the officers totally failed to meet their part of the requirements of the law.

It was an imperative requisition on the people that they should deliver up the old issue, and it certainly should be equally as imperative on the officers to furnish at once new issue in exchange.

The people are deprived of thousands and millions of dollars, and that without interest. The officers are the executive part of the Government, and we think in a great measure the blame is chargeable on them.

They are at ease in good fat offices, and care but little as to the wants, sacrifices and deprivations of the people. P. W. Gray, C. S. Treasury Agent, T. M. D., was granted six months extra time, in order to furnish this department with the new issue.

Three months and a half have elapsed since January, and still this department is not supplied with funds to take up their certificates of deposit. The people were discounted one third when they surrendered the old issue; and now they are losing the interest and deprived of the use of their funds.

Who does not see that such conduct needs stirring? P. W. Gray assigns no reasons nor apology why he has not complied with the law, and has not had his department supplied with funds.

The citizens and soldiers are compelled to sacrifice, in many instances, their certificates, in order to get change. They are frequently embarrassed for the want of their funds in their business transactions.

The State of Louisiana would be nearly destitute of change, only for our State money, which has been made good and current by the energy and wisdom of our excellent Governor. When his name was announced for Governor, it was said that he was the man for the times.—So far he has not disappointed our expectations. If he continues as successful in the future as in the past we predict for him a high and noble destiny. The time will come when faithful history will inscribe his name upon her pages as one of the brightest stars of the West.

No one has a more unbounded admiration than the writer, for a good and faithful officer. But for those who are delinquent and abuse the high trust and confidence placed in them, he has the utmost contempt.—They should be branded with the mark of Cain. Whilst we have a number of very good officers, both in the civil and the military, yet there is a certain class who are delinquent, and abuse the trust confided in them, and are a great injury to the government. All such, when detected, should be summarily turned out of office, and put into ranks with a musket on their shoulders. Overturn, retrench and turn out, until we get those in office who will act in good faith, and carry on the machinery of the Government correctly and smoothly for the good of the people and the army.

J. M. KNIGHT.

Bossier Parish, La., April 15th, 1865.

Cairo, April 14.—The following dispatches came through up to midnight. The following is a report of the surrender of Joe Johnston, received at Memphis.

By the arrival of the Robert Burns which left Cairo at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, we have authentic information of the surrender of Joe Johnston's army to Gen. Sherman. Two dispatches to that effect had been received, and Cairo was in a high state of excitement over the news.

Preparations for a glorification meeting was in progress last night when the Burns left. The dispatches had not appeared in print at the time of her departure, and details consequently meagre.

The news may be received in full before our evening dispatch goes to press, in which event it will be published.

LATER.

Gen. Washburn has received by the Robt. Burns an official announcement of the surrender of Johnston's whole army to Gen. Sherman. Full particulars will be received by the next arrival.