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JOHN DICKINSON,
Editor and Proprietor.

Semi-Weekly News.

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NEWS ITEMS.

Queenstown, April 9—Mr. Cobden was buried on the 7th. The proceedings were solemn and touching.

In the House of Commons on the 7th inst., Lord Elcho moved for the correspondence relative to the proposed Canadian defences. He deprecated the erection of the defences, which would only have the effect of inviting Americans to make Canada a battle ground. The policy of fortifications was questioned by several speakers, but the duty of the British government to defend Canada was generally conceded.

The Minister opposed the production of the papers of the pending conference with the delegates appointed by the Canadian government to confer with the Imperial government, and shortly expected in England. Finally, the motion was withdrawn.

On the following day, Elcho asked as to appropriation conference with the Canadian deputation.

Mr. Cardwell said four members of the Canadian council were expected to confer with the government. The result of the conference will be promptly communicated to Parliament, and nothing will be done to bind the country without the knowledge and consent of Parliament.

Lenoir, N. C., April 19.—The expedition under Major Gen. Stoneman, which left Knoxville, Tenn., on the 10th of March, struck the East Tennessee and Virginia road on the 14th inst., at Wytheville, Christiansburg and Salem. Between these points thirty-three bridges were burned, and twenty five miles of track totally destroyed, and besides many prisoners were taken, and considerable quantities of corn and other stores destroyed.

On the 5th Gen. Stoneman moved via Jacksonville, Danbury, Macksville, arriving at Grant's Creek, three miles from Salisbury, the rebel line for the defence of the town, at 7 a. m. on the 12th inst. This line, defended by infantry and artillery, was soon forced, and our forces entered Salisbury, capturing 6 stands of colors, 10 pieces of artillery, 1145 prisoners, 1000 stand of arms and accoutrements, 100,000 rounds of small ammunition, 10,000 rounds of fixed ammunition, 60,000 pounds of powder, 75,000 complete suits of clothing, 350,000 army blankets, and 20,000 pounds of bacon, 20,000 pounds of sugar, 27,000 pounds of rice, 10,000 pounds of saltpetre, 50,000 bushels of wheat, $100,000 worth of medical stores, and 7500 bales of cotton. Thirteen pieces of artillery were brought away, and all other stores not needed for our immediate command were destroyed; greater part of these supplies had just been received from Raleigh. One large steam machinery complete, six depots, two engines and trains, several bridges between Goldsboro and Danville, also on either side of Salisbury, with several miles of railroad track, were destroyed. We lost very few in killed and wounded. Among the latter is Capt. Morrow, A. A. G., of Gen. Stoneman's staff.

Headquarters Army of Potomac, April 15—The larger part of the army is concentrated at Burkeville Junction, and is taking a short rest after their recent hard work, but it is thought that a movement of the main body of troops will soon be made towards Petersburg and Richmond. The cavalry and colored division of the 25th corps have already gone in that direction.

War Department,
Washington, April 20, 1865.

To Major Gen. Dix:

The murderer of our late President Abraham Lincoln is still at large. Fifty thousand dollars reward will be paid by this Department for his apprehension, in addition to any reward offered by municipal authorities or State executives.

Twenty-five thousand dollars will be paid for the apprehension of George Alcorat, sometimes called Port Tobacco, Booth's accomplice.

Twenty-five thousand dollars will be paid for the apprehension of David C. Harold, another of Booth's accomplices.

A liberal reward will be paid for any information that shall conduce to the arrest of either of the above named criminals or their accomplices.

All persons harboring or secreting the said persons, or either of them, or aiding or assisting their escape, will be treated as accomplices in the murder of the President and the attempted assassination of the Secretary of State, and shall be subject to tribunal before a military commission and the punishment to death.

Let the stain of innocent blood be removed from the land by the arrest and punishment of the murderers.

All good citizens are exhorted to aid public justice on the occasion. Every man should consider his own innocence charged with this solemn duty, and not rest night or day until it is accomplished.

E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

New York, April 21—Gold dull. The demand being confined exclusively to the exchange dealers. Quotations have ranged from 147½, opening price, to 148¾.

The morning papers are utterly devoid of news.

Boston, April 21—A movement has been started here to raise $100,000 by one dollar subscriptions to be presented to Mrs. Lincoln, as a token of respect and veneration felt by the people for their departed President.

Tamaqua, via Philadelphia, April 21—Booth has not been arrested, but has been traced as far as Tamaqua. The men arrested on suspicion have been discharged.

St. Louis, April 21—The Jackson (Miss.) News says that Gen. Wirt Adams, with about 1500 men, encountered the Federal forces under Gen. Croseman, 2500 strong at Pleasant Ridge, whipping him badly, killing 300, wounding and capturing a large number, taking all their artillery, wagons and pontoons. Adams lost about 300. Four hundred of our wounded from Mobile arrived.

Washington, April 21—Delegates from the States of Ohio and Indiana this morning called on President Johnson. The usual speeches were made, pledging to the President the same support that had been given to his predecessor. The President replied thanking them for the confidence that had been reposed in him.

New York, April 22—The Tribune's Washington special says the investigation of the conspiracy now going on shows that Mr. Lincoln's death had already been attempted by poison.

New York, April 21.—The Herald's Washington correspondent says the parolling of Lee's army was completed on the 13th. The official report puts the number of men at 26,115, 159 pieces of artillery, 71 stands of colors, 15,918 stands small arms, 1100 wagons and 4000 horses and mules.

The Herald's Paris correspondent says Maximilian's minister in London has resigned, declaring that he is satisfied that the Mexican Empire is collapsing, and that Maximilian will soon abdicate and return to Austria, being completely disappointed in his two most important expectations, the recognition of the United States, and the support of the Pope and Mexican clergy. In confirmation of this report it is stated that Maximilian has retracted the renunciation of his family rights to the throne of Austria made before leaving Europe.

Washington, April 22—Reports have been in circulation for some time of a correspondence between Gens. Sherman and Johnston as to the understanding or basis of what was agreed upon between these two Generals, and the results of which are as follows:

The basis of agreement made this 18th day of April, 1865, near Duncharm's Station, in the State of North Carolina, by and between Gen. Joe. Johnston, commanding the Confederate forces, and Gen. Wm. T. Sherman, commanding the army of the United States in North Carolina, both present, is as follows:

1. The Confederate armies in the field to maintain their State guards until notice is given by the commanding Generals of either one to its opponents; reasonable time, say four hours, allowed.

2. The Confederate armies in existence to be disbanded and consolidated in their several State capitals, there to deposit their arms at public property in State arsenals, and each officer and man to execute an agreement to cease all acts of war and abide by the action of both State and Federal authority. The number of arms and munitions of war to be reported to the chief of ordnance at Washington City, subject to the further action of the Congress of the United States, and in the meantime to be used solely to maintain peace and order within the borders of the States respectively.

3. The recognition of the Executive of the United States by the several State governments in their officers and legislators taking the oath prescribed by the Constitution of the United States. And where conflicting State governments have resulted from the war, the legitimacy of all shall be submitted to the Supreme Court of the United States.

4. The reestablishment of all Federal courts in all the states, with powers as defined by the Constitution and laws of Congress.

5. The people and the inhabitants of all the States to be guaranteed, so far as the executive can, their political rights and franchises, as well as their rights of person and property, as defined by the constitution of the United States respectively.

6. The executive authority of the Government of the United States not to disturb any of the people by reason of the war, so long as they remain in peace and quiet, and abstain from all acts of armed hostility, and obey the laws in existence at their residence.

7. In general terms, war to cease; generally, so far as the executive authority of the United States can command, on condition of the disbandment of the Confederate armies and the distribution of arms, and the resumption of peaceful pursuits by officers and parties engaged, the said armies, and not being empowered by our respective principals to fulfill other terms, we individually and officially pledge ourselves to obtain the necessary authority to carry out the above programme.

W. T. SHERMAN
Maj. Gen. Comdg U. S. A. in N. C.
JOS. E. JOHNSTON,
Gen. Comdg C. S. A. in N. C.

This proceeding of Gen. Sherman was disapproved for the following among other reasons:

1. It was an exercise of authority not vested in Gen. Sherman, and he and Johnston knew that he—Sherman—had no authority to enter into any such arrangement.

2. It was a practical acknowledgement of the rebel government.

3. It undertook to establish the rebel State Government, that had been overthrown at the sacrifice of many thousand loyal lives, and an immense treasury expenditure.

4. By the restoration of the rebel authorities in the respective States they would be enabled to re-establish slavery.

5. It might furnish a ground of responsibility by the Federal Government to pay the rebel debts.

6. It would put in dispute the existence of loyal State Government, and the new State of Western Virginia, which has been recognized by every department of the U. S. Government.

7. It practically abolishes the confiscation laws, and relieves rebels of every degree who have slaughtered our people.

8. It gave terms that had been repeatedly and solemnly rejected by President Lincoln.

9. It formed no basis of true and lasting peace, but relieved the rebels from the pressure of our victories, and left them in a condition to renew their efforts to overthrow the United States Government and subdue the loyal States, whenever their strength was recruited.

New York, April 23.—Circumstances which have come to the knowledge of the Government, render it nearly certain that Booth's horse fell with him on Friday night the 14th inst., and it is believed caused a fracture of his leg. It is also reported that he has divested himself of his moustache.

New York, April 23.—The Suffolk, Va., correspondent of the Herald states, that rebel officers who have arrived there, report that the news of Lee's surrender reached Jeff. Davis at Danville, three days after his proclamation. Jeff stated that if he was hard pushed he should go to Texas, where he was sure he could rally an army around him and make another stand, and that he should never leave the limits of the Confederacy.

Philadelphia, April 23.—The body of the President was visited during the night. Before daylight lines were formed by thousands east and west of Independence Hall, passing in by two stairways.

Cairo, April 24—Business of all kind has been unusually dull for the past week and but a few sales have been reported.

Surgeon General's Office,
Washington, April 24th, 9 a. m.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton—I have the honor to report that the Secretary of State is free from pain and stronger this morning. Mr. Fred. Seward passed a quiet night.

J. K. BARNES,
Surgeon General.

Lakeport, April 26—The transport str Hamilton was blown up by a torpedo near Dog river yesterday, just as the steamer Clyde was passing out of the Bay. No particulars could be ascertained as to the loss of life and property.

The Mexican Trouble — Some Dashing and a Little Splashing.—The situation of affairs on the Mexican frontier is not so satisfactory as could be desired, and yet nothing has transpired during the week to seriously effect the stability of the empire, or to test the strength and resolution of the plotters against peace and order.

Camargo has pronounced, and it is stated that from Reyonosa to Piedras Negras the lamp of Empire burns dimly. Cortina has his itinerant headquarters within twenty-five or thirty miles of Heroic Matamoras, but nothing definite is known as to his strength. Those apparently best informed do not believe he has more than a few hundred followers. From four to five hundred Liberals are now in Camargo under Pancho De Leon, from Sota La Marina. They are conscripting and taking every Mexican they can lay hands on for the purpose, it is stated, of Marching on Matamoras. Guerrillas made a dash in between Matamoras and Bagdad on Saturday last, and captured some horses belonging to one of the stage companies; while on the Monterey line a similar operation was performed. Cortina is said to have disapproved of these robberies, and sent word to the stage proprietors, who have been victimized, that they will be remunerated for their losses, and that he desires them to continue to make regular trips.

On Wednesday night last, about 9 o'clock, a party of Cortina's men, about eighty strong, made a dash on the Imperial pickets, stationed at the upper end of town, driving them in. Some few of them penetrated as far as the market house. They were promptly repulsed and driven out of town. Sr. Pando, of the Mexican custom house, and two policemen were killed. Lieut. Col. Rodrigues, supposed to have commanded the party, was captured and shot the following morning. Three more were captured by the Imperialists, who probably will, or have, shared the same fate. Six horses were also captured.

The effect of these disturbances, the insecurity felt by commercial classes in consequence, is visible and apparent. Trade is at a stand-still, and holders of goods are blue.

The citizens of Matamoras, as well as foreign residents, are organizing into companies for the defense of the city. Already has an organization been perfected sufficiently formidable to hold the city against all the force that, in the nature of things, can be brought against it.

Gen. Mejia is wide awake and doing, and does not seem to take the matter in a serious light at all. We noticed him the other evening on the Plaza inspecting the local companies as they filed in from different portions of the city. His every feature showed a calm determination that bespoke confidence. The manifestations of courteous respect for his person by the assembled crowds, must have been a source of satisfaction to him. It did not, nor will not portend anything but devotion and loyalty to the authority of Maximilian, by the citizens and foreign residents of Matamoras, here and there a few Monroe doctrine devoteess excepted.

We hope and trust the whole affair will soon blow over, for assuredly the leaders of this movement must know that certain defeat awaits them. No doubt extensive plans have been arranged for the capture of Matamoras. Taking the history of the past as a precedent, it will not be at all surprising if future developements do not implicate the Yankees in this nefarious scheme. Could Cortina take possession of the river above and below Matamoras, and hold it, whilst the Yankees came up on this side, so as to flank Matamoras and stop trade, two very obnoxious birds would be killed by one very small stone—Cortina and the Yankees could play a mutual game against the empire and the Confederacy. But although such a movement may possibly be contemplated by those who are at the bottom of this trouble, it cannot succeed. The reasons for this conclusion are self-evident to all who know anything about the obstacles in the way on both banks of the Rio Grande. Gen. Mejia and Gen. Slaughter are not asleep.

We could caution the people of the interior against any unnecessary alarm. This movement has not yet assumed proportions of sufficient magnitude to justify any very serious apprehensions. Probably before a week rolls round, we can announce that "peace reigns in Warsaw."—[Ranchero, 15th inst.

From the Columbus Times.

Feed Your Army.

In his "Observations upon the United Provinces of the Netherlands," published in the latter part of the 17th century—now about two hundred years ago—Sir Wm. Temple, baronet, says: "* * * Perhaps a difference of diet may make greater difference in men's natural courage than is commonly thought of. For courage may proceed in some measure from the temper of air, may be formed by discipline, and acquired by use, or influenced by opinion; but that which is more natural, and so more national in some countries than in others, seems to arise from the heat of strength of spirits about the heart, which may greatly depend upon the measure and the substance of food men are used to. This made a great physician among us say, 'he would make any man a coward with six weeks dieting;' and Prince Maurice of Orange called for the English that were newly come over, and hard, as he said, 'their own beef in their bellies,' for any bold and desperate action.

This may be the reason why the gentry in most places of the world are braver than the peasants, whose hearts are depressed, not only by slavery, but by short and heartless food, the effect of their poverty. This is a cause why the yeomanry and commonality of England are generally braver than in other countries, because by the plenty and constitutions of the kingdom they are so much easier in their rents and their taxes, and fare so much better and fuller than those of their rank in any other nation. Their chief, and indeed constant food, being flesh. And among all creatures, both the birds and the beasts, we shall find those that feed upon flesh to be fierce and bold; and, on the contrary, the fearful and faint-hearted, to feed upon grass and upon plants."

With somewhat more to this effect, the great man concludes that among other causes, "a great parsimony of diet" has "helped to debase much the ancient valor" of the native Hollanders; and he adds: "'Tis odd that veins of good earth in that country, and yet not only those of the province of Hainault, among the Spanish—and of Gelderland, among the united provinces—are esteemed better soldiers than the rest; but the burghers of Valenciennes, among the towns of Flanders, and of Nimmeguen, among those of the lower Gelder, are observed to be particularly brave."

It is in keeping with these sensible observations of Sir William Temple that a distinguished surgeon in the Confederate States service, Dr. R. Frazer Mitchel, told us that on one occasion, as the army of Virginia was about to move into Pennsylvania, he examined the tongues of our soldiers, and was able to detect the insufficiency of meat diet, and predicted to our Generals the consequent calamity which befel our arms.

We must feed our soldiers "like fighting cocks," if we want them to fight like game cocks. Without the rich globules of blood which feed the muscles and brain, the human machine is not capable of great exertion or endurance. We are numerically inferior to our enemy; if we are wise we shall do all in our power to exalt the physical capacities of our warriors. The ancient Greeks understood this, and so did the Romans. Courage, as a sentiment, is a good thing; as a matter of blood, and bone, and muscle, it is just now quite as essential to our cause.

Nothing would do more to recruit our armies, and hold them together, than an ample provision of good, rich diet. It is all the brave fellows get—their food. Let them have it without stint. Let Government do its duty, and then let the friends at home and along the routes of travel, and in the neighborhood of army operations, do theirs; and let no soldier lie down hungry. In this, as in all other cases, a just sentiment is the best exponent of common sense. Let every press in the Confederacy take up this subject, and present it home to the bosoms of the people.

Let the army be fed! What a torturing agony it is to the country to think of Gen. Lee's brave soldiers suffering for only a sufficiency of good, plain food. What good can it do to put bayonets into the hands of skeleton soldiers? How can they maul, and fight, and charge the foe, and follow him after a miraculous defeat? Before God and the country, as much as we love order and respect private property, if we were a general, and had soldiers in want of food, we should take it—take it anywhere and anyhow—and at all hazards; and if we want order and private rights respected, let us respect the claims of the soldiers to food! Again we say, let the army be fed—fed well, and all will go right.

WILL WARWICK.

A Terrific Crush.—We gave our readers, a few days since, a short account of the disgraceful scenes that occurred at the "inaugural" ceremonies at Washington. We give them below a "scene from the the inauguration ball":

The only thing which did not seem promising was the fact that but three hundred could be comfortably accommodated at one time, while there were five thousand persons to be accommodated, and a large majority of them ladies.

About the hour of twelve the Presidential party were escorted by a private entrance to privileged places.—Soon afterward the doors were opened, and a throng of more than a thousand who had collected at that end of the hall, poured into the supper room. Of course, when three persons occupy the space barely sufficient for one, a "crush" is the result; and the crush which followed can better be imagined than depicted.

But this was not the worst feature. With that indecency of conduct and want of politeness and etiquette which characterizes many American people at table, and which is the certain accompaniment of a large crowd at a public supper, many gentlemen, and even some of our own sex who delight to be esteemed ladies, seized upon the most ornamental and least nutricious part of the table decorations, demolished them, and carried the pieces off in handkerchiefs or crushed them under foot. Then the more substantial viands were served likewise. Large dishes of choice meats, *pattetes, sallades* and jellies were carried off *vi et armis* into the alcoves, or elsewhere. One gentleman presented a very ludicrous attitude with a large plate of smoked tongue, requiring both hands to hold it, no place to sit down, and no way to eat it! He looked the picture of despair.

In less than an hour the table was a wreck; a few ornaments not destroyed were removed, and the array of empty dishes and the debris of the feast were positively frightful to behold.

The doors were now wide open, and hundreds of ladies in elegant silks, satins and velvets, and gentlemen in dainty broadcloth, surged and struggled back and forth. A few obtained something to eat, others very little, and many more only succeeded in ruining their toilets. As much was wasted as was eaten, and however much may have been provided, more than half the guests went supperless. But it was a public supper; we were not much disappointed, and though the gentlemen who managed it may have been to blame for the want of room, the fact remains that the supper was a disaster, and detracted from the otherwise pleasant aspect of the occasion.

Mr. Lincoln was evidently trying to throw off care for the time, but with rather ill success, and looked very old; yet he seemed pleased and gratified, as he was greeted by the people. He wore a plain black suit and white gloves.

Doubtless the shoddy and petrolia family were represented to a limited degree; but "oil" will tell very soon, as it spreads very rapidly, and cloth not unfrequently makes the man. There were not, however, any colored persons present, as the Washington secessionists insisted would be the case.

We feel that we should be recreant to our duty, did we let one number of our paper go forth without saying something about the supply of breadstuffs. It is now almost certain that the high waters will destroy the crops on the Red river bottoms, while from that source nearly the whole Government supply has been derived for months passed. If, as is now the case, with all that country to draw from, this part of the country is almost destitute of corn, how will it be when, by the loss of a crop there, we have that to supply from Texas? The importance is not attached to this matter that it demands from our officials, and it does seem that they think more of whisky than they do of bread. Those greedy monsters that are taking the bread from the mouths of women and children and converting it into poison, seem to possess a charm over our civil and military rulers, that will ensure their safety so long as the present regime are in power, or the cry of righteous vengeance permits such wrongs.—[Jimplecute, April 12th.

Twelve o'clock P. M. is night, but saltpeter is niter.

Queen Elizabeth was good But, but play at monte and you are a better.

The following, which we take from the Freeman's (Texas) Champion, is but too true, and we hope that when this war is over the people will be more careful how they place confidence in that class:

POLITICIANS.—Reader, do you know the meaning of the word politics? We will tell you: Deception! You never met a full-blooded politician, but what he was a deceiver. He makes loud promises of what he will do, if you elect him to office, and uses nice soothing language to the *dear people*, in endeavoring to convince them that the salvation of the country depends upon his success. If you elect him he looks upon you as a stranger, and will brag to his friends how nice he fooled you and got your vote. Ask him for a few dollars for a soldier's family and he is *broke*. The greatest politicians are the men who have always sought and obtained commissions in our army as officers. They have been promoted over the heads of gallant and worthy men, and the people have submitted to be robbed and plundered, and do all the fighting, until the politicians who have worked themselves into power, are satiated with blood. Some one said years ago that "War was the time to try men's souls," and could have added, "War is also the time to develope character." This war has shown up the men who had the effrontery to mount the stump, and harangue the people on the subject of their political rights, and that nearly all those officers who, previous to the war, were so constantly laboring on the stump to convince the people of the sincerity of their honest hearts in their cause, are now, nearly every one of them, engaged in the most heartless speculations; for nearly all of this class are anxious to become candidates, and will proclaim from the stump, with the impudence of the devil, that nearly all the successes during the war were clearly attributable to their vigilance and generalship and the great sacrifices they have suffered in money and health for the sake of the *dear people*.

The greatest liars and deceivers are looked upon as the greatest politicians. The man who can mount the stump, and in his speech to the masses avoid truth from beginning to end, gains the plaudits of the crowd, and they, looking at one another and winking, exclaim, "There's a man for you; I'll vote for him, sure!" But let a man of truth and good sense address them, show up their defects, warn them of the schemes of the politicians, and they will yawn, and gap, and drop out one by one, and all soon assembled at the nearest grog shop, exclaiming: "Do get us something to drink, for we have been dried up by one of the dullest speeches ever heard. Good God, boys, did you ever hear the like? We don't vote for him, sure!" Reader, is not this picture true? Then do not be led astray by politicians. Remember that the approaching State election is one of the most important that has ever taken place in our State, and it will depend entirely on the next Governor for the safety of our State. We trust our readers will reflect on this subject.

A most important discovery has just been made in South America.—It is that the great river Amazon has been found to be navigable from one end to the other; that, in fact a new route has been opened to the Atlantic and Pacific. The Morona, a Peruvian steamer, which was sent to explore the Amazon, has arrived at Mayro, about three hundred miles from Lima. The Morona navigated more than two thousand miles of the Amazon proper, and six hundred of the Yeayall and the Patchitea rivers, which, until then, had seen only Indian canoes. The country is, of course, inhabited only by savages, but it is of wonderful utility.

Two pints make a quart, but two bits make a quarter.

Indemnity for the past, pay up.—Security for the future, pay down.

For State Treasurer.

We are authorized to announce Colonel ROSS E. BURKE, of the Parish of Natchitoches, as a candidate for State Treasurer, for the ensuing election.

ap14-w&sw tfe

We are authorized to announce Major S. D. OLIVER as a candidate for State Treasurer.

Louisiana papers copy [April 6 te

For Sale.

CERTIFIED ACCOUNTS.—Persons wishing to purchase at very reasonable rates, will apply immediately to the Editor of this paper. [April 12; w&sw tf

For Sale.

A NEGRO BOY between 13 and 14 years of age. Apply at this office.

ap20-w&sw tf

TO REFUGEES.

FOR SALE.—A farm and improvements, situated 18 miles from Shreveport, 5 miles from Mooringsport, and 8 miles from Albany. This property will be sold on moderate terms, or the use of the same can be had at a low rent to any one who will keep it in good order. Enquire at this office. [April 11; w&sw tf

FOR SALE,

A FRESH supply of Cream Laid Letter Paper, Pens and Envelopes, at the Post office. March 18; w&sw

For Sale.

A good Saddle Horse, bridle and saddle for sale.

Inquire at this office. [april 4 tf