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J. S. DICKSON,  
Editor and Proprietor.

**British Neutrality.**  
We clip the following from the  
New Orleans True Delta, of May  
23, 1865.

The Northern papers are giving  
copious extracts from the second  
volume of the Diplomatic Correspondence  
for the last year, which has just  
been published. The volume relates  
entirely to our relations with Great  
Britain, covering the subjects of the  
surrender of the pirate Semmes and  
his crew upon the destruction of the  
Alabama, the border troubles in Can-  
ada, and the general question of  
British neutrality as practiced at  
home and in her colonies. Mr. Adams  
our Minister at London, appears to  
have displayed great sagacity and  
skill in the management of the many  
delicate questions which have arisen  
during the year, and in some instan-  
ces proved much more than a match  
for Earl Russell. In his letter complain-  
ing of the rescue of Semmes by  
the owner of the yacht Deerhound,  
after the fight with the Kearsage,  
Mr. Adams showed conclusively that  
the Alabama was in all essential par-  
ticulars a British vessel, having been  
constructed, equipped, armed and  
manned by British subjects out of  
British ports; that the persons who  
escaped from this vessel were fitted  
out by British subjects engaged in  
making unlawful war against the  
United States after voluntary surren-  
der as prisoners of war, by reason of  
the unlawful intervention of the com-  
mander of the British yacht Deer-  
hound and the conveyance of them  
within the jurisdiction of Great Brit-  
ain, ought to be delivered up to the  
United States; and that the contin-  
ued bestowal of pecuniary assistance  
of supplies upon these offenders by  
British authorities or subjects  
is a grievance for which we were  
entitled to ask a remedy in their  
prompt conviction and punishment.  
In reply to this demand, Earl Russell  
declared that the British Government  
had no lawful power to arrest and deliv-  
er up the persons in question, and  
concluded by committing himself to  
the following statement, designed to  
vindicate the general course of his  
Government touching all these mat-  
ters:

"Lords, in expressing the regret  
of Her Majesty's Government that  
they should find themselves unable  
to comply with any application which  
the Government of the United States  
may have thought themselves entitled  
to make, I cannot refrain from ob-  
serving that Her Majesty's Govern-  
ment have been more successful in  
preventing breaches of neutrality  
with regard to the fitting out of cruis-  
ers to take part in the civil war in  
North America than the Government  
of the United States were in prevent-  
ing the fitting out of ships of-war to  
aid the South American Republics in  
their revolt against Spain, which,  
however, then stood in the position of  
a central authority resisting insurrec-  
tion."

To this Mr. Adams rejoined in a  
most logical argument. He presented  
in the very strongest colors the falsity  
of Great Britain to the neutral duties  
and obligations she had assumed.  
After reiterating his previous state-  
ments as to the aid furnished by  
British subjects to the pirates of the  
Alabama, Mr. Adams said:

"Were it expedient, at this late  
date, to enter upon an examination  
of the relative merits of the two govern-  
ments in the two very widely differ-  
ent stages of their condition, in ac-  
quitting themselves of their obliga-  
tions of neutrality under circumstances  
of difficulty, I am not aware that any  
result which might be arrived at  
would have an effect in materially  
varying the views that should be  
taken of the shortcomings of either.  
Very fortunately, I am saved the  
necessity of further discussion of it by  
pointing out to your Lordship a cir-  
cumstance which seems to have en-  
tirely escaped your attention. Whatever  
may have been the deficiencies of  
the United States in the instance  
alluded to, compensation therefor  
has been made to Spain, and her full  
and free release has been given under  
the sanction of her hand and solemn  
treaty. Whenever Her Majesty's  
Government shall acknowledge itself  
prepared to perfect the parallel, the  
example may be cited against the  
United States, but not until then."

Nothing could have been more  
happy than this retort, and no state-  
ment could have demonstrated more  
conclusively our claim to compensa-  
tion for losses sustained through the  
policy of British "neutrality."

# Semi-Weekly News.

Volume 1.

SHREVEPORT, THURSDAY, MAY 18, 1865.

Number 20

## The affair at Lisbon

The foreign journals have full par-  
ticulars of the movements of the  
Confederate ram Stonewall, and the  
U. S. vessels, Niagara and Sacra-  
mento.

From a correspondent of the Lon-  
don Herald.

I herein hand you particulars and  
information concerning the Confed-  
erate steam ram Stonewall, and the  
United States frigate Niagara and  
sloop corvette Sacramento, about to  
take part in a naval engagement off  
this port. The two last named ves-  
sels are at present in Coruña, dis-  
tant about 11 miles from here.—  
They have both had steam up on  
board for some weeks past, watching  
night and day for the appearance of  
the Stonewall. The excitement here  
and in Coruña is immense. The  
sympathy of the Spaniards is entire-  
ly with the Confederates.

The Stonewall put into Coruña  
on the 21st of February last, from  
Bordeaux, having experienced bad  
weather and sprung a leak at about  
the 3rd of February. She came into  
Ferrol for repairs in the government  
arsenal here. About ten days after  
her arrival here the Niagara came in,  
being followed by the Sacramento  
the following day. After they had  
been here for some five days, the  
Admiral commanding requested the  
Federals to leave the port, which  
they accordingly did, making for  
Coruña, where they remained at  
anchor with steam up until the 14th  
inst., when they weighed anchor and  
cruised about outside the port for  
about two days; bad weather coming  
on they again entered Coruña, and  
are now awaiting the departure of  
the Stonewall from this place, which  
has taken place this morning, but  
for the strong wind that is blowing  
from the Southwest. One of the offi-  
cers of the Stonewall has just in-  
formed me that they are to steam  
out to-morrow morning if weather  
permits. Capt. Page, commanding  
the ram, arrived here from Paris two  
days ago, and immediately requested  
the permission of the Admiral to al-  
low him to leave the port at any time.  
The Stonewall is an iron-plated  
vessel of about nine hundred tons,  
having a main gun forward about  
22 feet long. Her armament con-  
sists of one three-hundred pounder  
Armstrong gun, worked from an ar-  
mor-plated turret right in the pro-  
w of the ship. She has also another  
armor-plated turret aft, in which are  
two seventy-pounder Armstrong  
guns. These three are the only arma-  
ment she carries. She is built on  
the twin screw principle, and goes  
about three hundred and twenty  
horse power; mounted speed of the  
vessel about 10 miles. Her crew  
consists of about sixteen officers and  
eighty men, all told. The greater  
part of them are men who belonged  
to the Alabama and Florida. Capt.  
Page last night called the crew aft,  
and, after explaining the situation of  
affairs, said that as the Confederacy  
had no longer any ports in the North-  
ern States, it was useless going to  
America; they have made up their  
minds to conquer or be conquered.—  
All the yards and topmasts have  
been lowered, and everything on  
board put in fighting trim. The men  
would not turn a hair, but were  
up the whole night, singing patriotic  
songs. All on board are sanguine of  
success, from the Captain downward.  
It is intended only to fire shells from  
the large gun. The Federals rely en-  
tirely on success by running the ram  
down or boarding her.

The Niagara is commanded by  
Commodore Craven. She carries  
twelve two hundred pounder Parrott  
guns. She steams about 12 miles,  
but is very long, and cannot turn  
round in less than half a mile, where-  
as the ram can turn in her own  
length.

The Sacramento carries eleven two  
hundred-pounder Parrott guns, and  
has a crew of about three hundred  
men; the Niagara has a crew of 450  
men. It is the general opinion of  
people here that if the Stonewall  
can but lodge one of her three hun-  
dred pound shells in either of the  
Federals it will sink them in five  
minutes.

There are two Spanish frigates  
waiting to accompany the ram out  
to sea, in order that no fighting may  
take place in Spanish waters.

The guns in the forts have been  
got ready for action in case the Fed-  
erals should attempt to break neu-  
trality.

The Admiral of the station sym-  
patizes with the South, and when  
taking leave of the captain of the  
Stonewall yesterday said he wished  
him success in his heart.  
It seems that the ram from Ferrol  
went to Lisbon, whether she was  
followed by the Niagara and Sacra-  
mento. The rebel gun was ordered  
out of port, and the U. S. vessels,  
for attempting to leave before the  
expiration of the twenty-four hours  
prescribed, were fired upon by the  
Portuguese forts and a sloop on

the Niagara was killed. The Lon-  
don Times of March 20th has the  
following paragraph:

A letter from Capt. Page, dated  
Lisbon, announces the arrival at  
that port of the Confederate iron-  
clad Stonewall. On leaving Ferrol  
the topmasts were struck and the  
ship cleared for action. The captain  
sent his papers and money on shore  
for safety. The crew were in high  
spirits, expecting an engagement,  
and confident as to its results. The  
Niagara and the Sacramento, how-  
ever, avoided conflict. The Stone-  
wall has two screws, which in the  
event of a fight with these two ves-  
sels, will be of immense advantage  
to her.

The following dispatches will tell  
the rest of the story.

Lisbon, March 26.—The Confed-  
erate ram Stonewall has arrived here  
from Ferrol, where she left the Fed-  
eral war steamer Niagara and Sacra-  
mento, which are reported to have  
shunned a conflict.

The Portuguese authorities have  
ordered the Stonewall to leave the  
harbor, and have manned the forts.  
The Sacramento is hourly ex-  
pected.

Lisbon, Tuesday, March 29.—The  
Confederate ram Stonewall has sailed  
from this port. The Federal war  
steamer Niagara and Sacramento  
have arrived here. The Portuguese  
authorities prohibit their sailing for  
twenty-four hours.

Lisbon, Wednesday, March 30.—  
The Federal frigates Niagara and  
Sacramento attempted to sail before  
the expiration of the time fixed by  
the Portuguese authorities, and were  
fired upon by the Belen Fort.

The Niagara was struck on the  
prow and a sloop was killed.

The vessels thereupon cleared.

A well known lady of this State  
not long since from New Orleans,  
brings news that there are at least  
1700 families there, some before the  
war, were living, some in alliance,  
all in ease and comfort, that now  
know not on one day where the next  
day's food is to come from. They  
have gradually sold their property, at  
ruined prices, and poverty and star-  
vation duties are upon in the face.

A Miss —, niece of a merchant,  
formerly one of the wealthiest and  
most respectable business men in the  
city, is now compelled to teach a  
school for "little darkies," at \$2 a  
month each. Remonstrating, not  
long since, with the colored mother  
of one of these colored juveniles, as  
to the inadequacy of the remunera-  
tion, the former contemptuously re-  
plied, "you ought to be glad to get  
that much."

This is in re-constructed Louisi-  
ana!

The State Gazette of the 25th  
April contains extracts from a report  
of the A. G. of the Frontier District,  
of an achievement of the State troops  
of that District, in conjunction with  
a portion of the U. S. forces of Col.  
Borland's frontier regiment, under  
Lt. Col. Diamond, on Monday morn-  
ing, the 31 April.

A band of deserters from the C. S.  
Army, many of whom had been in  
the brush for months and years, num-  
bering over 100, congregated on De-  
can Creek, in Wise county, last week  
and after standing horses and plun-  
dering for a few nights, took up the  
line of march for Victoria Peak,  
Montgomery county. Capt. Pickett,  
of Wise county, State troops, with  
some thirty of his men, took the trail  
on Saturday, April 1st, and was  
joined by Captains Saxe and  
Shannon, with a portion of their  
commands, making about 70 State  
troops. They kept the route till  
Sunday evening, when it became evi-  
dent, from the signs, that the desert-  
ers were not far in their advance,  
and Capt. Pickett ordered a halt to  
rest the horses, and await the arrival  
of Col. Diamond, who joined the ex-  
pedition the same evening and as-  
sumed the entire command. They  
followed the trail till about twelve  
o'clock that night, when it became  
too dark to distinguish it. They  
were started at the dawn of day on  
Monday morning, by the sound of a  
bugle in their front, when Capt. Pic-  
ket, going forward on foot, to re-  
connoitre, discovered the deserters  
encamped on a tributary of the Little  
Wichita their horses grazing on  
the right and left of the encampment.  
Col. Diamond, yielding to the impor-  
tunity of Capt. Pickett, permitted an  
attack upon them in their position.  
Capt. Pickett, with 30 men, swept to  
the left, and Capt. Shannon, with  
about the same number, struck off  
to the right. Col. Diamond and his  
forces were to bring up the rear, and  
engage the deserters in front. The  
movement was promptly made, and  
in the face of a rapid fire, Capt.  
Pickett and Shannon succeeded in  
cutting off the horses and driving  
them beyond the reach of the des-  
erters.

The firing then ceased on both

sides, and the deserters asked for a  
parley. Col. Diamond advanced, met  
some two or three of their number,  
and demanded a surrender; but  
while in the midst of the parley, some  
eight or ten of the more desperate of  
the deserters ran forward, and pre-  
sented their guns, forced Col. Dia-  
mond into their camp. They threat-  
ened to kill him if he did not give up  
the horses; and whilst a prisoner,  
he issued an order to Capt. Pickett,  
requiring him to deliver the horses  
except the stolen ones, and permit  
the deserters to retire. This, Capt.  
Pickett refused to obey; and after  
some time spent in coming to terms,  
the deserters finding that other troops  
were coming up, surrendered. The  
number captured was 88 men and  
150 horses. The prisoners, with  
their arms, horses, &c., were taken to  
Gainesville. The deserters were well  
armed with six-shooters and long  
range guns, and much better mounted  
than their pursuers. The casual-  
ties were, one deserter shot through  
the thigh, one horse killed, and two  
other horses, belonging to State  
troops, wounded.

## Federal News Items.

On the 14th ult., both branches  
of the Arkansas Legislature unani-  
mously opposed the proposed amend-  
ment of the National Constitution,  
abolishing slavery.

It is believed at Little Rock that  
the Arkansas Representatives will be  
admitted to their seats in Congress  
early the next session.

Brownlow has issued a proclama-  
tion for a thanksgiving day, in which  
he recommends that "none come to  
the house of prayer with feelings of  
exultation over a fallen foe, but with  
a spirit of forgiveness."

The naval court-martial which has  
been engaged at Washington, in the  
trial of Captain Collins, of the Wash-  
burn, for expending the Florida in a  
Brazilian port, has closed its labors.  
The finding will soon be made known  
through the Navy Department.

Gen. Reynolds, commanding in  
Arkansas, has ordered Grant's terms  
of surrender to Gen. Fagan.

Since 1850 no less than seven  
thousand brigands have been killed,  
wounded and captured in Italy.

A Boston street-copier the other  
day stuck upon his door the laconic  
advertisement, "A boy wanted."  
The next morning on opening the  
door he found a little urchin in a basket,  
labeled, "Here he is."

An urgent manlike negro in New  
York stuck a knife in his landlady's  
back for pressing her little bill.  
When will Yankee landladies become  
more considerate?

Ex-Senator H. S. Foote says:  
"I have never known at any time of  
which either a gentleman or a patriot  
ought to be ashamed."

The St. Louis Republican says  
that when Lincoln was inaugurated,  
a flag staff was erected on the corner  
of Main and Jefferson streets, in Car-  
ondelet. It remained standing until  
the day Douglas died, when it broke  
down. It was put up again, and  
broke down the second time on the  
day President Lincoln was killed.

The new President of the United  
States is in the fifty-sixth year of his  
age. His family consists at present  
of his wife, two sons and two  
daughters, are residing in Nashville,  
having been driven from their homes  
in East Tennessee. Charles John-  
son, a third son, while acting as  
surgeon in the army, was thrown  
from his horse and killed, about two  
years ago.

W. C. Ross, of New Albany, In-  
diana, who said he would like to  
dance on Lincoln's coffin, has been  
sentenced to sixty days hard labor  
on the fortifications.

**A Worker in the Interests of God  
and Humanity.**—An ex-Judge and  
Republican politician of a neigh-  
boring State, famous for its dis-  
tinguished men, not very long ago  
excited the admiration of his political  
friends by the fidelity with which  
he acted up to the cardinal doctrine  
of their party, viz: to make capital  
of the negro. A contraband had  
fallen in the way of this upright  
magistrate and had been kindly  
taken into his service. But one day  
on his return home, after a short ab-  
sence, he found his watch, a hundred  
dollars and the colored person miss-  
ing. The Judge was not exempt  
from human infirmities, and Love of  
money was his, so that he could ill  
stomach his loss. He put the police  
upon the track of the fugitive, and  
success attended the pursuit. Pom-  
poy was secured, and with him the  
watch and a portion of the money.  
Mercy pleaded for the man and his  
brother, and the interests of the party  
forbade an exposure; an expedient  
was quickly found to reconcile all in-  
terests. The black was paid ten  
dollars to enlist as a substitute, and  
his bounty money, \$200, entered the  
pocket of his philanthropic master.  
Virtue, it is pleasant to observe, is  
sometimes in our way.—Boston  
Courier.

## Fighting around Matamoros.

Matamoros, April 30, 1865.

Ed. News.—The forces of Gen.  
Negrete, about four thousand strong,  
known to have been advancing upon  
the city for some days, arrived within  
two leagues last night. For the past  
week heavy forces have been at work  
erecting forts and throwing up breast-  
works around the city. On Friday,  
the forces under Cortina, made an ad-  
vance, but was promptly met by the  
Imperial forces under Gen. Lopez  
and driven back with small loss on  
either side. A general conscription  
of horses, mules, drays and drivers  
to take place. The artillery was fur-  
nished with teams, and the drays put  
to work carrying the cotton, seized  
by the government, from the yards to  
the outer line of defenses. The cot-  
ton being exhausted, they have been  
since last evening taking the thous-  
ands of bales of bagging that the  
owners have been counting their loss-  
es on for the past sixty days.

A general exodus of women, chil-  
dren and patros to Brownsville, be-  
gan yesterday morning and is still  
going on.

A battle was looked for by the  
people last night, but no general en-  
gagement has yet taken place.—3  
o'clock P. M.—although the armies are  
within two miles of each other. A  
continued skirmishing is kept up be-  
tween the pickets and advance guards.  
All Gen. Mejia's troops are in readi-  
ness for action outside of the city,  
while the custom-house and other  
public offices are guarded by the citi-  
zens, among whom is a general con-  
scription to-day. The Mexicans  
taking Mexicans; the Germans their  
countrymen and the French their  
Rumor says the steamer Gov. Bagby  
was chartered by the Imperial gov-  
ernment and proceeded from this port  
to Vera Cruz and that she returned  
yesterday with reinforcements, vari-  
ously estimated at from seven to ten  
hundred men, the majority of whom  
are said to be Austrians. If they ar-  
rived yesterday they may be in time  
for the defense of the city to-night.—  
I am told the fighting is mostly done  
at night. There are various opinions  
as to the result, but all agree in the  
opinion that Gen. Mejia will prove  
true to the Empire and should he get  
a thousand more troops will be able  
to defend the city successfully.

LATER.

5 P. M.—Battle has begun. The  
artillery has opened fire. The Imp-  
erials have 60 guns; the Liberals 16  
guns.

Col. Eddar, the State agent for the  
State of Arkansas, died in Brown-  
sville last night, after an illness of  
about a week.

A private letter dated Brownsville,  
Key 1st, says: Fighting commenced  
in Matamoros last night and contin-  
ued all night, with what result is not  
known. Negrete attacked the city  
with 4500 Liberals, and is opposed  
by Mejia in command of 3500 Imp-  
erialists.—(Houston News.)

We extract from a letter to a citi-  
zen of this city, says the San Anto-  
nio News, dated Eagle Pass, April  
23d:

"Just as the sun was setting to-  
day, the glory of the Imperial Gov-  
ernment vanished, and such scrambling  
to get across the river has never  
before taken place here. After dinner  
the garrison at Piedras Negras  
commenced making preparations to  
evacuate the place, but before they  
had half passed over their effects, a  
cloud of dust some distance off told  
that the enemy were coming, and  
very soon their cavalry were seen on  
the bank of the river just below town;  
but no sooner had they made their  
appearance than the Imperial troops  
came swarming down the bank and  
making tracks for Dixie; this was  
seen by the Liberals, who galloped  
up the bank of the river, for the pur-  
pose of cutting off their retreat; they  
came by ones and twos, and succeed-  
ed in stopping all but about 50 or 60.  
Infantry and cavalry were all mixed  
up in the river, but many were stop-  
ped after they had got some dis-  
tance into it. There were not more  
than fifty or sixty shots fired. I  
have heard of a number being killed,  
but I was close to the water on the  
river bank, and could observe the  
whole as well as any one, and saw  
no one killed, though I thought I  
saw one body floating below the  
crossing. The excitement did not  
last more than 15 or 20 minutes,  
when all was quiet, and Piedras Ne-  
gras once more in the hands of the  
Liberals. You have heard, no doubt,  
that Monterey is in their hands, and  
I expect that, by this time, they  
have all of the frontier. Most of the  
officials of Piedras Negras had the  
pleasure of looking on the movements  
from this side of the river."

Tennessee is the twentieth State  
that has adopted the Constitutional  
amendment.

Mr. Jas. H. Brady, the last of the  
State prisoners at Fort Lafayette,  
was released on the 20th ult.

The New York Herald, one of the  
most reliable weathercocks extant,  
says:

"The Monroe Doctrine is the  
grand rallying point for North and  
South to meet on. The point upon  
which the North and South can  
come together is the Monroe Doc-  
trine, one of grand ideas that the  
South contributed to the common  
greatness of the Republic; and the  
noble argument that will give em-  
ployment to our armies is the en-  
forcement of that doctrine on the  
whole extent of this continent,  
against England, France and Spain."

On the 10th of January, the same  
project was broached in the Yankee  
House of Representatives by Mr.  
Fernando Wood, of New York, in  
the following proposition: "That if  
the Southern States will return to  
the Union, the Northern States or  
people will, in turn, recognize by  
Constitutional amendment the sov-  
ereignty and independence of the  
Southern States over all questions  
not expressly delegated to the Gen-  
eral Government; and that thereup-  
on the Northern and Southern peo-  
ple shall pledge themselves to a hearty  
support of measures peaceable or  
forcible, for the acquisition of Cana-  
da, Mexico and Cuba, and the free-  
dom of Ireland."

Ostensibly, nothing came of this  
motion in Congress, but the same  
proposition is understood to have  
come to and through a member of an  
important family in the Trans-Miss-  
issippi Department, and to have been  
made directly to Gen. Slaughter  
of the Confederate army, by an  
emissary of the Government at  
Washington, on the Rio Grande.—  
We may well ask, with the Weekly,  
"Whither are we drifting? Not, we  
think into a war with all Europe,  
for the benefit of the North. For-  
eign powers have treated us shabbily  
we know, but how have we been  
treated by the North? Let facts be  
submitted to a candid world." We  
will not attempt to answer by any  
accepted flourish of rhetoric.

**The Burning of Columbia, South  
Carolina.**—A reliable person sent  
into Columbia to ascertain the condi-  
tion of that unfortunate city since its  
occupation by the Federals, reports  
that he found no difficulty in reach-  
ing it, Sherman having tarried in the  
place only three days—long enough,  
however, to leave what once was a  
flourishing city a mass of ruins. The  
Federals upon entering the city im-  
mediately applied the torch to all the  
public buildings and to many stores  
on Main street. Whether it was as  
the result shows, or whether their  
malice was directed solely against  
public buildings and public property,  
is not known.

But one fact is certain, that three-  
fourths of Columbia have been de-  
stroyed. All of Main street have  
been destroyed on both sides, with  
the exception of one single building.  
From Main street, the fire spread in  
the direction of the Charlotte rail-  
road depots, covering three entire  
squares in that direction, upon the  
whole length of Main street. The  
Catholic Convent churches, and all  
public and private buildings within  
that space, all were consumed by  
fire. The enemy not satisfied with  
this wholesale destruction, visited  
the suburbs and applied the torch  
to the residences of Gen. Wade  
Hampton, the late Col. Frank Ham-  
pton, and Col. Christopher Hampton,  
and many other private residences  
on Arsenal Hill.

Many private dwellings not con-  
sumed by fire, were visited by drunk-  
en soldiers, who despoiled the male  
and female occupants of their jewel-  
ry, silver and other valuables, includ-  
ing wearing apparel, tearing in  
shreds what they did not carry off.  
The reporter states that several thou-  
sand women, children and aged men  
are without shelter—men of sub-  
stance having to depend upon the  
liberality of their more fortunate  
neighbors and surrounding country  
for assistance. No act of the enemy,  
heretofore committed, equals in  
barbarity and in the suffering which  
it has entailed, the last perpetrated  
at Columbia.

**For State Treasurer.**  
We are authorized to announce Colonel  
ROSS E. BURKE of the Parish of Natchitoches,  
as a candidate for State Treasurer  
at the ensuing election.  
not a slaveholder

We are authorized to announce Major  
S. D. OLIVER as a candidate for State  
Treasurer.  
Louisiana papers copy [April 6 to

**\$200 REWARD.**  
STOLEN on the night of the 6th inst., a  
BAY PONY, 8 years old, white, tall,  
wide, about 45 feet high, one hind wheel  
not round, but square. Many very heavy  
and iron bands, and on his right hind leg  
a Mexican brand. The above reward will  
be paid for his delivery to the Editor of  
this paper.  
April 6, 1865

**TO REFUGES.**  
FOR SALE.—A farm and improvements,  
situated 15 miles from Shreveport, 3  
miles from Mooringsport, and 8 miles from  
Albany. This property will be sold on  
a definite term, or the use of the same can  
be had at a low rate, to any one who will  
keep it in good order. Enquire at this of-  
fice.  
[April 11, 1865]

**FOR SALE.**  
A FRESH supply of Green Land Letter  
Paper, Pens and Envelopes, at the  
Post office.  
March 12, 1865

**For Sale.**  
A NEGRO BOY between 13 and 14  
years of age. Apply at this office.  
not a slaveholder

**FOR SALE.**  
A FRESH supply of Green Land Letter  
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