THE BOSSIER BANNER.

Official Journal of Bossier Parish.

W. H. SCANLAND, Editor.

TERMS:

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BELLEVUE, LOUISIANA.

Friday Morning.....August 5, 1859.

☞ The weather for the past week hat been cool and pleasant, with occasionaly cool breezes; and over abundance of rain.

☞ We are requested by the principle, Mr. Thomas B. Hanock, to state that the scholastic session of the Cottage Grove Seminary will open on the Fourth Monday, 22d day of August.

☞ We are requested by Mr. R. M. Morris, to withdraw his name as a candidate for the assessorship. We are not acquaintance with his reasons for withdrawing his name from the canvass, but suppose that he thinks there are already more in the field than will be elected.

☞ At the ward meeting for ward No. 2, held at Benton, on Monday the 1st inst., the following named gentlemen were appointed as delegates to attend the Parish Convention at this place on the 1st Monday in September—James S. Sanderson, Wm. Perrett, J. J. Knight, Wm. Arick and D. M. Bunham.

☞ We notice a rather lengthy article in the Commercial News, headed "Social Life in Town." Wonder where the editor got his morale from? We expect he gathered the force of his noble sentiments from the stifled affairs of city life, with an eye single to that of the "Vine clad Lager Beer" establishment, next door.

☞ On last Monday, during a heavy thunder shower, one of our parishoners, Dr. Springfield, had two of his salves, a man and woman, killed by lightening. They were both standing under a tree, as a refuge from the the rain, when they were struck.

☞ The editor of the Henderson Beacon says, "lately evil thoughts have been troubling our mind," etc. We are not at all surprised—it is said "an idle brain is the devil's workshop.'

☞ The Union Democrat contains an article signed "Honesty;" if there is any honesty in the article, some one out of the establishment, has been robbed to fill the "vacuum!"

☞ Snooks has lately had a *change* to come over the *spirit* of his dream. Looking at a very handsome lady—young of course—the other day, he remarked, she's very *fair I see* (Pharisee). The Philis-tines will be after Snooks the next thing he knows.

☞ The editor of the Creola Mail has been beautifully, and we might say, richly sold! Some nondescript has palmed off on him an article pretending to be original, and he has published it as such. What an absurdity—the editor needs a fine brass collar for his gulibilty. He is about as soft in his cranum department, as the editor of the South-Western, who some months ago, rescued from a grave of obscurity, a certain article entitled, "Northern Literature," cutting off the title, and launched it out in the South-Western as original; whereupon a certain literati responded to it as the same, in a communication to the Gazette. Said article had been published in nearly one half of the Southern press.

As regards the Mail man, we can say that we, ourself, published his rich communication, a year ago, in Shreveport, under the title of "How I came to be married." We can show it, if necessary.

DEATH OF HON. RUFUS CHOATE

Last week we announced that there was a rumor to the effect that the Hon. Rufus Choate had recently died in Halifax, Novia Scotia, on his way to England, to regain his impaired health.

The death of Mr. Choate took place on Wednesday morning, the 13th ult. The following private despatch from Mr. Rufus Choate, Jr. who was present at his father's death, was addressed to Mr. Choate's son-in-law, Mr. E. E. Pratt of Boston:

"Halifax, July 13.—All is over. Last evening, about six o'clock, after an unusually cheerful day, father was seized with a heart attack, and breathed his last at a quarter of two o'clock this (Wednesday) morning. He was insensible through the whole, and suffered none at all. Rufus Choate, Jr.

Rufus Choate was born at Iswick, Mass., October 12, 1799. He entered Dartmouth college, and was distinquished as a prompt and forward scholar. He graduated in 1819, and became a tutor in that institution. He soon afterwards entered the Law School at Cambridge; completed his studies at Salem, and began regular practice of his profosssion at Danvers, in 1824.

In the death of Mr. Choate, the friends of the Union have sustained a signal, if not an impasable loss. He was one of the few remaing representatives of what New England was in her best days—before sectionalism had destroyed that love of the whole country and that enlarged patriotism which since distinguished its statesmen in the counsels of the nation. With an eloquence superior to any man now living in this Republic, it was his custom upon appropriate occasions to kindle again the fires of patriotism and devotion to Union, which the fanatics and bigots of Massachusetts were doing their best to extinguish forever. It was Choate's clarion voice than rang the words of defiance in the ears of the skulking abolitionists of the Sumner school; and his utmost powers were ever used as a barcade against the twaddlers and follows of Seward, Greely & Co. The death of such a man, in the full vigor of his intellectual faculties and usefulness, before he had withered the one or injured the other, is deeply to be regretted and deplored. He is a superior to the mousing politicians of the sectional Sumner stamp, who have so long been barking at his heels, as "Hyperon to a satyr," and our nation at this time could have better afforded to lose a regiment of men of that class than one Rufus Choate.

☞ We learn from a telegraphic dispatch that the hostile meeting anticipated between O. Jennings Wise, of the Richmond Enquires, and P. H. Aylett, of the Richmond Examiner, took place in North Carolina on the 15th inst. Mr. Aylett fired at his adversary without hitting him, when Mr. Wise fired into the air. Mr. Aylett withdrew his challenge and asked for a reconciliation, but Mr. Wise refused. The difficulty grew out of a controversy on the subject of non-intervention.

☞ The Hon W. L. Yancey delivered an address of considerable length at Columbia, S. C., on Friday, 15th ult., and was listened to with marked attention by a large audience. He urged the repeal of the slave trade laws, and the necessity of Congressional protection to slavery in the Territories as necessary to Southern rights and Southern honor.

☞ How many times more does the Union Democrat man intend to publish that piece of poetry, entitled the "Lost Child?" He has already published it three times to our certain knowledge. The Democrat can beat our friend of the News in that line—we think.

☞ The Montgomery debating society of Winn Parish, have before them the important question to decide: "Which is mightier, the pen or sword." If the editor (!) of the South-Western had that question to answer, he would doubtless say the scissors ranks far ahead of either.

☞ The Washington States has a long article complaing of the hogs of that city as "perfect nuisances." We dislike very much, seeing the best society of Washington abused.

Professional Gentlemen.—What asses most parents are. From some unaccountable cause, they all wish to have their boys become either Patrick Henry's or Blackstone orators; and yet, of all drugs, eloquence and law are probably the most unprofitable. Out of the thousand attorneys ground out annually, scarcely a dozen reach any eminence whatever—while the remaining 988 scarcely make even their board bills. In this city, for instance, out of the five or six hunred lawyers that hang out their shingles, only some eight or ten are ever heard of outside of their own offices. And yet the profession is "so genteel" that foolish old fathers and pride-stuffed mammas would actually prefer having their sons starve and mould in this business than become useful and wealthy in any other.

The idea that these "sucking Ciceros" should ever descend, or rather ascend, to "toil and hard hands," is so perfectly preposterous that one would run some risk of tasting leather, if he should even think of hinting it. Labor is considered vulgar—to work ungenteel; the jackplane is considered less genteel than the lawyer's green bag—the handle of the plow less dignified than the yard-stick. Unfortunate infatuation! Not dignified? There is no calling under heaven half so ennobling as that of the farmer. The patriarch of the field, as he sits in the "old farm house," when his daily toil is over, feels an inward calm never known in the halls of pride or the Court of Appeals. Where else can we look but to the productions of the soil for safety of investment and for an ample return? In commercial speculations all is chance and uncertainty, change and flunctuation, rise and fall. In mercantile life scarcely one in ten can avoid even bankruptcy. But with the tiller of the soil how different. As long as God is good and Nature punctual, so long is he insured a life of plenty, happiness and health.—Albany Dutchman.

☞ The following well merited lick at the Centenary College, of this State we take from the Baton Rouge Advocate. We endorse every word of it:

Centenarg College.—We have just received a Catalogue of the officers and students of this institution for the past year. It represents Centenary to be in a flourishing condition. We notice that the catalogue is published in New York!! Centenary appeals to this State and neighboring ones to sustain her against the rival advantages of Northern Colleges, on the ground that she is a "home" institution and should be upheld by "home" patronage, while she prefers to employ the advertising and job printing institutions of the North, whenever she has a piece of work to be done. There are twenty offices in this State alone that could have done this job as neatly, as cheaply, and with as much dispatch as she has seen fit to have it done. As she has given the go-by and cold shoulder to the South, by patronizing Northern labor, we hope the example of her act will be observed by those who have heretofore been her well-wishers and supporters. It is just this sort of Southernism that maims the pace of Southern progress; and being as hypocritically inconsistent with the general tenor of its professions, it ought, when ever and whatever it manifests such sharp-practice patriotism, to get a "free notice" from the press, warning the public against reposing further trust or sympathy in it.

Our Army Men Sent Back from the Seat of War.—The European governments are not disposed to communicate the secrets of their military science and improvement in weapons of war to the Yankees. We learn from the Richmond Enquirer that private letters from the continent of Europe intimate that the American officers who had been permitted by the United States to go to the seat of war in order to gain militiary insight into war tactics by observation of the contending Powers, have been refused passports to travel thither. They consequently returned to England to await further diplomatic consideration of the matter and causes of objections.

A FIELD FOR ENTERPRISE.

The New York Journal of Commerce of a recent date, contained a very able article in relation to rivers, ancient and modern, showing how insignificant they all are in comparision to the Mississippi and the Amazon. The latter rolls its majestic tide through a vast region of country, destined, as we may suppose, to become the abode of future nations of enterprising men:

"The Amazon, Maranon, or Orellana, as it is variously styled, is, however, in some respects, superior to the Mississippi. Its sources are soiled with the ashes of Cotopaxi, which look over the Pacific. Its mouth opens to the Atlantic. Its waters spring from eternal snow, and roll through an endless summer of the topics, It is fed by the great tributaries from the North and South, which are themselves longer than the Danube. The Guinas and Venezuela lie above its reach to the North, and are drained by the Orinoco to the East, and the Magdalena to the Spanish Main. Excepting the region which pours into shese channels, there are no rivers east of the Andes, on the whole continent, but those which are tributary to the Amazon, until, in 16 degrees South, the head waters of the Rio Grande are reached- Its sources are the Tunguragua and Uncayale, but both rising in Peru; the former from Lake Lauricocha, in latitude 10 degrees 29 minutes South; the latter formed by the Apurimas and Bori, the head waters of which are between 16 degrees and 18 degrees lattitude S. Its general course is North of East, and, inclusive of its windings is upwards of 4000 miles in length. The depth of water has been stated at from 30 to 40 fathoms, fifteen hundred miles from its mouth; but the soundings of Herndon leave this an open question. Boat navigation commences upon it at Jean de Bracomoros, in Quito, and runs down through the usual graduations of small draught steamers and brigs, to that unobstracted channel which permits the largest vessels to sail fifteen hundred miles island. The tide ebbs and flows through six hundred miles of its course. In a distance of 1600 miles, Condarmine found its descent to be but 1020 feet, or about six and one quarter inches to the mile. The drainage from North to South, includes a territory of about sixteen hundred miles in length, and not less than two hundred rivers, some of which, as the Ucayle, are more than equal to the Danube. The Santiago, Morona, Pastaza, Tigre, Napo, Negro, Putomayo, Yupura, Yaguupiri, Cumpatuba, and Yari are the most notable of those from the North. From the South flow the Guallaga, Ucayale, Cuchivara, Maderia, Cayara, Topayas, Xingu, Cunapai, Munju, and others. The banks are clothed with dense and impenetrable forests, inhabited by tigers, leopards, wild bears, a great variety of enormous snakes, serpents, apes, and birds of glorious plumage.

The waters are populous with turtles aligators and the most delicious fish. The wild products of this region are more than tropical in their abundance and value. Cacao, cinnamon, vanilla, pines, and cotton of a peculiar grade, flourish in their greatest perfection; and the country is adapted to the growth of coffee, sugar-cane, rice, maize, plantains, limes, lemons and oranges. The forests are rich in cedar, red-wood, holly, pine, and other precious woods. Gold has been gathered to a considerable amount by the Indians, in the Maranon and adjoining rivers. Diamonds and precious stones are collected from the whole country, and some of the most valuable in the world have been found by the Indians and negroes who never knew their worth. The pampas which skirt the river banks are covered with wild horses and cattle, and on the mountains, lying back, the lama and the condor enjoy an almost unlimited freedom."

The question naturally arises—how shall this great region be settled? It will probably require several generations to form a practical reply. At present there are no cities above its mouth, and even the so-called towns laid down in maps, are mere clusters of huts, the people being semi-savage. But what a field is here opened for future enterprise.

Arkansas Currency.—After the 4th of July it will be unlawful for any person to pass or recieve in the State of Arkansas any bank bill of less denomination than ten dollars. After the 4th July, 1860, no bill of a less denomination than twenty dollars can be put or kept in circulation. This is approximating to a specie currency.

☞ Mr. Everett, in his last letter to the N. Y. Ledger, quotes from a diary of George Washington, during his Southern tour in 1779, an enumeration of the exports from Charleston, but Mr. Everett says: "No mention yet of Cotton among the staple products of the South. As late as 1794, it was not known to Chief Justice Jay, when he negotiated his treaty with England, that it was likely to be an article of United States Commerce. So recently has this great element of trade and of the wealth of Nations made its appearance on this side of the Ocean."

☞ A minister noted for combining the somewhat incongruous profession of preacher and money lender, was proffering a prayer, in which was the following petition: "Grant that we may have more interest in heaven!"

"Don't do it!" exclaimed one of the congregation, "don't do it." The old sinner gets five per cent a month now and that's enough the Lord knows!"

☞ Mrs. Partington says, that just before the last war with England, cirsumstances were seen around the moon nightly, shooting stars perambulated the earth, the desk of the Sun was covered with black spots of ink, and comments swept the horizon, with their operatic tails. Everybody said it profligated war, and sure enough, it come. Its costiveness was felt throughout the land but the bravery of General Jackson expatiated the American citizens, and foreign dominoes soon became a byword.

As Good as if it were Æsop.—The Nantucket Islander says that the following story was lately told by a reformed inebriate, as an apology for much of the folly of drunkards:

A mouse ranging about a brewery, happening to fall into a vat of beer, was in imenent danger of drowning, and appealed to a cat to help him out. The cat replied, "it is a foolish request for as soon as I get you out I shall eat you." The mouse piteously replied that fate would be better than to be, drowned in beer. The cat lifted him out, but the fumes of the beer caused puss to sneeze, and the mouse took refuge in his hole. The cat called upon the mouse to come out; "you sir; did you not promise that I should eat you?" "Ah," said the mouse, "but you know I was in liquor at the time."

New York in the Olden Time.—In some reminiscences of New York in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries the New York Express says that, in 1697, the first attempt at lighting the streets was made, by hanging out a lantern and candle at the end of a pole from the window of every seventh house, on nights when there was no moon—the expenses being equally divided between the seven houses. The first regular watch, consisting of four men, was established during the same year. Two persons in every ward were appointed by the corporation, to inspect every chimney hearth, as a security against fire. The number of houses in the city, at that period, was six hundred, and the population was about six thousand.

In 1711 a public market for slaves was established at the market-house, at the foot of Wall street slip, and laws were passed, of a stringent nature calculated ro keep the negroes into subjection.

Fate of the Apostles.—Matthew is supposed to have suffered Martyrdom, or was slain with the sword at the city of Ethiopia.

Mark was dragged through the streets of Alexandria, in Egypt, till he expired.

Luke was hanged upon an olive tree in Greece.

John was put into a cauldron of boiling oil at Rome and escaped death. He afterwds died a natural death at Ephesus, in Asia.

James the great was beheaded at Jeruselem.

James the Less thrown from a pinnacle, or wing of the temple, and then beaten to death with a fellow's club.

Phillip was haeged up against a pillar at Hicropolis, a city of Psygia.

Bartholomew was flayed alive by the command of a barbarous king.

Andwew was bound to a cross, whence he preached to the people till he expired.

Thomas was run through the body with a lance, at the Cormandel, in the East Indies.

Jude was shot dead with arrows.

Simon was crucified in Persia,

☞ "Shorten thy sleep and lengthen thy knowledge," says and Arabic proverb; but if shortening one's sleep should happen to shorten his life as well, what becomes of his knowledge then? Ii is the opinion of a distinguished physician that half the insanity of this world could be prevented by suffiicient sleep. Early rising is a good thing for people who go to bed betimes, and a bad thing for those who don't. Length your nights or shorten your days—take your choice.

☞ "My son what would you do if your dear father was suddenly taken away from you?" "Sware and chaw tobacker."

Gov. Wise on the Rights of Naturalized Citizens.

The following is the letter of Gov. Wise on the naturalization question:

Richmond, June 16, 1859

To Max L. Mayer Esq: Absence has delayed my reply to yours of the 10th inst.

I have not time to elaborate an opinion upon the letter of Gen. Cass, dated Washington, May 17, 1859, addressed to Mr. Felix Le Clere, of Memphis, Tenn., saying to him, "Your naturalization in this country will not exempt you from that claim," (the claim of the French Government to military service from all natives of France who may be found within its jurisdiction,) "if you shall voluntarily repair thither," (to France.)

My opinion is, that this concession by our Government is an abondonment of one of the most precious American doctrines ever established by our patriots for a free people. And I regret that a Democratic Administration has endorsed it as laid down by its Whig predecessor in the Department of State. Mr. Edward Everett, following the authority of Wheaton.

The United States first established the right of expatriatriation and the solemn ceremony of naturalization on investing foreigners with citizenship, binding them to allegiate, and contacting to give them protection whenever by oath and residence they should become as native born. The old despotism held to the maxim—"Once a cititen always a citizen." The new republic set up a new refuge of liberty, and asserted that birth and nativity should not limit the rights of man. She established "naturalization" of those who choose to expatriate themselves. It was for this we declared the last war with Great Britian. She claimed the right to seize her native citizens on board our ships. This we fought to resist. We said that when her natives were once naturalized here, they became as if they were born. That is, in fact, the meaning of naturalization. Well, as we would not permit England to seize our native born, so we would not permit her to seize the naturalized citizens of America, for the reason that naturalization put them on the footing of native born.

Again, Mr. Cass may say that he limits the case to those who voluntarily go to France and are natives of that country. But he admits there within her jurisdiction, the claim to military service.

Now, military service is a political duty, belonging wherever allegiance is due; and inasmuch as we swear by an oath the native of France naturalized here to renounce allegiance to that country, and to every prince and potentate on earth, citizen of France, naturalized here, owes allegiance, by our laws, to the United States, and has renounced allegiance to France. She ought not to claim allegiance of our citizens against our laws. Again: The naturalized citizen not only renounces allegiance, by our laws, to his native country, but by the same law we adopt him as one of our citizens to all intents and purposes, and we contract to give him protection as we give it to our native born. Naturalization is thus a contract between a subject and sovereign; allegiance is the consideration on other. The subject swears allegiance to the United States, and the United States promises protection to him. Thus, the laws of every country must prevail in its own jurisdiction. But this is law as to municipal and criminal and commercial relations, not as to political. A native or naturalized citized citizen of the United States, made the same by their laws, may be in France and must observe the laws there—must pay, for example, customs and duties or penalties for crime there. But neither the one no more than the other is bound to do military duty there, because it is a political duty which relates to allegiance, and not to residence or sojournment or travel in trensitu. In a word, the naturalized may be compelled to do and observe whatever the native citizens may be compelled to do and observe in France, but no more; and so the United States have contracted with him. And political must be distinguished from other duties as to other class of citizens.

The Old World has never recognized these American doctrines; but they are the true American doctrines, and the United States is bound to afford protection in the case supposed by Mr. Cass. He is but following Mr. Everett, and Mr. Everett following the European code. That code diametically opposed to ours, and I think both M. Everett and Mr. Cass wrong. They have the European code and I the United States laws for authority. I would protect our naturalized citizens against military service of other powers, to the uttermost ends of the earth.

Henry A Wise.

Pull his Ears Ladies?—The Atlantic Monthly has said that "woman is a link between heaven and earth." Prentice irreverently remarks: "So is a sausage!"