



W. H. SCANLAND, Editor.

TERMS:

The BOSSIER BANNER is issued every Friday morning; subscription, per annum, three dollars in advance. Advertisements inserted for one dollar per square of ten lines or less, for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each subsequent one. Liberal deductions made in favor of yearly advertisers, who will be required to confine themselves strictly to their legitimate business. Professional and business cards inserted by the year, for ten dollars; five dollars for six months. Announcements of candidates will be inserted for ten dollars—to be paid in advance. All articles inserted for the benefit of parties or individuals, at their own solicitation, will be charged for as advertisements. Job work to be paid for on delivery.

BELLEVUE:

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1895.

Our readers will please bear with us this week in our meagre appearance, both as to editorial and typographical department. On working off our outside, we accidentally spoiled our roller, and was compelled to get out a paper the best way we could. As soon as we can get our office fixed up sufficient to work in, we shall do better. If we fail in this, we shall stop the press, and fix up our office decently ourselves, so as to enable us to publish a readable paper. Our office at the present time is a perfect imposition upon the cognomen of a muse.

James R. Marks, the worthy editor of the Bayou Sara Ledger, was duly elected to the lower house from the parish of East Feliciana. A better man could not have been found to serve the people of that parish than James R. Marks. An editor of high standing and a gentleman in every sense of the word.

The isolated editor of that poetically inspired sheet, the Homer I-lid, gives us a political semmersault in his last. We would derive a more lengthy reply to "his honor" had he not seen fit to bring in a third party, whom he pleases to call gentlemen. We differ, and have good reasons for doing so. If they are gentlemen, all we have to say is, that Webster's definition of the word is not reliable.

The Caddo Gazette says it is annoyed with small bills during the week, and request that they be presented on Saturday for payment. Now we are adverse to small duns at any time, and hereby give notice that any person who desires to find out what virtue there is in "pine knots" they had better not come near our office with little bills on any day of the seven.

The December term of the Probate court was begun at this place on last Monday, holding through the week up to the time of our going to press, and will adjourn tomorrow. Nothing of importance has transpired to enliven the dull monotony of this city life! "Oh, for a log in some vast wilderness!"

The weather for the past week has been extremely cold; the thermometer ranging as low as 8° above zero. Lye froze in our office to the depth of 3 1/2 inches. The weather in these parts has been cold enough to make one think about emigrating further South—leastwise that's our experience.

We will bet a toothpick, and pay if we win or lose, that Bellevue can boast of as many leavers as any other village of its size in the South. The veritable city of Shreveport not excepted.

HARPER.—The December number of this sterling monthly is at hand. This number commences a new volume. Now is the time for those who desire a monthly companion worthy of the calling, to send on their orders.

"Hung be the heavens with black!" as Douglas said after reading Attorney General Black's last manifesto, in reply to his third improvement on the Harper's Magazine article. Very feelingly said.

"KEEP COOL."

Under this caption, says the Richmond Whig, the New York Express reads us a lecture. The South has no better friend among the Northern journals than the Express, and we have often had occasion to admire its sound and steadfast conservatism. From no other paper would we accept admonition or rebuke so kindly; we only wish that there were thousands more of papers to speak the sentiments which animate the editors and mark the general tone of the Express. But we are impressively pained that so true a friend should fail to appreciate the extreme gravity of the troubles which have befallen us, and the troubles still more grave which impend in the evil days near at hand.

Our land is invaded, our citizens slaughtered in cold blood, our slaves cited to rebellion, and to promiscuous butchery of our wives and children, and we are asked to "keep cool." One half of the Republic, and that the most populous, and claiming to be the most enlightened, cannonizes the assassins in our midst as saints and martyrs. The press, the pulpit, the forum, of the North resound with denunciations if we dare avenge the blood of our slain by the just punishment of the slayers. And we are asked to "keep cool!" We are told that a large majority of the people of the North sympathize with us, that a handful of fanatics sympathize with Ossawatimie Brown. Yet a careful perusal of the hundreds of Northern papers that come to our office shows us that scarcely one paper in a hundred stands up boldly for the South. Of the papers that make no martyr's crown for Brown—of the papers that exhibit some trace of reason, nine out of ten are clamorous for the pardon of the most vulgar, mendacious, brutal and bloody outlaw that ever disgraced the land. The evidence of sympathy for us is rare and feeble; the evidence of sympathy for the ruffian Brown and his crew is violent and overwhelming. In fact it is but too plain that the North, wilfully or unwittingly, is banded together as one man for our destruction. In all the earth outside the Southern line there is not a State, scarcely a community which understands, appreciates or truly cares for that institution which brings us into "irrepressible conflict" with a population twice as great as our own and daily becoming more implacable in their enmity and more insolent in their behavior. The very last outrage that can be inflicted on a people has been inflicted on us. The ramifications of the plot are traced throughout the entire North, the accomplices of the assassins are found among the most active and influential men of the North and they are blatant in their avowal of it. If there are other influential men who take part with us against sedition and enacted civil war, we know them not. They are silent. And now our best friend comes forward and asks us to "keep cool!"

We have kept cool. For thirty years we have patiently brooked the growth and arrogance of the abolitionists. Timid at first, they have become the overshadowing power of this unhappy country. The destiny of the Republic is at length in their keeping; the Constitution is violated in every letter by their high-handed outrages; the little conservative spirit left at the North is awed by their braggart strength; the rights of property of every sort are now at their mercy; and they openly avow their determination to make the South one wide scene of rapine and carnage. Nor is there found in all the North one man of courage and command enough to stand up and rebuke them. Yet are we commanded to "keep cool." We are to look upon the pikes forged in Northern workshops by Northern hands and paid for with Northern money, to be placed in the hands of savage negroes, drunken with delight of murder, and by them plunged into the breasts of helpless women and children, and "keep cool."

We have kept cool. Under provocations a thousand-fold greater than those which caused the separation from the mother country, we have "kept cool." We say it with shame. We have been patient until patience has indeed ceased to be a virtue. It is easy to say that we are excited; it would be truer to say that we are alive to our danger, and shall prepare to meet it. The Express is blind to the perils that environ the Union. We say, in all calmness, without fear or anger, that the times are such, that it is the duty of the South to place herself, at the earliest moment, on a war footing. May God avert the fight

which seemingly cannot be averted. If it comes, as come we fear it must, we know not what the issue may be; but this we know right well, that every drop of blood in every true Southern's veins will be shed willingly, gladly, in defence of our wives, our daughters, our children, our honor. And whatsoever causes that blood to be shed, will be made to pay its full price—be that price great or small.

ONE OF OUR NORTHERN FRIENDS.—The Providence Post, a paper that opposes Abolitionism, Black Republicanism, and all that, thus defines its position: "We do not love slavery. It does not meet our highest idea of human life. The South will get rid of it, bye and bye, and will be better off. There are great evils hanging about it and running all through it. The people of the South see these evils, and will see them more and more, as the light of Christianity shines in the hearts of the people. By and bye, they will set about their removal; and one by one the shackles will be removed, until slavery disappears. What we desire is, to help on this change."

The National Intelligencer copies some recent remarks of ours on the increased attention which the press of the Southern States has recently bestowed on the subject of home manufacture, saying with forceful truth: "If a tithing of the zeal that is wasted in the discussion of political questions relating to the Federal Government were expended in works of practical utility toward the development and economical upbuilding of the South, the hum of the spindle would soon be heard at every available point throughout that already prosperous part of the country. Possessing, from the natural fertility of their soil and the peculiar quality of their climate, a monopoly in the production of a great agricultural staple which enters so largely into the commerce of the civilized world, the people of the South might greatly enhance their resources of wealth by diversifying the forms of labor now prevalent among them. This we observe they are doing in many quarters, and we are glad to discern in these marks of industrial enterprise not only the presage of enlarged prosperity, but also the presence of a sounder public economy."—Louisville Journal.

MISPLACED CONFIDENCE.—A man named Joseph Callahan was tried in Augusta, Georgia, last week for negro stealing and found guilty. It appeared in evidence that Callahan had promised a negro belonging to Mr. Pardue that he would run him off and sell him three or four times, and divide the profits with him. The slave appeared to assent to this arrangement, but went forthwith and informed his master, who laid a pan to catch the rascal. Policemen were placed in a stable where Callahan was to meet the darkey, for it was a part of the scheme to steal a couple of mules also, and they overheard Callahan distinctly repeat the promise he had made. Then, when they took the mules out of the stable and were about to mount, Callahan was arrested. His punishment will probably not be a very light one.

NEGRO COURAGE.—The recent foray of Old Brown has afforded a good test of negro courage. It is related that one negro that Brown had with him was wonderfully courageous as long as Brown's success seemed probable, and that he strutted about in his regimentals in a most consequential style. But no sooner was Brown defeated than Cuffee threw away his gun, doffed his soldier toggery and tried to pass himself off as one of the "slaves" that old Brown had captured! Was not that a regular "nigger" trick! Fred Douglass, too, though he has very little of the negro in him, seems to have all his natural cowardice. Cook denounces him as an arrant coward, and says he promised to be on hand at the outbreak at Harper's Ferry, but at last to Canada. The Rochester Union says, when last heard of he was at or near the Suspension Bridge.—New York Day Book.

A correspondent of the Cleveland Plaindealer sends us the following from Rapids, Portage county, Ohio: MARRIED.—On the 13th ultimo, at Mantua, by the Rev. Mr. Norton, Mr. Wm. G. Dudley, to Miss Mary L. Eggleston, all of Rapids, Portage county, Ohio.

The above named Dudley had a wife before, who obtained a divorce for kicking her out doors. The parents of the lady to whom he has just been united knew this, forbade her marrying him, tried to hold her, and ordered Dudley out of the house; whereupon Dudley pitched into the old man and gave him a severe pounding, while the lady—the second Mrs. Dudley—ran out and got into the carriage, and waited until D. had whipped her father as much as he wanted to. A good match.—Erie (Pa.) Observer.

Where's the Southern Mercury? we haven't received a copy since Brown was hung.

Is TOBACCO POISONOUS?—Some five years since a gentleman in Philadelphia, at the head of one of the most extensive and wealthy banking houses in the country, literally died of starvation. He was an inveterate smoker, and seldom was without a cigar in his mouth, even during business hours. The habit contracted in early life, led to the use of a cigar, whether lighted or not, permitting its moistened and chewed surface to remain under his tongue. This was pursued for years, and it resulted in impregnating the glands beneath the tongue, which terminated in cancerous ulcerations. At first it was not regarded with any anxiety, but inflammation was an attendant evil and the immediate cause of death. The roots of the tongue ulcerated, and the throat sympathized with them, until it was almost impossible to swallow or breathe. The only nourishment taken for months previous to his death was of a liquid character; even that at last could not be received, so swollen and inflamed was the seat of the disorder. Death from starvation and suffocation finally closed the scene, the victim being otherwise in perfect health, except greatly emaciated.—N. Y. Observer.

GENIUS AND LABOR.—Alexandria Hamilton once said to an intimate friend: "Men give me some credit for genius. All the genius that I have lies just in this. When I have a subject in hand, I study it profoundly.—Day and night it is before me. I explore it in all its bearings. My mind becomes pervaded with it. Then the effort which I make the people are pleased to call genius it is the fruit of labor and thought." Mr. Webster once replied to a gentleman who presses him to speak on a subject of great importance: "The subject interests me deeply, but I have not time: There sir," pointing to a huge pile of letters on the table, "is a pile of unanswered letters, to which I must reply before the close of the session, (which was then three days off.) I have not time to master the subject so as to do it justice."

When you send your money for this paper, you are assured in getting a family and literary journal of the most superlative order, and one that is entirely reliable. Try it for one year. Terms—Cash in advance. Single copy \$2 per year, with engravings \$3. Address, always post-paid, Deacon & Peterson, No. 132, South Third street, Philadelphia.

A case exciting great interest has engaged the attention of the Courts in San Francisco. Mr. Levy, a Jew, had been summoned as a Juror in the Supreme Court, but failed to appear, was sent for and found to be at his devotions in the synagogue. He informed the officer that the day was observed by those of his faith as the Festival of Atonement, and that it would be impossible for him to serve. The Judge immediately imposed a fine of \$500, subsequently reduced to \$250, upon the delinquent, who, with the pecuniary aid of his co-religionists, proposes to contest the case, and settle a vexatious religious difficulty.

The following extract from the laws of Massachusetts for 1643 is interesting, showing how voting was managed in olden times: "It is ordered by this Court and the authority thereof, that for the yearly choosing of assistants the freemen shall use Indian corn and beans; the Indian corn shall manifest election, the beans contrary; and if any freeman shall put in any more than one Indian or bean, for the choice or approval of any public office, he shall forfeit for every such offence ten pounds."

As IT SHOULD BE.—"Jon," of the Baltimore Sun, writing from Washington, on the 11th, says that the United States troops ordered to Brownsville will pursue the Mexican marauders into their own territory, and redress the injuries that have been sustained by our people. This looks like war, whether duly declared or not. Congress, adds the writer, will probably authorize decided measures in regard to Mexico.

The late John Y. Mason, Minister to France, though nearly all his life filling high public stations, died it is said, utterly insolvent, and left not a single dollar to divide between his widow and thirteen children.

The progress of the manufacturing system in the Southern States would seem, from some statistical returns recently published, to be much more rapid than is generally supposed. South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Kentucky and Tennessee, are now beginning to manufacture cotton and woolen goods to a large extent. A school-teacher from the land of wooden nutmegs was tarred and feathered and rode on a rail the other day at Helena, and then set adrift on the turbid waters of the Mississippi on a log, for ventilating his news rather too freely concerning the peculiar institution. Served him right. Messrs. Hoyt and Jewett, suspected of being the authors of the letters in the New York Tribune and other papers concerning the trial of Brown, were advised to leave for home, which they did, we see it stated, incontinently. One of the assistant female teachers in one of the public schools of Cincinnati under took to chastise a little urchin, a few days ago, and the little scamp raised her garments and took refuge beneath her hoops. She was compelled to agree to a truce before the impudent little chap would come out. A late foreign paragraph stated that the French soldiers taken prisoners on the 21st of August were all burnt alive by the Moors, and the French troops were burning to revenge the outrage. Enamoured writing master to a young lady: "Dear pupil, I can teach you nothing; your hand is already a very desirable one, and your eyes (eyes) are the most beautiful I ever saw."

He that thinks himself the happiest man really is so; but he that thinks himself the wisest is generally the biggest fool. Hon. George R. Gilmer, an ex-Governor of Georgia, died at his residence in Lexington, on the 16th ult., in the 70th year of his age. Washington Irving, one of the greatest literati of the age, died at his residence, Sunny Side, New York, on the 28th ult.

SUCCESSION SALE. STATE OF LOUISIANA—PARISH OF BOSSIEE. By virtue of an order of sale to me directed from the Honorable the District Court of said parish, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the late residence of Jephth Strickland, deceased, within the usual hours of sale, on

WEDNESDAY the 11th day of January next, 1860, the following described property, to-wit: The east half (1/2) of the south west quarter of section thirty-four (34) and north east quarter of south west quarter of section thirty-five (35) in township twenty (20) and range ten (10) and north east quarter of south west quarter and north east quarter of section three (3) township nineteen (19) range ten (10) known as the home tract of the deceased, containing FOUR HUNDRED and EIGHTY ACRES more or less. And the north-west quarter of section thirty-four (34) township eighteen (18) and range eleven (11) situated in said parish near W. M. Burns' containing ONE HUNDRED and SIXTY ACRES more or less, together with all the personal property belonging to the succession of the said deceased, consisting of

1 Mare pony; 11 head of sheep; 40 head of hogs; 30 head of cattle; 1 wagon; corn fodder and farming utensils; household and kitchen furniture and other articles too tedious to mention. The land to be sold for one half cash the balance on one, two and three years credit, purchasers to give notes with approved personal security bearing 8 per cent interest from date of sale, and special mortgage to secure the purchase price. The personal property to be sold on a credit until the 1st of March 1860, with 8 per cent from date, purchasers to give notes with approved personal security. This the 7th day of December, 1859. W. H. HILL, Auctioneer n24-51s-pf\$18 00

NEW PATENTS.—Among the patents issued during the week ending the 22d ult., was one to A. J. Chapman, of Bayou Goula, La., for improvement in bagasse furnaces, and one to E. N. Elliott, of Port Gibson, Miss., for improvement in cotton presses.

TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD.—An advertisement appears in the Richmond Whig offering a reward of \$10,000 for the delivery of J. R. Giddings in Richmond, or \$5,000 for his head.

CHANGE.—The proprietorship of the New Orleans Crescent has changed from Nixon & Adams to that of J. O. Nixon alone, he having purchased the interest of W. R. Adams.

A Washington correspondence says it is now confidently asserted, in high official quarters, that John A. Dix will be appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. John Young Mason, late American Minister to the French Court.

FREE NEGROES.—A bill has been introduced into the Senate of Mississippi, prohibiting free negroes from remaining in the State on any pretence whatever.

General Land Agent, Natchitoches, La. Will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his care in said capacity. n24 31\*

S. G. McKEMIE, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Minden, La. v111