

W. H. SCANLAND, Editor.

TERMS:

The Bossier Banner will be issued every Saturday morning. Subscription, per annum, five dollars—in advance. Three dollars for six months. Two dollars for three months.

Advertisements inserted at \$1.50 per square, of eight lines or less first insertion; 75 cents for each subsequent insertion. Liberal terms offered to yearly advertisers.

Professional and business cards of one square, inserted at \$15 per annum; \$10 for six months; \$7 for three months. Publishing announcements of candidates for office, \$15—to be paid invariably in advance.

Obituary notices, when exceeding a square, will be charged as advertisements.

All articles published for the benefit of parties or individuals, at their own solicitation, will be charged for as advertisements.

All moneys forwarded us by mail, at our risk.

Agents for the Bossier Banner.

- A. L. Hay, General Agent. John J. Swindle, Plainville. W. J. Hughes, Rocky Mount. W. J. Holley, Fillmore. Thos. McIntyre, New Orleans. Emmette Rankin, Shreveport.

BELLEVEUE:

SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1866.

To Voters!

All who wish to cast a vote at the coming election, will bear in mind that President Johnson has not yet issued the long talked of "general amnesty," and that commissioners of elections are required to know that each voter voting, has taken the oath of allegiance. Don't forget to take with you to the ballot-box this test of your citizenship.

Elsewhere will be found the announcement of Mr. L. C. Raseberry, for Assessor of Bossier Parish. Mr. E. is a gentleman well qualified for the position, and thoroughly conversant with the duties of the office.

In another column will be found the announcement of Mr. Holland W. Clark, as a candidate for the office of Recorder of this Parish. Mr. Clark is a young man of sprightly intellect and well fitted for the office he seeks. He belongs to that class of our citizens who are par excellence entitled to the remunerative offices in the gift of the people, viz: those named in the war. He was a member of the 19th Louisiana Volunteers, and lost his leg, while nobly battling for the independence of the South.

The attention of our lady readers is directed to the advertisement of Mr. J. H. McDermott, elsewhere. In visiting Shreveport, they will always find, at this popular resort, almost every desirable article in their line.

THE NEW ORLEANS CRESCENT.—We take pleasure in recommending to our readers—as a staunch Southern journal worthy of support—this excellent paper. It is edited and conducted with ability, by that veteran editor, gallant soldier and courteous gentleman, Col. John O. Nixon. The Crescent is decidedly one of the ablest papers published in the South. Terms—Daily, \$16; Weekly, \$5.

We call the reader's attention to the prospectus of the National Intelligencer, to be found in another column. The character of this good old conservative journal is too well established to need any recommendation from us. In the present terrible struggle between the policy of a restored Union and constitutional liberty on the one hand, and Radical despotism, usurpation and disunion on the other, the National Intelligencer is doing yeoman's service in favor of right and justice. It exposes the infamous schemes of the present "rump" Congress, with an ability and boldness rarely surpassed. Any of our friends wishing to take a paper printed at Washington City, should subscribe for the National Intelligencer. For terms, &c., see prospectus.

Mr. P. R. GILMER.—The announcement of this gentleman, for Clerk of the District Court of Bossier, will be found in to-day's issue. Mr. Gilmer is a gentleman too well and favorably known in our parish, to require any encomiums at our hands;—having resided in this parish for the past twenty-five years, and being by far better known than we are, such would be superfluous on our part. We will merely state that his friends should bear in mind that he is still in the field.

Getting into Southern Society.

The inquisition of fifteen at Washington, fearing the effect upon the public mind of the testimony of General Lee and other Southerners who are familiar with the sentiment of the south, have hastened to flood the country with the evidence of General Terry. This officer starts out by stating that "I do not come in direct personal contact with the people of Virginia, * * *

and I have no social intercourse with any except those known to be Union people." After Terry has sworn that he does not come in contact with the people of Virginia, he proceeds to swear that they are disloyal, and that they would gladly embrace an opportunity to secure their independence.—General Lee, who is a Virginian, swears that they are loyal, and would not avail themselves of the embroilment of the United States with a foreign power to renew their war against the Government. Who is the most reliable in this case, Lee or Terry? We need not answer the question.

If we examine Terry's testimony closely, we shall find the explanation of his hostility, and that of many another Federal officer in the South. He says there is the same hatred among Southerners, the same contempt for Northern men that there always was. The Virginians do not seek him, he says, and it would not become his position as a commanding officer, nor consistent with his self respect, to seek them. In other words, Terry very unmistakably shows that he is chagrined over a failure to get into Southern society. What is true of Terry is true of a great many other Federal officers in the South; and this chagrin finds vent before the Reconstruction Committee, in the shape of deadly hostility to, and intentional or unintentional misrepresentation of the South.

There are two points of prominence connected with this question of admittance to Southern society. Southern women entered upon the contest for the independence of the South with an enthusiasm and determination that exceeded those of the opposite sex. The failure, therefore, was more disastrous in its reactionary effect upon their feelings than it was in the case of Southern men. The Southern women are more disappointed, more prostrated by the failure than the men. When to this is added the fact that almost all these women are mourning for the loss of some relative, it can scarcely be expected that they would be willing to look favorably upon men whom they cannot but regard as the instruments by which their pride has been humbled, their hopes blasted, their property destroyed, and their fathers, sons, lovers and brothers slain. These facts are so glaring that the Federal officer who attempts to force himself into the society of Southern women, or who indulges in chagrin because of failure in such an attempt, is a brute in one case and a fool in the other.

Suppose the case reversed. Suppose that the South had conquered, and that, to-day the North was a desert held by Southern troops; would our wives and daughters wish to associate with swaggering graybacks who had been instrumental in reducing them to poverty and in depriving them of their natural protectors? We should regard our women as coarse and unfeeling if they ventured to take any such course. The other prominent point in this matter is, that in Southern society, as in any other society, a gentleman is admissible, whether he come from Boston, Paris, or Kamschatka. No gentleman will force himself into a house of mourning, and propose a game of euchre or a dance in connection with the obsequies of the deceased; and, in like manner, no gentleman will seek admittance into Southern society until its people have buried their dead. In time the dead will be buried, the bitterness of recollection will become lessened, and then the doors of Southern mansions will swing on oiled hinges for the entrance of the gentleman, regardless of his nationality.

We cannot conscientiously promise, when that time arrives, that these doors will be wide open to New England and the entire North. Blatant abolitionists, who offensively insist that the Southern negro is the intellectual and social equal of the Southern white woman, will find it as hard to get into Southern society then as they do now. This fact alone will probably bar the doors of Southern houses against nine-tenths of the Puritans. Respectable society at the South is like respectable society everywhere; it is an aggregation of sympathetic social elements, and it repudiates everything uncouth, brutal, and offensive.—[Chicago Times.]

NEW ENGLAND PULPITS.—It is reported that not less than 300 pulpits in New England are vacant for the want of proper support, and that 800 are so poorly supported as to yield a bare subsistence to the clergy. In Connecticut, last year, according to the Independent, over one-fifth of all these pulpits were dismissed, and only eleven ordained! We trace a good deal of this religious apathy and indifference to the radical politics which have been proclaimed from the New England pulpits; and what is true of New England is necessarily true of the Middle and Western States. Politics in the pulpit are as much out of place as Satan in the pulpit.—[N. Y. Express.]

Good news for husbands—Ladies wear their dresses longer than formerly.

An Act

To Punish in certain cases the employers of Laborers and Apprentices.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in General Assembly convened, That hereafter any person who shall employ any laborer or apprentice, who is already under contract for service for any period of time to any other person, and before such time of service shall have elapsed, so as to deprive such first employer of the services of such laborer or apprentice, shall be deemed and held guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction thereof, before any court of competent jurisdiction, be punished by a fine of not less than ten nor more than five hundred dollars, for each and every offence, or imprisonment in the parish jail for a period not exceeding thirty days, at the discretion of the court, and shall be liable for damages to the party injured.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, &c., That any person who shall discharge from his employment any laborer or apprentice, during the term of service agreed upon between such employer and such laborer or apprentice, or at the expiration of such term of service, shall, upon the request of said laborer or apprentice, give to him or her a written certificate of such discharge, and upon refusal to do so, shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be subject to the penalties prescribed in the first section of this act.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, &c., That it shall be the duty of the Judges of this State to give this act especially in charge to the Grand Jurors at each jury term of their respective courts.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, &c., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Approved December 21, 1865. J. MADISON WELLS, Governor of the State of Louisiana.

An Act

To prohibit the carrying of fire-arms on premises or plantations of any citizen, without the consent of the owner.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in General Assembly convened, That it shall not be lawful for any person or persons to carry fire-arms on the premises or plantations of any citizen, without the consent of the owner or proprietor, other than in lawful discharge of a civil or military order; and any person or persons so offending shall be fined a sum not less than one dollar nor more than ten dollars, or imprisonment not less than one day nor more than ten days in the parish jail, or both, at the discretion of any court of competent jurisdiction.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, &c., That all laws, or parts of laws, to the contrary notwithstanding, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Approved December 20, 1865. J. MADISON WELLS, Governor of the State of Louisiana.

We advise the people to receive the reports from Mexico, painting the attractions of that country in glowing colors, with caution. Most of those who write them, are satisfied, would be glad if they were safe back in this country again. We are often asked for information, and we will sum up what we find to be the tenor of our private correspondence in that country. This correspondence embraces some of the worthiest men among the exiles.

The Temperate Country, in which the colony of Cordova is situated, is, on many accounts, the most delightful in the world. The climate is a perpetual spring, the thermometer going neither below nor above a comfortable range. The soil is rich. The productions range through the entire circle of tropical fruits and crops. Oranges grow wild; so do lemons, guavas, coconuts, bananas, etc., etc. The coffee plant is easily cultivated, sugar cane grows to perfection. Cotton can be produced in endless quantity. Naturally, nothing could be more desirable. This is the picture the published letters always give. The other parts of the story are always left out.

A friend writes us that they are surrounded by a debased, half savage race of thieves and robbers. Another states that the better class of Mexicans regards Maximilian as a usurper. None look to see peace, at longest, beyond the time of his life. All regard a monarchy with disgust, and they say that whatever we here may want of freedom, our condition is far better than theirs.

We could, if proper, give much more information of this character. What we have said is enough. We trust that those who are longing so for Mexican homes will think twice before going there. Let them take our word for it, and stay at least where there is some prospect of freedom some time in the future, rather than go where order forever reigns only by the aid of mercenary bayonets.—[Houston Telegraph.]

A little girl was reproved for playing out doors with boys, and informed that being seven years old, she was "too big for that now." But with all imaginable innocence she replied: "Why, grandma, the bigger we grow the better we like 'em." Grandmas took time to think.

A Western paper complains of the inefficiency and want of spirit of the Congressman from its district. He has not made a single long speech and has not even proposed an amendment to the Constitution.—[Ex.]

The burlesque is well justified. Time was when the Constitution was considered if not a sacred thing yet at least as an established fact. Only men of the highest eminence in the country could propose amendments to it without presumption; and of all others only those whose obscurity protected them could present such propositions without general ridicule. Now, however, men without capacity to comprehend the plainest principles of statesmanship or even to draft an oyster bill, are brimful of constitutional amendments. The explanation is that Congress has fallen into the hands of a faction who have resolved into party convention for the purpose of turning the Constitution into a partizan platform, and thus establishing their own sway.—The exhibition is truly humiliating.

A MARTYR TO PRINCIPLE.—In August, 1861, at a time when abolition murderers, thieves, and scoundrels all over the North were mobbing Democrats and destroying printing offices in the name of "loyalty," the Democratic Standard, published in New Hampshire was attacked by a band of fanatical enemies of free speech. A brief defense was made by its editor, Mr. Palmer, aided by his brother Thomas, but without avail. The latter received injuries in the breast from which he suffered four years of pain and sickness, until death, on the 28th ult., put an end to his sorrow, and called him home to a land where neither abolitionists trouble, or "loyalists" break through and steal. Peace to his memory. To die in defence of a glorious principle and in vindication of the right of a free press to print the truth without fear or favor, is to win immortality and to live long enough.—[La Crosse (Wis.) Democrat.]

In response to the inquiry of a lady correspondent, the editor of the La Crosse (Wis.) Democrat gives the following definition of the term "darling":

"A Darling, as we should speak the word, would mean a very dear, good, heart-loved girl or woman, who held the innermost place in our heart. She would be a woman loved above all else in the world—a woman we should defend before all mankind—a woman whose lips were those of truth and sacredness—whose happiness a man could be proud of—a woman you could put your arm in gentleness around, draw to your heart, press a kiss to her forehead, and one on her lips, and as her head half rested on your shoulder look deep into her eyes and whisper Darling! She would be a woman in whom we had all the confidence in the world—one a man would be proud to make happy and whose pride would be in her husband's success, happiness, reputation; her own good name, her person, her friendships, her house and the purity of her heart. "Darling" means every thing—words unspoken; carresses ripening for love to feed on—volumes unwritten; kind actions waiting opportunities; hopes unexpressed, faith untold for want of suitable words—it is the flower which beautifies, the tree that bears the most delicious fruit in season. The word is a volume. It means more than one can express; the clasping of the spirit hands of love in heart worship of the true and good; the word-rainbow which spans the sky of hope and life; the bursting of the bud of the most beautiful flower which sheds a perfume over the hearts of those who love.

We have answered our correspondent hastily, not fully, for the word is a text for an endless sermon, and should only apply to a sweetheart, wife, the little darlings which are dear to you because children of the first darling. It is a different word—a longer word, a more meaning word than Pet, though oft used in its place."

The Charlottesville, Va., Chronicle does not appreciate the sympathy expressed by certain politicians in the North in behalf of the South.—It says Mr. Vallandigham, Mr. Pendleton and such men, and the party they represent, cannot become ascendant in the country. We are obliged to make a great many concessions.—The old Democratic party cannot recover power, and the maintenance of it merely perpetuates the unsettled condition of the South. We must have a party that can live both North and South to contend with the Radical Representatives.

A BLOODHOUND OF ZION.—Rev. J. D. Fisher, of Ashtabula county, Ohio, has been convicted before an ecclesiastical court of forgery, and dismissed from the ministry. He forged a letter recommending himself for presiding elder. He has always been one of the most loyal Republicans, and in favor of dealing out death and destruction to all Copperheads.—[La Crosse (Wis.) Democrat.]

A f-llow who ought to know better, has just perpetrated the following piece of uncalled-for impertinence: Life is short and women are many.—Men have no time for a close examination of each one, and to her who crowds her best goods into a showcase is often awarded the highest prize.

What an old granny Gen. Jackson was. He imagined that a national bank with a capital of thirty-two millions of dollars was dangerous to the liberties of the people. We now have over 1688 national banks with an aggregate capital of four or five hundred millions of dollars, and everything going on far more swimmingly than in the memorable times of '35 and '36, with Stevens and Sumner endeavoring to make ours in every other respect "the best government the world ever saw."

Factories in Georgia.—The Columbus Enquirer says we are glad to see an advertisement for proposals for the masonry and wood work for two cotton factories to be established near West Point, Ga. There ought to be fifty factories on the Chattahoochee river between Atlanta and Columbus, and we cherish the fond hope that they will be in operation in less than five years.

A richly dressed and expensively gotten up African lady went into a drug store the other day and invested heavily in sweet smelling soaps, night blooming cereus, new mown hay, and other fragrant extracts. The clerk, finding she had plenty of money, and anxious to make as good a sale as possible, offered to complete the assortment of cosmetics and deodorizers with a nice box of lilly white. The lady indignantly gathered up her purchases, told the clerk she "disgusted" him, and sailed magnificently out of the room.—[Indianapolis Journal.]

An intelligent farmer residing near Harrisonburg, informs the Rockingham (Va.) Register that more land will be plowed and put into cultivation in that section this spring than has ever before been tilled. He has traveled over a large extent of country, and believes, from what he has seen, that probably one-half of the cleared land will be plowed up and put under cultivation.

Study is labor in a gold mine, where toil extracts the rich metal, but sense and judgment alone enable us to enrich ourselves therefrom. For many who seek for gold find it, but few husband it with care; and many acquire knowledge by study, but few use that knowledge with discretion enough to insure respect on earth, and everlasting happiness.

A trader from the country, a few days since, while making some purchases at a store in town, was asked if he did not want some half-mourning prints.

"Wall, I guess I do; the people up our way are about half dead these hot days."

The "utter"—most parts of the earth are supposed to be parts where there are the most women.

Married.

On Wednesday, 25th instant, at the residence of the bride's mother, in this place, by the Rev. D. J. Henderson, Mr. W. C. HARGIS to Miss SALLIE A. LOWRY.

This little piece of mosaic work, which we call Life, is not an immaterial thing, a bauble that has caught the parti-colored hues of some falling star, which gild, beautify and adorn it;—but it is a practical, tangible reality, full of stern and sober solemnities—of duties that demand—of ties that bind—of associations that attract—of memories that linger deepened and hallowed in the sunlight of the soul's experience.

Since it is not good for man to be alone—nor woman either!—it is with pleasure that we announce the "unconditional surrender" of our friends, to that most potent conqueror, Love, who has united in true allegiance, two loving hearts. May their future be as bright and happy as soul could wish; and everybody get married and as kindly remember the Banner office, is our earnest prayer.

Succession Sale.

Succession of Mrs. Mary W. Platt, deceased. BY virtue of a writ of sale to me directed, I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, within the usual hours of sale, at the late residence of said deceased, in the parish of Bossier, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of May, 1866, the following described property belonging to the succession of the said deceased, to wit:

Eleven Bales of Cotton, and about five thousand pounds of Cotton in the seed.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash, provided the appraisement be bid; and should it fail to bring the appraisement cash, I will immediately, and on same day, re-offer and sell said property on a credit of twelve months; credit purchasers being required to give notes with approved personal security, bearing 8 per cent. interest from day of sale.

Belleveue, La., April 26, 1866. PHILO ALDEN, Sheriff and Auctioneer. ap 28-2t Per W. H. HILL, Dep'y.

At Montgomery, Alabama, a quantity of jewelry was found buried in the city cemetery. It included 60 gold watches and some valuable jewels.

Announcements.

For District Attorney.

We are authorized to announce JOHN R. GRIFFIN, Esq., as a candidate for District Attorney, of the 10th Judicial District. Election, 1st Monday in May.

We are authorized to announce J. P. HARRIS, Esq., as a candidate for the office of District Attorney, at the ensuing May election.

For Sheriff.

We are authorized to announce JAS. S. HERRING, as a candidate for Sheriff of the parish of Bossier, at the ensuing election.

We are authorized to announce PHILO ALDEN, the present incumbent, as a candidate for Sheriff of Bossier Parish, at the ensuing May election.

For District Clerk.

We are authorized to announce T. N. BRADEN, the present incumbent, as a candidate for Clerk of the District Court of Bossier Parish, at the ensuing May election.

We are authorized to announce R. D. SPEIGHT, as a candidate for Clerk of the District Court of Bossier Parish, at the ensuing May election.

We are authorized to announce Mr. P. R. GILMER, as a candidate for Clerk of the District Court of Bossier Parish, at the ensuing May election.

For Recorder.

We are authorized to announce M. P. LONG, the present incumbent, as a candidate for Recorder of Bossier Parish, at the ensuing May election.

We are authorized to announce Mr. WILLIAM C. ROGERS as a candidate for Recorder of Bossier Parish, at the ensuing May election.

We are authorized to announce Mr. HOLLAND W. CLARK, as a candidate for Recorder of Bossier Parish, at the ensuing May election.

For Assessor.

We are authorized to announce J. M. SLEDGE, as a candidate for Assessor of Bossier Parish, at the ensuing May election.

We are authorized to announce L. C. RASBERRY, as a candidate for Assessor of Bossier Parish, at the ensuing May election.

Notice to Creditors.

THE creditors of the succession of Michael Hugh Dickson, deceased, are hereby notified to make themselves known, and to present an account of their respective claims and the titles by which they are established, unto me or my attorney, Richard W. Turner, within the time prescribed by law. HANNAH W. DICKSON, April 28-3t Executrix.

Sheriff's Sale.

A. Rodgers, vs. Elijah Hudson, No. 1913. In the District Court of Bossier parish, Louisiana.

BY virtue of a writ of fi. fa., issued in the above entitled suit and to me directed, I have seized and will proceed to sell at public auction, to the last and highest bidder, at the residence of said defendant, in said parish of Bossier, within the usual hours of sale, on SATURDAY, the 2d day of June next, 1866, the following described property, to wit:

The south-west quarter of the south-west quarter of section No. 20, and the west half of the north-west quarter of section No. 29—all in township 18, of range 10, in said parish of Bossier, and containing in all 120 acres, more or less. Also, seven head of horses, 25 head of cattle, more or less, one old wagon, two yoke of oxen, and 25 head of hogs, more or less. Said property seized as the property of defendant Hudson, and to be sold to pay and satisfy said writ.

Terms of Sale—Cash, with the benefit of appraisement. Belleveue, La., April 24th, 1866. PHILO ALDEN, Sheriff. ap 28-5t Per W. H. HILL, Dep'y.

R. D. SALE, N. W. MURPHY, [Late of Lewisville, Ark]

SALE & MURPHY,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, Boots, Shoes & Hats, Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery, Provisions, Family and Plantation Supplies of every description. Tinware manufactured to order, and sold at New Orleans prices. (Walters & Elder's old Stand.) Corner Texas and Spring Streets, SHREVEPORT, LA. ap 28, 1866-1y

M. BAER, H. DREYFUS.

BAER & DREYFUS,

Dealers in DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CLOTHING, CROCKERY, Boots and Shoes, Hats, &c., Corner of Texas and Spring streets, SHREVEPORT, LA.

Highest prices paid for Cotton, Wool, Hides, &c. &c. ap 21, 1866-1y