



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 ten 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.

BELLEVUE, LA.,

Saturday, September 21, 1867.

Mr. JOHN H. LOFTON is authorized to collect and receipt for any dues to this office.

Mr. Samuel M. Furniss has called upon us in relation to the article that appeared in our paper touching his character. He denies emphatically any intention to incite insubordination among the negroes of our parish, or of currying favor with them for the purpose of securing their votes for any office whatever. He admits having acted imprudently, but avers that his motives were honorable, and trusts that they will be so taken by our citizens—hoping to prove in the future, his unquestionable good citizenship.

Mr. P. E. Jones, of the firm of O'Neill & Jones, Benton, La., is now absent in New York laying in their fall and winter stock of dry goods, groceries, hardware, plantation supplies, &c., and to make room for their new stock, they are now selling off that on hand at reduced prices, and no mistake. We caution all who are short legged and narrow chested, to make tracks for their store before the bargains are all disposed of to the faster class of buying humanity.

DISTRICT COURT.—His Honor, Judge Weems, opened Court on last Monday, and dismissed the Jury because the drawing was less than thirty days previous to Court, although the Jury was drawn at this late day by his own order. He opened Court on Tuesday, and in less than an hour, adjourned the Court without doing any business, except to sign two or three orders that the Clerk could not sign. There was a heavy docket of non-jury cases, and probate business; yet his Honor thought fit to adjourn Court until the 4th Monday in November next, when he promises to give this parish three weeks. It is to be hoped that he will not fail us then, as we are informed that at the last March term no cases were tried but consent cases and the like.

We are entitled to four Courts a year, but we would be very thankful for one whole Court.

Probate Courts are defunct, and to be appointed administrator is as good as an inheritance, if the administrator desires it.

Our coming Radical convention would do a very good thing if they would give us Parish Courts.

In our opinion, the most effectual "stay law" that Louisiana could establish, would be to have a James I. Weems appointed Judge for every Judicial District in the State. Sure cure for legal redress.

In his proclamation of the 3d of September the President forgets his proverbial economy and wastes shot on "dead ducks."

Radicalism is evidently weakening; it's all is staked on the negro, and if that fail all fails. They are losing ground in the Northeast and West, but gaining in the South. How is it? We hear some say oh! we will have to submit, they are gaining strength every day and night, they are cementing the country together in one common league. Now let us examine this league and see of what it consists? Simply an order induced by a few miserable whites, that skulk around among the negroes, in each neighborhood, with their hats down over their eyes, avoiding decent white people, or if compelled to face them, it is with a hang dog look—they are rascals and thieves, and dread the searching glance of the honest and intelligent white man. They are in their element with the ignorant negroes, on whose soft elastic natures, they with novel proceeding may make impressions, but not of a lasting kind. They may possibly use them in the next election, but not longer, the negroes will soon find out that it don't feed and clothe them, and that the object of their pretended friends is one sided, with all their Loyal disunion leaguers it is almost certain they will not carry the next elections. They hope to make the next President, and then they would have a fine time, but it can't be. And are they not beautifully consistent? They have enfranchised the blacks which gives them equal rights and privileges, and then turn around and promise them one half of the offices if they will vote with the Radical party—even make the negro believe that he cannot vote at all, if he does not belong to the Union League, and vote the Radical ticket. Many of the more sensible negroes have already found, how matters are working, but are holding on out of pure rascality, hoping to make something by it, but in this they will be deceived; then good bye Radicalism. When this country fills up with white people, and none but negroes of the very best character, can get employment or a place to lay their heads, what will then become of the pets of the Radicals? Wonder if they will take them to their bosoms? Not they. Poor darkie, we fear, will never realize his true position until it is too late.

A few years more of Radical rule and the country will be hopelessly bankrupt, beyond the reach of resurrection. Civil liberty will have been gone forever, and a vile military despotism installed in its place. Every patriot who loves his country and her free institutions, should do his utmost to rescue her from the Goths and Vandals of Radicalism who are fast accomplishing her ruin and overthrow.

A six weeks old baby in Iowa said, "Give me a drink of water, with perfect distinctness, and hasn't said a word since." [Exchange.]

That's nothing. We know of an "older baby" than that, walking boldly up to the counter of the Arcade, asking for—"sugar in his!" and hasn't said a word since—about pay! Decidedly precocious.

Gen. Ord has issued an order deciding that a man who voted for secession thereby gave aid and comfort to the rebellion, and that if he held an office previous to the war he is debarred the privilege of registering and voting.

Statistics of the colored schools in Virginia show that nearly 17,000 scholars are enrolled, the annual expenses of whose teaching will be about \$100,000.

Fresh Cleanings.

The national debt is stated officially to be \$2,505,000,000.

The Atlantic Cable earned \$1,660,000 last year.

Louis Napoleon is individually in debt some six millions of francs.

They are talking about fishing by steam in England.

The Paris Exhibition is to close on the 1st of October.

Michigan's wool clip—9,486,536 pounds.

The Peruvian Congress has voted a gold medal to Juarez.

The income of the Marquis of Westminster is \$10,000 a day.

The Swiss hold their elections on Sunday.

The Indians, it is said, never scalp the negro troops.

The revenue from tobacco in Austria amounts to a million of florins a week.

The two handsomest kings in Europe are those of Bavaria and Portugal.

Up to the 24th ult., 457 deaths had occurred this summer at Galveston, from yellow fever.

The St. Louis Times says that crime of every nature is on the increase in that city.

The receipts of wheat in Chicago are quadruple the amount at this time last year.

There are said to be now living about six million Jews, half of whom live in Europe.

There have been over 63,000 cases and 32,000 deaths of cholera in Italy in six months.

There are living in Paris 35,000 Germans, as many Belgians, and nearly as many Swiss.

Minnesota is expected to have a wheat crop this year that will average thirty bushels to the acre.

There are 225 cheese factories in Canada, 20,000 cows, and a product of 20,000,000 pounds of cheese.

There were 30 bales of new cotton received in Montgomery on the 30th ult. Sales at 20½ cents for middlings.

A man in Buffalo fired a pistol into his mouth and it is the last morsel he will ever put there, poor soul.

The town of Humboldt, Tenn., has put up over one hundred houses during the present season. It is a growing town.

Between Canal street and Grace Church on Broadway, New York, there are over 50 stores to let. Cause—exorbitant rents.

The Emperor of Russia, it is said, manifests indications of hypochondriacism, amounting almost to monomania.

A Charleston, S. C., paper estimates the total rice crop of the United States for the current year at 44,500 tierces.

James Gordon Bennet taught school in 1818 at Stuben, Maine, for two dollars a week and his board.

A history of woman's progression, entitled "From the Fig Leaf to the Crinoline," is being written by a Hartford literateur.

A correspondent of the Columbus (Miss.) Index thinks, that: "from Okolona to West Point, the crop will not exceed a bale to three acres."

Singular taste, that of Mrs. Lincoln, in having the scrap of Laura Keene's dress, stained with her husband's blood, framed and hung up in her house.

The South Carolina rice crop is nearly ready for the sickle.—Haven't they had enough of Sickles down that way? asks the Boston Post.

Latest News.

[From the South-Western.]

New Orleans, Sept. 17.—Sales of cotton 50 bales; market dull and lower; low middling 21½c.—Receipts for three days 964 bales, against 531 for same time last week. Exports for same time 453 bales. Louisiana sugar—only retail business; fully fair 15½; Cuba very firm; numbers 12 and 13 12½ to 14c. Molasses—no Louisiana; Cuba 50c. Flour—rainy weather prevented operations; single extra \$9 50, and choice \$13 25. Corn quiet but firm at \$1 15 to \$1 20. Oats firm at 75c. Pork held at \$27 50; little demand. Bacon firm; shoulders, jobbing at 16c.; clear rib 19½c.; clear sides 19½c. Lard—prime keg 15½ to 16c. Gold 145½ to 145.

New York, Sept. 17.—Cotton lower; sales six hundred bales at 24½ to 25c. for middling uplands. Gold 145½ to 145.

Houston, Texas Sept. 15.—Yellow fever very prevalent. At least one thousand cases in town.—Deaths 10 to 15 daily.

Cotton crop will turn out one-fourth to one-half of a crop for the whole State, and will not reach over fifty or sixty thousand for Gulf shipments. The yield of corn is ample, and in some counties enormous.

New Orleans, Sept. 16.—The deaths from yellow fever Saturday and Sunday are officially reported at one hundred and three.

Louisville, Sept. 16.—River falling with 22 inches water in the canal.

New Orleans, Sept. 14.—Yellow fever deaths for 24 hours ending 6 o'clock this morning, 41.

Richmond, Sept. 16.—General Schofield to-day issued an order for an election for a State convention on the 22d of October.

Savannah, Sept. 14.—Reports from the crop are very gloomy. Heavy rains, and in some instances have nearly ruined it.

Washington, Sept. 13.—It is now definitely settled by the executive authority to suggest to the several district commanders the extension of the time to 1st of October for the completion and correction of registration lists, and to fix the 1st Monday of November for the elections. The object, among other things, is to ensure uniformity. For order will be issued on the subject of the reconstruction act giving the district commanders discretion, but they will be promptly informed of the recommendation of the suggestion in official form.

Washington, Sept. 15.—Special Omaha dispatches say the northern hostile Indians refuse to meet the commissioners, unless they agree to withdraw all the troops from the Powder river country.

New York, Sept. 11.—It is stated on good authority that registration will be opened in Louisiana and Alabama until the 1st of October, that election will occur on the 31st, and that they will take place on that day in all the Southern States.

The Northern papers of all complexions are discussing the dangers menacing the Republican party.

The Herald's specials say, in view of anticipated trouble with the President, there is a manifest disposition upon the part of the Radicals to cultivate Grant.

The Maine Democrats have 45 representatives against 13 last year.

San Francisco, Sept. 14.—Estimated product of gold this year, \$70,000,000; silver \$19,000,000.

Memphis, Sept. 14.—Reports from Mississippi, Arkansas and Tennessee state the worm is damaging cotton seriously.

Washington, Sept. 16.—The Report of the House Judiciary Committee on the impeachment question is now being printed at the Government printing office. The pressmen have all been sworn to secrecy.

Leavenworth, Sept. 17.—The Indians have resumed hostilities on Smoky Hill route, attacking several stage stations. They attacked a Government train at Bunker Hill, killing two teamsters, wounding three, captured one man and three children and stampered all the stock. The teamsters subsequently recaptured a woman and the children. White men, disguised as Indians, were among the attacking party. Two Indians were killed.

New Orleans, Sept. 17.—General Mower, in his order assuming command, continues in force the existing orders of his predecessors, assigns Brevet Major General Reynolds to command of the district of Texas, and Brevet Brigadier General Mackenzie to the command of the sub-district of the Rio Grande—General Reynolds to establish headquarters at San

Antonio or Austin until the fever shall have abated sufficiently at Galveston to render it safe to remove there.

Sixty-eight deaths from yellow fever for the twenty-four hours ending 6 o'clock this morning. Among them, E. W. Sherbourne, special agent of the Treasury Department.

Washington, Sept. 11.—The heavy Radical loss in Maine creates intense excitement. The lower house of the Legislature, which last session had but thirteen Democrats, is now claimed by that party.

The great central States, New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, are claimed as certain for anti-Radical ticket, and the defeat of negro suffrage in Ohio seems to be conceded.

New Orleans, Sept. 11.—Yellow fever deaths for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 o'clock this morning sixty-seven.

The common council last night had an election for assistant Recorders. Three negroes and one white man were chosen. Negroes were also chosen to several other municipal positions.

Washington, Sept. 13.—Stevenson has been inaugurated Governor of Kentucky. He endorses and will carry out the principles enunciated by Helm.

In the Cabinet Grant was inclined to favor a simultaneous election on the first Monday in November. It is confidently expected the district commanders will concur.

The Terre Haute Express is intensely grieved that Kentucky "did not swing off squarely into the rebellion in the outset," so that she could have got her share of punishment and afforded Congress an excuse to put her under military government. The Express fails to consider that if the 103,000 gallant spirits that Kentucky furnished the Federal Government had been transferred to the Rebel side Congress might not have had the opportunity of legislating for the ex-rebel States at all.—[Evansville (Ind.) Courier.]

"Fanny," in a Charleston paper, advises the dandy loafers of that city to "take off their kids and patent leather boots and go to work and not depend on papa for everything." Fanny's advice is applicable to more than Charleston.

William Richardson, of Paulding county, Ohio, is one hundred and four years old. He is the survivor of five wives, and is now living with the sixth. He is the father of twenty-five children by two of his wives—twenty-one are living.

The average yearly production of distilled spirits in the United States during the past five years has been fifty millions of gallons. The revenue has been collected on about seventeen millions. Loss to government \$66,000,000 annually.

There are two things in this world a man does not often find away from home; the first is good soup; the second is disinterested love.—Exchange.

Does he always find them at home?

The Boston Post says a man in Hamilton, Ohio, has drunk an average of 25 glasses of lager per day for fifteen years past, and is still drinking.

The artesian well at Columbus, Ohio, in the prison, is 2,775 feet deep—more than two miles—the deepest in the world.

The State of Iowa has now 1,145 miles of railroad complete and in running order, which have cost in constructing the sum of \$45,480,000.

An Indianapolis father is blessed with an infant son with hands and feet fashioned exactly like a cat's. The child is "perfectly healthy."

The promised land—forty acres apiece to the freedmen.—[Louisville Journal.]

An official record gives the following statement of cotton exports for the year ending June 30, 1867: Uplands and Sea Island exported from all the ports of the United States, 667,137,870 pounds—value in currency, as declared by the exporters on their clearances, \$202,870,910. The admixture of Sea Island with the uplands explains the seemingly high valuation. Official comparisons with the foreign statistics reveal the fact that the cotton on arrival abroad fully realized in the market the value sworn to here, although the price of cotton has declined since October last. The exports of cotton for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866, were, including Sea Island cotton, 550,572 pounds, valued at \$281,385,223.—[N. O. Commercial Bulletin.]

A North Carolina editor heads an article thusly: "Breathes there a man with soul so dead, Who to himself hath never said, God d—n the Freedman's Bureau. That man has a hole in his head where there ought to be a big bump of veneration. Salt wouldn't save him. Impious wretch! Congress will find employment for him in a cussing bureau."

"Sheridan has been disgraced as the representative of a principle," says the New York Tribune. Not, however, until he disgraced himself as a representative of the worst kind of principles.

The Boston Post says: "A big cigar, a little cane, and immeasurable cheek doesn't make a man among men." The Post is in error. These "elements, so mixed up," not only make a man among men, but among women also.

A widow lady in Konia, Jefferson county, Wis., hung herself the other day because her wheat crop turned out only twenty bushels to the acre, instead of twenty-five, as she predicted it would.

The Philadelphia Bulletin call Secretary Seward a "diplomatic Mrs. Toodles"—referring to his passion for buying "second-hand islands, capes, deserts, bays, etc., under the impression that they will be 'handy to have in the house.'"

Havana has found a new source of revenue. Some 21,000 cock-fights take place there every year, and by imposing a license of \$100 per day on the fighters a neat little sum will be obtained. There is \$240,000 invested in that business in Havana.

One hundred and seventy-one thousand six hundred and twenty emigrants have arrived at New York during the present year to date.

A radical paper says that General Sheridan has issued a sensible order. We have seen all his other orders. We should be glad to see that one.—[Missouri Republican.]

Elections will shortly be held in the following States, viz: Ohio, Pennsylvania and Iowa, Oct. 8; Massachusetts, Minnesota and Wisconsin, Nov. 4.

Salt Lake City has had the grasshopper badly. Apple, pear, and plum trees are stripped bare, and the corn and potatoe crops are much injured.

The value of the wholesale oyster trade of New York city is estimated at not less than \$40,000,000 annually.

An old resident of Jackson county, Miss., has been refused registration because he made soft soap for the Confederacy.