The Bossier Banner.

W. H. Scanland, Editor and Proprietor.] "A Map of Busy Life; its Fluctuations and its Vast Concerns." [Terms-$3 Per Annum.

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J. B. LEWIS,

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—AND—

Hats,

TEXAS STREET,

SHREVEPORT, LA.

To the Trade

s o ered unsurpassed inducements. Receiving large invoices from the Manufactories, most of my stock being manufactured expressly for me, enables me to sell at New Orleans prices. v6n36ly

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CHEMICALS, PAINTS,

Glass and Glassware,

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Texas Street,

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J. N. HOWELL. O. L. DURHAM.
L. L. TOMKIES.

Howell, Durham & Tomkies,

RECEIVING, FORWARDING AND

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Commisson Merchants,

ON THE LEVEE,

(At the terminus of the Marshall Railroad,)

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Having purchased an interest in the large and commodious brick building recently erected by J. N. HOWELL, we have entered into a copartnership for the purpose of doing a storage, wholesale and retail grocery business. Will keep on hand a general assortment of Plantation Supplies, and found always ready to see and wait upon our friends. v6n31

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(Successors to Horan & Looney,)

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Dealers in

SADDLES, HARNESS,

—AND—

Saddlery Hardware,

Corner of Texas and Levee Streets,

SHREVEPORT, LA. n281

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WATCH-MAKER,

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Fine Watches, Jewelry and

DIAMONDS,

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Watches and Jewelry repaired and warranted. v5n28ly

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Having opened a Sale and Livery Stable at Bayliss' old stand, No. 54 Texas street, I am prepared to receive and sell Horses, Mules, Cows, Beeves, Sheep, Hogs, Wagons, Carts, Harness, &c.

I have procured the services of a competent auctioneer to make daily sales. Liberal inducements offered to parties having such property for sale.

J. W. UNDERWOOD.

Shreveport, La. v6n41

B. F. Fort,

Attorney at Law. Bellevue, Bossier parish, La. v6n16

T. M. Fort,

Attorney and Counselor at Law. Bellevue, Bossier parish, La.

C. McClenaghan,

Attorney at Law, Bellevue, La. Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. 9

Rich'd W. Turner,

Attorney at Law, Bellevue, La. Will practice in the parishes of Bossier, Caddo and DeSoto. All business entrusted to him will receive prompt and energetic attention. 17

J. R. Griffin. J. A. Snider.

Griffin & Snider,

Attorneys at Law, Bellevue, La. Will practice in the courts of Bossier, Claiborne, Caddo and DeSoto. Prompt attention will be given to all business of their profession entrusted to them. v4n34

Thos. T. Land. S. L. Taylor.
T. T. Land, Jr.

Land, Taylor & Land,

Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Shreveport, La. v522

R. J. Looney. Sam'l Wells.

Looney & Wells,

Attorneys and Counselors at Law. Office at the old stand, Market street, Shreveport, La. v6n16

L. M. Nutt. A. H. Leonard.

Nutt & Leonard,

Attorneys and Counselors at Law. Opposite the Bank, Shreveport, La. Will practice in the courts of Caddo, Bossier, Claiborne and Bienville. v4n17

J. C. Moncure. T. A. Flanagan.

Moncure & Flanagan,

Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Real Estate and Claim Agents. Office—No. 1, Tally's new building, Shreveport, La. v5n40

J. W. Duncan,

Attorney at Law. Office, corner of Spring and Texas streets, Shreveport, La. v4n17

C. C. Henderson. R. T. Buckner.

Henderson & Buckner,

Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Shreveport. La. v5n40

Roland Jones. J. P. Harris.

Jones & Harris,

Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Shreveport, La. Will practice in the parishes of Caddo, DeSoto and Bossier, and will attend to cases in the District, Supreme and Federal Courts. Office on Market street, near the Bank. v4 n31

L. B. Watkins,

Attorney and Counselor at Law, Minden, La. Will practice in the 10th and 11th District Courts. Prompt attention given to all legal business entrusted to his care. n23

Lucien D. Sandidge,

Attorney at Law. Address Shreveport, La. Will practice in the Courts of Caddo, Claiborne and Bossier, and in the United States and Supreme Courts of the State. All claims for collection in Northern Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana or Mississippi promptly attended to.

REFERENCES—Wyche & Richardson, Spyker & Sandidge, Hays & Adams, Hon. H. M. Spofford, New Orleans; Dr. Wm. Burt, Humphreys & Dashiell, Harrison & Crusoe, Columbus, Miss.; Sam. Mosley, Texas.—Leading members of the Bar, in Shreveport and Bellevue, Louisiana. v6n11

Geo. W. Kendall,

Dentist, corner of Market and Milam street, up stairs, Sheveport, La. v5 n17 ly

Dr. J. H. Glover,

Having permanently located in Bellevue, offers his professional services to the surrounding community. He can be found at his office, at all hours, unless professionally engaged. v5n44

JOHN B. RICHADSON, } JAMES A. HERRON,
JAMES E. WYCHE. } Bossier Parish, La

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Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, No. 41 Union street, New Orleans. v5n20ly

Louisiana U. S. Senators.

From 1812 to 1861, Louisiana was represented in the Upper House of Congress by the following Senators:

	From	To
Thomas Posey,	1812	1813
Allan B. Magruder,	1812	1813
James Brown	1813	1817
James Brown	1819	1825
Elgius Florentin	1813	1819
Henry Johnson	1818	1824
Henry Johnson	1844	1849
Josiah S. Johnston	1825	1833
Domlnique Bouligny	1824	1829
Edward Livingston	1829	1831
George A. Waggaman,	1831	1835
Alexander Porter	1833	1837
Alexander Porter	1843	1844
Alexander Mouton	1837	1842
Robert C. Nicholas	1836	1841
Charles M. Conrad	1842	1843
Alexander Barrow	1841	1847
S. W. Downs	1847	1853
Pierre Soule	1847	1847
Pierre Soule	1849	1853
John Slidell	1853	1861
Judah P. Benjamin	1853	1861

The first two Senators elected from this State were Allan B. Magruder and Destrehan. Destrehan having sent in his resignation, and during the djournment of the State Legislature, Gov. Claiborne appointed in his place Thomas Posey, who, according to Judge Gayarre, was little known in Louisiana, at least to the ancient population.

Magruder was a native of Kentucky. He removed to Louisiana, and in 1805 published "Reflections on the Cession of Louisiana to the United States," He had collected materials for a general history of the Indians. He died at Opelousas, in this State in April, 1822.

James Brown was Destrehan's successor. He was born in Virginia, October, 1766; studied law; settled first in Tennessee, and was appointed by President Jefferson Secretary of the Territory of Louisiana after its acquisition. This led him to New Orleans, which became his home. He was appointed United States Attorney for the District of Louisiana, and rose to a high rank at the bar. He was chosen to the United States Senate, and served from 1812 to 1817, and again from 1819 to 1824, officiating as chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations and was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to France. He remained five years abroad, and subsequently settled in Philadelphia, where he died of apoplexy. Ayril 7, 1835. He was brother-in-law to Henry Clay.

On the 17th of January, 1817, Gov. Claiborne was elected to represent Louisiana in the room of James Brown, but he died before assuming the Senatorial toga.

Henry Johnson was chosen to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Gov. Claiborne. Johnson was born in Tennessee on the 14th of September, 1783. In 1809 he received from Gov. Claiborne the appointment of Clerk of the Second Superior Court of the Territory of Orleans, which office he held until 1811, when he was made Judge of the parish court of St. Mary. In the same year, by the constituency of the country of Attakapas, in which he then resided, he was nominated and elected a member of the convention which framed the constitution of 1812. In 1818 he was chosen as Gov. Claiborne's successor, and served until 1824. His political friends presented his name as candidate for the office of Governor in 1824, to which he was elected. He remained in the Executive chair until 1828. From 1835 to 1839, Gov. Johnson was a representative in Congress. In 1844 he was called to fill the vacant place of Alexander Porter in the United States Senate. He acted quite a conspicuons part in the proceedings of the Senate from 1844 to 1849. With March 4, 1849, his Senatorial term came to an end. He passed away on Sunday, July 31, 1864, on his plantation near the junction of Bayous Grosse Tete and Maringoin, in the parish of Pointe Coupee.

Elgius Elorentin succeeded to Magruder, and was Senator from 1813 to 1891. In 1821 he was Judge of the criminal court of New Orleans, and was appointed Judge of the Western District of Florida. He shortly resigned his office and returned to the practice of law in New Orleans, where he died, of yellow fever, October 6, 1822.

Josiah Stoddard Johnston took the seat of James Brown March 4, 1825. He was born in Sallisbury, Connecticut, November 25, 1784, but was taken bo his father, in infancy, to Kentucky. He graduated at Transylvania Univer- and studied law. He removed to Louisiana in 1805, and commenced his professional career at Alexandria, on Red River, and in 1812 was a leading man in the State Legislature. He was next appointed District Judge, and represented Louisiana in Congress from 1821 to 1823, and in 1825 he was elected to the United States Senate, retaining that position until his death which occurred May 19, 1833, by the explosion of gunpowder on board the steamboat Lioness, on Red River.

Domlnique Bouligny was elected as successor of Henry Johnston. He was born in Louisiana, was a lawyer by profession, was in the United States Senate from 1824 to 1829, and died in 1833. Bouligny was the first native of this State who served in the Upper House of Congress.

Edward Livingston succeeded to Bouligny in 1829. He was born at Claremont, Livingston Manor, New York, May 26, 1764; graduated at Princeton College in 1781, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1785, and pursued his profession till 1795, when he was elected a Representative to Congress from New York city, serving until 1802. He was then appointed United States Attorney for the District of New York, aud was also Mayor of the city. Removing to New Orleans in 1804, he became prominent there as a lawyer; at the invasion of Louisiana he acted as the aid to Gen. Jackson; and was elected a Representative of Louisiana in Congress from 1823 to 1829, and as a Senator of the United States from 1829 to 1831, when he was appointed by President Jackson Secretary of State, and in 1833 Minister to France. His "Penal Code" is considered a monument of his profound learning. He died at Rhinebeck, May 23, 1836.

George A. Waggaman took the seat of Livingston in 1831. He held several public positions in this State, and was a Senator in Congress from 1831 to 1835. He died at New Orleans March 23, 1843, from the effects of a wound received in a duel, aged 53 years.

In 1833, Alexander Porter was elected to fill the unexpired term of Josiah S. Johnston. Porter was born in Ireland in 1786, and his father having fallen a victim there during the disturbance of 1798, he emigrated to America aud settled at Nashville, Tenn. He at first engaged in commerce, but afterwards studied law, and removed to Louisiana about the year 1809, where he soon acquired distinction. He assisted in forming the constitution of the State, and became a Judge of the Supreme Court in 1821, and served in that capacity until 1833, and was a Senator in Congress from 1833 to 1837. He died at Attakapas, Jan. 13, 1844.

Judge Charles Gayarre was elected on the 12th of January, 1835, in the room of Geo. A. Waggaman, whose term expired March 4, 1835. Mr. Gayarre resigned before qualifying himself.

Robert Carter Nicholas became his successor. He was, if my memory serves me faithfully, a native of Virginia. He served in the United States Senate from 1836 to 1841. He was Secretary of State under the administration of Gov. Mouton, and State Superintendent of Public Education from 1852 to 1853.

Alexander Mouton was elected as the successor of Alexander Porter on the 9th of January, 1867. Mr. Mouton is of Acadian orgin, and was born in that part of the old county of Attakapas now known as Lafayette parish, on the 19th of November, 1804. He graduated at the College of Georgetown, D. C. He studied law in the office of old Judge Voorhies. He came into the House of Representatives as member for the parish of Lafayette in January, 1827, and continued to serve in that capacity during several terms. In 1831 he was made speaker of the House, and in 1837 a Senator to Congress, in which capacity he represented his native State until 1842, when he resigned his seat. He was elected Governor in 1842, and acted as such until 1846. When the Convention that voted Louisiana out of the Union met in 1861, he was chosen its President. Gov. Mouton is represented as a gentleman of high tone and marked abilities and acquirements.

Charles M. Conrad was chosen to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Gov. Mouton, Mr. Conrad was born in Winchester, Virginia, and when an infant, went with his father, first to Mississippi, and then to Louisiana, where he has since resided. In 1828, he was admitted to the bar of New Orleans, and served a number of years in the State Legislature; was a Senator in Congress in 1842 and 1846; was a member of the State Constitutional Convention in 1844, and a Representative in Congress from 1846 to August, 1850, when he became Secretary of War under President Fillmore.

On the 11th day of January, 1841, Alexander Barrow, was elected as successor of Robert Carter Nicholas, whose term expired on the 3d of March that year. Barrow was born in Nashville, Tennesee, in 1801, where, after completing his education, he was admitted to the bar. He soon after removed to Louisiana, gave up the practice of law and turned his attention to planting. He served a number of years in the Legislature of Louisiana, and was a Senator in Congress from 1841 to 1846. He died December 29, 1846.

He was succeeded in the U. S. Senate by Solomon W. Downs. Downs was a Senator in Congrers from 1847 to 1853, and afterwards Collector of the port of New Orleans. He died in Orchard Springs, Kentucky, August 14, 1854.

On the 19th of January, 1847, Pierre Soule was elected to fill the vacancy occassioned by the death of Alexander Barrow, and served until the 3d of March of that year. Mr Soule was born in Castillion, in the Pyrenee, during the consulate of Napoleon. He was destined for the church, and in 1816 was sent to the Jesuits' College, at Toulouse. He was afterwards sent to complete his studies at Bordeaux. At the age of 15 he took part in a conspiracy against the Bourbons, and the plot having been discovered, he was obliged to take refuge in a little villege of Navarre, where he remained for more than one year, following the occupation of a shepherd. He was permitted to return to Bordeaux; but he longed for a more exciting scene of action, and accordingly repaired to Paris. There, in conjunction with Bartholemy and Mery, he established a paper advocating liberal republican sentiments. This soon brought him under the eye of the authorities, and he was put on trial. His advocate appealed in the clemency of the court in behalf of the prisoner on the score of his youth. This line of defence did not suit the prisoner, who rose from his seat and addressed the court, denying the criminality of his opinions and conduct. His eloquence did not save him from Ste. Pelagie, whence he succeeded in making his escape. Disappointed in his expectations of obtaining a situation in Chili, which was promised him, and finding himself alone in a strange country, wholly ignorant of the language, he returned to France. At Havre he met a friend, a captain in the French navy, who advised him to seek an asylum in the United States, and offered him a passage in his ship to St. Domigo. He accepted the proposition, and arrived at Port-au-prince in September, 1825. From this place he took passage to Baltimore, and finally removed to New Orleans in the fall of 1825. Having determined to make law his profession, he first applied himself assiduously to the study of English, and passed his examination for the bar in that langnage and was admitted. In 1847 he was elected a Senator in Congress, and was re-elected in 1849 for the term of six years in the room of Henry Johnson. Upon the accession of Mr. Pierce to the Presidency in 1853, he was appointed Minister to Spain, and soon after his arrival became involved in a quarrel with Mr. Turgot, the French Ambassador, whom he severely wounded in a duel. He returned to the United States in 1855, and has since taken but little part in public affairs.

John Slidell was born in the city of New York in 1793. He entered commercial life, but was not successful, and removed to New Orleans, where he embraced the profession of the law. He was appointed by President Jackson U. S. District Attorney. He was frequently elected to the State Legislature, and was a Representative in Congress from 1843 to 1845. In 1845 he was sent by President Polk as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Mexico, to negociate for the settlement of the threatening question then in dispute between the two countries. This mission proved fruitless. In 1853 he was chosen U. S. Senator for the unexpired term of Senator Soule, who had been appointed Minister to Spain, and was afterwards re elected for six years. He has been in Europe since 1862.

Judah Peter Benjamin was sent to the U. S. Senate as successor of S. W. Downs, whose term expired on the 3d of March, 1853. Benjamin was born, it is said in 1812, in St. Domingo, where his parents, both Hebrews from Jamaica, were then residing. In 1816 the family emigrated to Savannah, Ga., whence in 1825, just after he was 13 years old, the son was entered at Yale College, but left without graduating in 1827, about which time his father died. In 1831 he went to New Orleans to study law. He entered a notary's office, and at the same time obtained a situation as teacher in a school. Admitted to the bar in 1834, he soon rose to the head of the profession in New Orleans. Attached to the Whig party in politics, he was in 1845 a member of the Convention held to revise the Constitution of the State. In 1852, owing to his popularity among the Whig leaders in the State, he was chosen to succeed Senator Downs. He was re-elected in 1859.

GLEANER.

☞ When these Jacobins, who are again provoking civil strife, and arming the blacks for another St. Domingo, cry out "let us have peace," they mean only, let us have silence about our usurpations and iniquities; let us have submisssion to our tyranny; let us have oblivion for our crimes; let us have obedience to our dictation; let us have a new lease of power; let our corruptions continue; let us build up a military despotism; let us destroy the Constitution which we have despised; and let us rule without restraint and without license until the impending ruin, bankruptcy, and disgrace which we have precipitated upon the country shall bring forth their natural fruits.

If the people will accept this account of Congressional stewardship, they cannot be ignorant of the consequences that will follow as inevitably as night succeeds day.—[National Intelligence.

Planting Trees.

The next morning being bright and sunny, the old man piloted the boys into the two acre cornfield they had planted. On the way thither they passed under a fine Mayduke cherry tree, then loaded with delicious fruit. The rain and wind had shaken off quantities of cherries, which lay upon the ground. These the boys stopped to gather and eat, spitting out the stones in every direction. Noticing their actions, Uncle Benny spoke up: "Boys, when I was in Spain I learned a proverb which has been in use in that country for centuries—'He who plants trees loves others besides himself.' It means that as it takes nearly a lifetime for many trees to grow and produce fruit, the chance is that he who plants the tree will hardly live long enough to eat the product, and that he must, therefore, love those who are to come after him, or he would not plant trees of whose fruits they are more likely to partake than he. Now, whenever a Spaniard eats a peach, a cherry, or a pear by the roadside, works out a little hole in the ground with his foot, and plants the stone; he thinks of those who are to come after him—he loves others besides himself. It is a thank-offering to the memory of the kind soul by whom the tree was planted from which he has just eaten. Hence the roadsides throughout that beautiful country are lined with abundance of the most tempting fruits, all free to every one. Boys, not one of you has ever planted a tree. It is time for you to begin. I shall never live to gather the fruit, but all of you may be spared to do so. It is our duty to leave the world as good at least as we found it—better if we can. I have no good opinion of the fellow who is content to snore under the shadow of a noble shade tree, without planting another for the next generation to enjoy, or to eat the fruit from trees which others have planted, without at some time imitating their example. The sooner one sows, the sooner will he reap. There, boys, right along the fence, two or three for each of you.

Each boy stuck his heel into the soft ground, made a slight hole, hropped into it a couple of cherry stones, covered them over and pressed down the earth with his foot. It was certainly a very small affair, but it was, nevertheless, something for the boys. Each one could not help feeling that he had done a good deed, for he had planted a tree.

"Oh," exclaimed the old man, "what acountry this would be if every owner of a farm would go and do likewise! The roadsides would everywhere be lined with noble trees, glorious to look upon, grateful in their shadiness and affording bountiful harvests of delightful fruit, free to the passing traveller, and yielding a profusion even to the birds. There would be plenty of fruit for all. Even the thieves who now prey upon the fruit-growers would have no further inducement to steal."—[Farming for Boys.

☞ The Radical motto is, "the least amount of good for the greatest number of people."