THE REGISTER.

SAM'L BARD, Editor.

MONROE, (Parish of Ouachita, La.)

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1859.

The Union Dissolved.

"As a pack of fanatical fools North and South are about to dissolve this glorious Union, we call upon all who are indebted to the "*Register*" to call at once and pay up. For one, we can't afford to give up our hard earnings and the "Union" to boot. That would most certainly be going it with too great a looseness. Pay up.

Preaching.—By appointment, the editor of this paper, will deliver a discourse at the "Bayou De Siard Church," near G. Routon's, on the first Sabbath in next month.

☞ We call the special attention of the reader to an editorial article, headed, ☞ Execution in Effigy. ☜ The article sets forth our candid views which can but be endorsed by all genuine National Democrats throughout the land.

Thanks.—The polite Clerks of the Peerless and McRae have our thanks for files of city papers.

☞ Messrs. Slidell, Benjamin, Davidson nor Landrum have as yet placed us under obligations for "Public Documents." We hope to hear from either or all of these gentlemen soon.

Read! Read!—On our first page will be found an able and truthful article headed "A Great Cry and Little Wool," which we commend to the careful consideration of the "Country Democracy." We approve the article or we would not give it a place in our columns.

☞ As editor we decline taking any part in the discussion between the friends of Messrs. Brigham and Stevens, touching their respective claims to a seat in the Senate. We are personally friendly to both gentlemen and feel no disposition to interrupt present friendly relations. The Senate alone will be competent to decide the issue.

Right Spirit.—Union meetings are being held throughout the Northern States in favor of the "Union" as it is. This is a good move in the right direction. It is never too late to do good. Union should be the watchword of every National Democrat from Maine to the gold-capped hills of California.

Glad of it.—Vice-President Breckinridge has been elected by his glorious old State Senator in Congress, to succeed John J. Crittenden, whose term of office expires on the fourth of March next. Breck. will be the right man in the right place.

Sun Dial.

Our friend Mr. C. Delery will receive subscriptions to purchase a cast iron or marble stand for the beautiful dial our friend Henry M. Bry donated to the Parish, which he had made in Philadelphia expressly for this latitude. All those desiring CORRECT TIME will please call on Mr. D. with a dollar or less. The dial is to be placed in the public square.

James Buchanan.

The National Democracy in all parts of the Union are endorsing in the most flattering terms the glorious administration of James Buchanan. This is at it should be, for our venerable Chief Magistrate richly deserves the entire confidence and love of the whole nation. His prompt and patriotic efforts to arrest and bring to punishment the perpetrators of the *Harper's Ferry* insurrection, should call forth the hearty approval of every patriot in the land. As a true democrat and a great statesman, James Buchanan stands second to no man in the nation.

☞ See Prospectus of the "Bossier Banner" as published in another column.

The "Banner" is an excellent paper published in the heart of a very wealthy country.—We wish the "Banner" and its gentlemanly editor great success.

True Witness.—We call particular attention to the fact that we have a Presbyterian paper published in New Orleans, styled the *True Witness*, conducted with that prudence and ability calculated to render it one of the most desirable religious family papers in the South-West. Our Presbyterian friends in this part of Louisiana will do well to consider this announcement and forward their names at once to the Rev. Richard McInnis, 88 Gravier street, who will furnish the Witness by return mail. We believe the subscription price is only $3 00 per year. We commend the Witness as a medium of good the church of Christ should be proud to circulate.

We also take pleasure in calling attention to the fact that the Presbyterian Church have established a "Book Depository" at 128 Camp street, New Orleans, under the charge of Rev. R. Wayne, where will be found an elegant supply of the books of the Presbyterian Board of Publication, together with a large assortment of (religious) miscellanies, works of the most choice selections.

United States Senator.

In another column we publish an article from the Bossier Banner headed, "The U. S. Senatorship," the general spirit of which we freely and fully endorse. While we have contended that the next Senator should be selected from the *country Democracy*, we have carefully guarded against offensive allusions of any kind or character towards our distinguished senior Senator. In fact, nothing (as a consistent and reliable National Democrat) can be said against Mr. Slidell. If he is beaten for the U. S. Senate, it must be by a true and tried National Democrat, whose antecedents are beyond reproach.

We prefer Mr. Slidell to any doubtful man, as heretofore stated in our columns. Our advocacy of a "*country Senator*" has been consistent throughout, and if the right man can obtain the ☞ Caucus Nomination, ☜ we shall be delighted at the result. If, on the other hand a disorganizer is put up, we shall cast what influence we have in favor of the re-election of Senator Slidell, provided he is not requested to run higher by the *Charleston Convention*, an event which is not at all improbable. Then let it be understood once for all, that our opposition to the re-election of Mr. Slidell has been a question of expediency, and from no personal opposition to the man, his political principles.

Execution in Effigy.

John Brown was hung in effigy at Williamstown, and also at Belton, South Carolina.—*Southern Exchange.*

As a Southern journalist, a National Democrat and an advocate of the perpetuity of the Union, we enter our solemn protest against such proceedings as are set forth in the above disgraceful and degrading paragraph. John Brown was tried for treason, was found guilty, condemned and, thanks be to law and order, was duly hung.

While we rejoice in his timely death upon the scaffold, we must be permitted to deprecate any action upon the part of the South which will in the least tend to place us upon a footing with the fanatical abolitionists of the North. As Southerners by birth and adoption, we have only to stand upon the Constitution and the laws of the land, as our sure defence against the mad waves of fanaticism which must sooner or later be lost sight of in the love we, as American citizens, entertain for the land of Washington—the home of the free and of the brave. As Southerners, we should demand our rights and redress our wrongs as rational thinking men, and not resort to acts becoming that class of beings who have no appreciation or care for the rights of the States as great parts of the Nation. "Executions in effigy" may be enacted by those of distant climes; but the true Southern gentleman should frown down everything of the kind as unbecoming, degrading and disgraceful to a great and enlightened people. By resorting to such acts of violence in the South, we at once place ourselves on an exact footing with crazy Abolitionists of the North, and thereby weaken our claims upon the sympathies of millions residing North of Mason & Dixon's line who ever stand ready to aid us in the hour of peril.

For one, we have no fears that this great Union of ours will ever be dissolved, provided conservative men North and South will stand hard by the Constitution, and vindicate the majesty of the laws that now cement us together as a great and prosperous nation. The idea entertained by some Southerners of fighting the Devil with fire, is an absurdity too monstrous to be cherished by rational men for a single moment. Then let the South deprecate all acts of violence, and show the miserable fanatics of the North how good and pleasant a thing it is for brothers of the same great family to dwell together in unity. By entertaining and carrying out such a policy, the Union will be preserved and no evil shall come near our dwellings.

In brief, let us contend for our rights within the Union in strict accordance with law and order; for by so doing we'll shame the Devil, vindicate our self-respect and cause our children to inherit a land, the value of which figures can never compute. In the main, the people of nearly all the States are violently opposed to a dissolution of the Union; therefore, we consider it suicidal to the interests of the South for her people to imitate the mad policy of a few crazy Northern fanatics (by "Executions in Effigy,") who fall very far short of representing the real views and wishes of the great people among whom they chance to live. Burke tells us, "of all things, wisdom is the most terrified with epidemical fanaticism, because, of all enemies, it is that against which she is least able to furnish any kind of resource."

Entertaining such views as these, we conclude by again entering our protest against the proceedings calling forth this article, to wit: the "Execution in Effigy" of old John Brown on Southern soil, where his name should never more be mentioned except as an example of terror to evil doers.

Slidell and the Presidency.

The Delta's Washington correspondent thinks that the contest before the Charleston Convention will be narrowed down to Gen. Lane, of Oregon, and John Slidell, of Louisiana. In such a contest our Senator would most certainly come off first best, an event which would be hailed by the nation as an omen of good to the entire country.

With Slidell at the helm of State, fanaticism North and South would meet a rebuke seldom ever administered by an American President. Possessed of fine talents and an iron will, he would rank among the very first of rulers.

Mr. Slidell has long been our first choice of Southern men for the Presidency, and if a Southerner is selected at the "Charleston Convention," we hope he may be the man.—Should the Convention deem it expedient to take a candidate from the North, we would greatly prefer Mr. Buchanan, as one that has been weighed in the balances and not found wanting. The South and Union should be slow to lay aside old and tried friends for new ones. Let us be cautious.

South Carolina Legislature.

In the House, on Monday, the special order was the report of the Committee on Federal Relations. Speeches were made by Messrs. Pope, of St. Helena, Seymour, of Charleston, and Hope, of Lexington, for the majority, and Wm. Whaley for the minority report, and it was made the special order for Tuesday, at 12:30 P. M. Mr. Wm. Whaley, of Charleston, offered the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, fraternal relations are dissolved between the North and the South, the slave-holding States demanding that a dissolution of the Union be consummated, and this state of affairs will probably render a resort to arms necessary; therefore—

Resolved, That the sum of $200,000 be placed at the disposal of the Governor, to be used at his discretion, according to the expediency of the times.

In the Senate the Committee on Military Affairs reported in favor of an appropriation of $50,000 to the fourth brigade of the city of Charleston.—*Picayune.*

If old Jackson were alive and in the Presidential Chair, what an agreeable little hanging time we'd be enjoying about now.—With Old Buck at the helm we have no serious fears.—*Ed. Register.*

Louisiana News, via Charleston.—The Charleston Courier, of Monday, publishes the following "special dispatch:"

Washington, Dec. 10.

By a dispatch received here to-day, I learn that the State of Louisiana will probably instruct her Representatives in Congress to withdraw from that body, in the event of the election of Sherman to the Speakership of the House. The Governor of Louisiana will, for this purpose, call an early meeting of the Legislature.—*Picayune.*

Humbug—don't believe a word of it.

There were twelve hundred thousand votes cast for Mr. Buchanan in the free States—a large body for the abolitionists to subdue before they can conquer the slave States.

☞ No Speaker Yet. ☜

As yet Congress is unorganized and in a state of the most disgraceful excitement and tumult. We hope ere our next issue makes its appearance, the storm will have subsided. As a nation we have some right to fear, but our case is by no means hopeless, as some would vainly have us suppose. If the *South* will keep cool and "stand hard by the "*Constitution*," the stronger will she be in the hour when fanaticism shall do its best. When real danger glares upon the masses (North and South) to arouse them to their full duty, the *fanatical prosperity* now witnessed will be crushed under foot and lost sight of for ever. "Union Meetings," are being held throughout the entire *North*, and our word for it, the great "*conservative states*" will prevail and the "Constitution" and the "Union" will wear her the storm *untouched* and *unharmed*. The *fanatics* of the *North* and the *fire eaters* of the *South*, are now doing their best, but their efforts to dissolve the Union will end in smoke.

Sandidge and Hart.

Since publishing Col. Sandidge's letter on the "Houmas Land Claim," we have read a reply from Frederick Weber Hart, which reminds us very forcibly of the fact, that slang is frequently more available than argument. We consider Mr. Hart's reply to Col. Sandidge of no moment whatever.

The letter of explanation from Col. Sandidge is entirely satisfactory to the people of Louisiana, we therefore hope he will make no further reply to Mr. Hart.

Lizzie Simmons.—This magnificent floating palace named after a fair friend residing in the Parish of Caldwell, arrived at our wharf for the first time, on Saturday last. The Lizzie, like the Queen of Sheba, is too beautiful to admit of description at our hands. Capt. Geo. H. Kirk was in command, and the elegantly arranged office was rendered thrice beautiful by the smiling face of our old friend Capt. Langhorne, who presides with his usual grace as chief Clerk. The portrait of Mrs. Simmons overlooking the splendid mirror in the ladies saloon, does justice to the original and adds vastly to the magnificence and splendor so profusely lavished upon the ladies apartments.

☞ William Shannon, Esq., late editor of this paper now a resident of Freeport, Illinois, has been spending a few days in our town, looking in fine health and spirits.

☞ We have received the first number of the "National Democratic Quarterly Review," published at Washington and edited by Thos B. Florence, Esq., one of the ablest of American writers. Every democrat in the nation should take this magnificent work. It is only $3 per year in advance. The likeness of "old Buck" alone is worth the money. We will notice the Review at length next week.

Monroe Lyceum.

It ought not to be forgotten that we have a flourishing Lyceum in our town, which is calculated in itself to prove of lasting benefit to its members as well as the community at large. Though this institution is yet in its infancy, we are happy to say it is exerting a most beneficial influence upon the minds of those who enjoy the glorious fruits of its existence.

The last meeting of the Lyceum was one of the most profound interest. The lecture of John McEnery, Esq., was upon English History, and was as rich in thought as it was in elegance of expression. His eulogy upon the death of Charles the First was quite as graceful and beautiful as it was just.

At the conclusion of the lecture an animated discussion was introduced, which occupied the balance of the evening. The disputants were Messrs. Henderson, Page, Atkins, Slack and Bard.

We can only say to such as do not attend the meetings of the Lyceum, that they alone are the losers, for all who do attend acknowledge themselves not only entertained but greatly benefitted. See notice of next meeting as published in another column.

Public Sentiment.

Indiana.—The Democracy of Ripley county, Indiana, recently met in convention at Versailles, and passed the following among other patriotic resolutions:

"Resolved, That we re-affirm and re-adopt the Cincinnati platform, and re-endorse its principles as being wise, just and patriotic.

"Resolved, That we endorse the Administration of James Buchanan as being national in its policy and just in its measures.

"Resolved, That we accept and approve the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the case of Dred Scott, and regard it as the law to govern the party, and all good citizens in their acts and opinions on the slavery question.

"Resolved, That we denounce the treasonable conduct of certain republican leaders in the late attempt to revolutionize the Government at Harper's Ferry by bloodshed, treason, and outrage of the laws and rights of citizens under the Constitution; and we further declare and charge that the speeches and acts of the leaders and the organization generally of the black-republican party has always, and is now, tending to produce similar insurrection and civil war."

Kentucky.—The Democracy of Carroll county, as we learn from the Louisville Courier, met in the court-house in Carrollton on the 7th inst., and passed the following among other resolutions:

"Resolved, That we hold that the Constitution of the United States does not confer upon Congress the power to legislate slavery into or out of a Territory, and that Congress cannot confer upon a territorial government higher powers than those which are conferred upon Congress by the Constitution.

"Resolved, That the right to property is a right which underlies all civil society, and the doctrine that a territorial legislature has the power to exclude slavery from the Territory by unfriendly legislation, or a territorial legislature, *is* an encroachment upon that right, and destructive of civil liberty.

"Resolved, That in the Hon. John C. Breckinridge the Democracy of Kentucky have a statesman of whom they may justly be proud, and we avail ourselves of this opportunity of expressing our decided preference for him for the office of United States Senator.

"Resolved, That the present Administration of the National Government justly commends itself to the warm approval of every lover of our noble system of Government throughout the length and breadth of this Republic.

Weather and River.—We had snow on Monday attended with unusually cold weather. The river has fallen several feet within the last week.

The U. S. Senatorship.

Our billious contemporary, Custis, of the Claiborne Advocate is actively endorsing and advocating the claims of the Hon. Henry Gray as successor to Slidell, for the United States Senate. We are ourself in favor of a Senator from North Louisiana; we are justly entitled to it, and we think it nothing but reasonable that our wants should be supplied. Yet we would rather have John Slidell re-elected than to have some men from North Louisiana, whose names we have seen put forward. There are, indeed, few men in North Louisiana whose claims we would endorse in preference to those of Slidell. Although we are in favor of having a N. La. Senator, we would not sacrifice worth and ability for incompetency, let it come from what part of the State it may. We are confident, and feel fully assured of the fact, that we have men in this section of the country who are fully able and competent to fill the office; but our humble opinion is, that they are not quite so numerous as our cotemporaries would make them—at least not so thick as blackberries in mid-summer. As to the dogma advanced, that North Louisiana, or the entire State, can produce a man who is *more* competent to discharge the duties of the office, is perfectly ridiculous and absurd. Fanatic bigots may harp on in this strain, but sensible and just men will always give honor "to whom honor is due." We defy the rampant-horum-scorum editors who are perpetually railing against Slidell's dishonesty, unfaithfulness to the interests of the South, and desertion of principles, to *prove* these base charges. Slidell seems to be the terror of the would-be-somebody politicians of the age. The mere mention of his name throws these sanguinary individuals into a state of political dilapidation from which effect they barely recover. Self-important editors oppose him because he will not buy them, while in fact they are not worth buying. Not being able to receive any aid politically or pecuniarily from him, these miserable parasites gloat over their bitter morsel of denunciation, until silence ceases to be a virtue.

If Mr. Slidell is opposed for any consideration whatever, let it be done upon fair and honorable conditions; let those who oppose his claims for office controvert him in a true, manly spirit; not of that akin to the hissings of the petulant pot-house scribbler. That he has proved recreant to his faith, or has not the stamina of a *Southern* statesman, is a wanton impeachment upon truth; and the one that dares to doubt his devotion to the South, as does our cotemporary, most undoubtedly has no fear of being indicted for telling the truth. Let those who differ with him in political views oppose him in that light, and not shift the scene by making inuendoes of his traitorship to the South. It is natural and human that men should differ, and when they do so differ it is just and right that the point of difference should be discussed, and none other. We speak of Mr. Slidell as a man, not as a politician. We see newspaper editors who profess to be neutral in political sentiments making bitter charges against Mr. Slidell under their professed dodge of neutrality, when in truth it emanates from a malice-fed partisan spirit. And occasionally we hear the idle croakings of a pretender of the same flock, who was probably left behind for the want of use—a poor, disappointed office-seeker who has been left to rot with the common rubbish.—*Bossier Banner.*

The National Democratic Committee.—As already announced by telegraph, this body assembled in Washington on the 7th inst. All the States were represented, excepting Maryland, Georgia, Alabama and California. The Intelligencer contains the following notice of it:

The National Democratic Committee, appointed at Cincinnati in June, 1856, met last evening at Willard's Hotel in this city, the Hon. David A. Smalley presiding.

We learn that twenty-nine States were represented; and, after a full and free interchange of opinion, it was determined to hold the National Democratic Convention at Charleston on Monday, the 23d of April next.

A committee was appointed to select a suitable hall for the assemblage of the Convention, and to issue tickets of admission to regularly elected Democratic delegates. A committee was also appointed, to reside in the city of Washington, for the purpose of superintending the publication and circulation of documents. The latter committee, we understand, consists of the following gentlemen: C. L. Vallandingham, of Ohio; Charles J. Faulkner, of Virginia; James A. Logan, of Illinois; William Bigler, of Pennsylvania; William Barksdale, of Mississippi; William H. English, of Indiana; and Miles Taylor, of Louisiana.

Blackburn in the Field.

Every newspaper in Louisiana is respectfully requested to notice the fact that W. Jasper Blackburn, editor of the "Homer Iliad," of Claiborne parish, will be a candidate before the next Legislature of the State for some fat office—say Secretary of the Senate, or some post of equal salary. He aims principally for the profits, with incidental honors; and thinks that if twenty years' "hard labor" in the Democratic ranks—with barely one case of flukering—can constitute any *claim*, he will be certain to "come in." . . . And so, gentlemen of the press, please hand us round—favorably if you will, otherwise if you must! Meantime, the members elect of both Houses will please remember us in their prayers, and make up their minds not to leave our name out entirely when it comes to an organization. Remember, it is the first time we have ever asked for anything of the kind; while many a poor devil, with not half the want if double the brass, has luxuriated and grown fat on the spoils of office not fairly earned. We claim to be simply capable, and as honest as circumstances will permit,—and as needy (if not as seedy!) as any man who may ask a favor. And if, peradventure, it may be urged that the Democracy of old Claiborne did not do as well in the late contest as might reasonably have been expected, we simply reply that we made the best possible use of the material at our command; and if we are to be turned off because worsted in the conflict, we would respectfully quote the words of Junius to Mr. Horne: "Thanks are doubtless due to every man who does his duty in the engagement, but it is the wounded soldier who deserves the reward." If we have fought the Devil with fire and got burnt, we want a *poultice* to heal the wound; for he must be fought again!—*Homer Iliad.*

Why Can't Louisiana have a State Fair?—We are gratified to learn that active and energetic measures are now going on for the purpose of getting up a State Fair in Louisiana, which is destined to surpass anything of the kind which has been attempted by her sister States. Many of our most wealthy and influential citizens are enlisted in the cause, and it only wants the aid of the community at large to guarantee its success.—*New Orleans Courier.*

We say let the ball move on. It is just what we need and must have. North Louisiana will go into the arrangement head and shoulders.—Let us have the fair and may success attend it

Sunday Column.

Money.

No man can show that the love of gold, in the shape of *eagles* and *sovereigns*, is not as base idolatry as the worship of the *golden calf*. A sordid love of wealth is one of the lowest vices. Its effects on character are extremely debasing. When men have made large acquisitions of gain, the uses to which they apply it show its vanity, its utter worthlessness. The wisest of wealthy men, who was exceedingly rich, (yet at that time governed by worldly feelings,) made him great works, builded him houses, planted him vineyards, made him gardens and orchards, planted in them trees of all kinds of fruits, made him pools of water, got him servants and maidens, had great possessions of great and small cattle, gathered about him the most expert musicians with the best instruments, and abounded in all the refined luxuries of the world. But when he looked on it all, he pronounced it wholly unsatisfying—*vanity, yea, more, a source of positive distress—vexation of spirit.* Such an experiment ought to have satisfied the rest of mankind. It was made under the most advantageous circumstances. The means were not strained, but ample. Yet the result was what it has always proved to be.

This effect was not confined to any age or latitude. Johnson spoke but the truth as exhibited in the history of his own times in Europe, when he said: "Money and time are the heaviest burdens of life, and the unhappiest of all mortals are those who have more of either than they know how to use. To set himself free from these encumbrances, one hurries to Newmarket, another travels over Europe; one pulls down his house and calls architects about him; another buys a seat in the country, and follows his hounds over hedges and through rivers; one makes collections of shells; and another searches the world for tulips and carnations."

The allusions in the last sentence point to the wild speculation in Holland in tulips. It is said that the best saddle horse in England or France, would not have sold for as much as one bulbous root in the Netherlands. In the same spirit the English went mad over dovecotes, as much as two hundred guineas being given for a single pigeon. In our own time we have seen no small part of our nation go crazy after switches and hen coops. The multicaulis trade and the hen fever enriched a few and impoverished many.

We do not generally despise men who spend their money freely, though it be foolishly, if no mischief directly follows their wastefulness. But we detest one who hoards up his gains, and neither receives nor imparts any real profit by all his wealth. We call him *miser*, which signifies *miserable*. Yet the Bible tells us he has one pleasure in all his wealth: *He beholds it with his eyes.* That pleasure is, however, greatly diminished by being attended with a dreadful thirst for more.

The right use of money is to secure for us and our dependants the necessaries and comforts of life, and the best possible educational and religious privileges; then to employ it in the largest liberality, and in direct and honest efforts to spread abroad truth, peace, righteousness, the knowledge of God, and the love of Christ. How easy it would be to make all the honest, virtuous, industrious poor of this world happy by at once raising them from abject poverty, which is but another name for abject misery.

To do good and communicate, let not the rich forget; for with such sacrifices God is well pleased. Let those who have more money than they need, remember continually every benevolent plan and enterprise. There never was a time when riches rightly bestowed seemed to do more good than at present. Nor was the cry from perishing men ever louder than now. "Come over and help us."—*Rev. W. S. Plumer.*

Dying.

We take the following from the November number of the "Atlantic Monthly." It is very truthful and very beautiful:

"No human being can rest for any time in a state of equilibrium, where the desire to live and that to depart just balance each other. If one has a house in which he has lived and always means to live in, he pleases himself with the thought of all the conveniences it offers him, and thinks little of its wants or imperfections. But once having made up his mind to move to a better, every incommodity starts out upon him until the very ground plan of it seems to have changed in his mind, and his thoughts and affections, each of them packing up its little bundle of circumstances, have quitted their several chambers and nooks and emigrated to the new home, long before apartments are ready to receive their bodily tenant.

"It is so with the body. Most persons have died before they expire—died to all earthly longings, so that the last breath is only as it were, the locking of the door of the already deserted mansion. The fact of the tranquility with which the great majority of dying persons await this locking of those gates of life through which its airy angels have been going and coming, from the moment of the first cry, is familiar to those who have been often called upon to witness the last period of life.

Almost always there is a preparation made by Nature for unearthing soul, just as on a smaller scale there is for the removal of a milk tooth. The roots which hold human life to earth, are absorbed before it is lifted from its place.—Some of the dying are weary and want rest, the idea of which is almost inseparable in the universal mind from death. Some are in pain, and want to be rid of it, even though the anodyne be dropped, as in the legend, from the sword of the Death Angel.

Some are stupid, mercifully narcotized, that they may go to sleep without long tossing about. And some are strong in faith and hope, so that, as they draw near the next world, they would fain hurry toward it, as the caravan moves faster over the sands when the foremost travelers send word along the file that water is in sight.

Though each little party that follows in a foot track of its own, will have it that the water to which others think they are hastening is a mirage, not the less has it been true in all ages, and with human beings of every creed which recognized a future, that those who have fallen worn out by their march through the Desert, have dreamed at least of a River of Life, and thought they heard its murmurs as they lay dying."

The River Jordan.—A correspondent of the Utica Herald thus describes the river Jordan:

A line of green low forest trees betrayed the course of the sacred river through the plain.—So deep is its channel and so thick is the forest that skirts its banks that I rode within twenty yards of it before I caught the first gleam of its waters. I was agreeably disappointed. I had heard the Jordan described as an insipid muddy stream. Whether it was the contrast with the desolation around, or my fancy that made its green banks so beautiful, I know not; but it did seem, at that moment of its revelation to my longing eyes, the perfection of calm and loneliness. It is hardly as wide as the Mohawk at Utica, but far more rapid and impassioned in its flow. Indeed, of all the rivers I have ever seen, the Jordan has the fiercest current. Its water is by no means clear, but it as little deserves the name of muddy. At the place where I first saw it tradition assigns the baptism of our Saviour, and also the miraculous crossing of the children of Israel on their entrance into the promised land. Like a true pilgrim I bathed in its waters and picked a few pebbles from its banks as tokens of remembrance of the most familiar river in the world. Three miles below the spot where I now stand the noble river, itself the very emblem of life, suddenly throws itself on the putrid bosom of the Dead Sea.

The reason why the dying never weep, is because the manufactories of life stop forever; the human system has run out at last; every gland of the system has ceased its functions.—In all diseases, the livers is the manufactory that first stops work; one by one the others follow, and all the fountains of life are at length dried up; there is no secretion anywhere. So the eye in death weeps not; not that all affection is dead in the heart, but because there is not a tear-drop in it, any more than there is moisture on the lip.—*Dr. Hall.*

From the New Orleans Picayune.

THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

Yesterday's Debate in the House.

Washington, Dec. 17.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, the resolution of Mr. Clark, of Missouri, touching the unfitness of such members as had endorsed the Black Republican circular, for the Speaker's chair, was under discussion.

Mr. Bonham, of South Carolina, said that he and the entire South were in favor of the dissolution of the Union, in case that Seward should be elected to the Presidency in 1860.

Mr. Clemens, of Virginia, complained of the delay in the election of Speaker, and said that if he became physically disabled from attending to his duties, his friends would be obliged to do without his vote, otherwise he would fight to the last against the Black Republican traitors.

The House then proceeded to ballot the seventh time for Speaker, with the following results: Sherman, 96; Bocock, 86; Gilmer, 86; scattering, 9. Gilmer then withdrew his name as a candidate, and the House proceeded to the eighth ballot, which resulted as follows: Sherman, 111; Bocock, 83; Boteler, 25; scattering, 9.

An irregular debate then followed.

Mr. Simms, of Kentucky, said that Brown's foray had been followed by a crusade against the rights of the whole South.

He charged the Republican party with getting up these invasions. He also reminded them that at the time of the signing of the constitution Northern men sold their slaves to the South, but now after enjoying the property they thus acquired they denounce the south for retaining slaves.

He concluded by saying that unless the North discontinued these denunciations, and ceased their injustice towards the South, the South would meet them at the cannon's mouth.

He doubted the sincerity of the Republican regrets respecting the Harper's Ferry raid, and charged against the Republican party the dangers now hanging over the country.

The Harper's Ferry Executions.

Charlestown, Va., Dec. 16.

Cook and Coppie, who were executed to-day, came very near making their escape. They had already gotten beyond the enclosure when they were discovered by the sentinels and fired upon, but missed. They were subsequently captured, however, and recommitted to jail.

They were executed at ten minutes to 1 o'clock P. M.

Green and Copeland, the negro convicts, were executed at half past 11 o'clock A. M.

Everything passed off quietly.

Incendiary Shot.—We are credibly informed, says the Covington Times, that Mr. Burton Lovejoy, of Jasper county, killed one of his own negroes on Friday night last, under the following circumstances. He had some apprehension that his gin house would be fired. We do not know upon what grounds his apprehensions were based, but on Friday night he took his gun and stationed himself in view of the gin house. He waited until he saw a match lighted; and while he was in the act of applying it to the house, Mr. Lovejoy fired at him, and killed him instantly. When he came to examine the culprit, he found that he was one of his own negroes.

Giddings to be Seized.—The Cincinnati Commercial publishes a letter from Mayfield, Ky., which states that a plot has been concocted in Richmond, Va., to seize Joshua R. Giddings, the Ohio Abolitionist. Said correspondent advises Giddings to keep as far from the Ohio river as possible. That's good advice. If he will follow it, the chivalry can't catch him, and he won't steal any of our niggers.

☞ The General Assembly of this State will meet on the 3d Monday (16th) of January, and Gov. Moore will be inaugurated on the 23rd which will be the fourth Monday.

☞ We learn from the Caddo Gazette that Artemis Bennett, who was condemned to be hung on the 28th of October last, but made his escape from jail, has been arrested at Corpus Christi, Texas. The Sheriff of Caddo has sent parties after him.

Married,

On Thursday evening last, by Rev. H. H. Williams, Dr. W. H. Bradley to Mrs. M. E. Beauchamp—all of this parish.

Steamboat Registry.

The following boats have passed this point since our last issue:

PASSED UP.

Thursday,	Peerless,	9 P.M.
Friday,	Jennie Kirk,	9 A.M.
Saturday,	Lizzie Simmons,	12 M.
Sunday,	W. A. Andrew,	2 A.M.
"	Catahoula,	10 A.M.
"	Red Chief No. 2,	2 P.M.
"	Rock City,	4 P.M.
Tuesday,	R. W. McRae,	1 A.M.
"	Paul Jones,	1 A.M.

PASSED DOWN.

Thursday,	Tigress,	1 P.M.
Friday,	Peerless,	11 P.M.
Saturday,	Twilight,	4 P.M.
Sunday,	Red Chief No. 1,	9 A.M.
"	Moro,	6 P.M.
Tuesday,	W. A. Andrew,	9 A.M.
Wednesday.	R. W. McRae,	2 A.M.

Commercial Intelligence.

New Orleans Markets.

From the Picayune of the 17th.

COTTON—In our last weekly report of the Cotton market, we noticed a good demand, with steady prices for the middling and better qualities, the sales of the week having amounted to 75,000 bales, making 165,000 for the last two weeks. There has since been a very fair demand, though the business has been restricted somewhat by limited supplies of desirable lists, and the full prices claimed by holders for the middling and better qualities. The market closed at the range of the following quotations:

COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Inferior	5 a 7¼	Middling	10¾a 11
Ordinary	8¼a 9¾	Good Mid'g	11¼a11¾
Good Ordinary	9¾a 9¾	Middling Fair	12¼a12½
Low Middling	10¼a10¾	Fair	—a—

Other articles are as follows:—

Sugar.—5a9¾c.

Molasses—35a46c.

Flour.—$6a$7

Corn.—95c.

Oats.—54a55c.

Mess Pork.—$17 00.

Coffee.—11a12¾c.

Bacon.—8a12¾.

J. L. Byrne, L. A. Shields.

BYRNE & SHIELDS,

Receiving and Forwarding Merchants,

MONROE, LA.

Refer to Pilcher & Goodrich, New Orleans.

Oct. 6, '59.-tf.

New Advertisements.

Special Notice.

CHRISTMAS SOIREE.

The friends and patrons of the Ouachita Female Academy are invited to attend the Young Ladies' Soiree at the Female Academy, at 6½ o'clock on Friday evening, Dec. 23, 1859.

F. A. HALL, Principal.

Dec. 23, 1859.

Lyceum Meeting.

There will be a meeting of the Lyceum at the Court House, on Thursday night, the 22d of December. The subject of discussion; "Were the Crusades productive of, greater good or evil to mankind."

R. J. CALDWELL, Pres't.

William Atkins, Sec'y.

Dec. 22, 1859.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

BOSSIER BANNER.

The Bossier Banner is published at Bellevue, La., at Three Dollars per annum to single subscribers. Advertisements inserted at $1 per square of ten lines or less, and 50 cents for each subsequent insertion. Professional and business cards not exceeding a square, ten dollars per annum; five dollars for six months. Advertisements for the year inserted on very liberal terms. The Banner is an independent paper, and has as large a circulation as any paper published in North Louisiana.—Address

Wm. H. Scanland,

Editor and Proprietor.

Dec. 23, 1859.

$100 Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber on the night of the 12th inst., *Aleck*, black, about five feet, heavy built, round face, teeth bad, aged between 28 and 30 years.

Jack, five feet 8 or 9 inches, black or nearly so, has a scar on his face, rather heavy made, 30 or 35 years old.

The above reward I will give if taken out of this Parish and delivered to me, or $50 if taken in this Parish and secured so that I can get them.

JOHN McMERTY.

Trenton, La., Dec. 16, 1859.

Judgment.

State of Louisiana,
Parish of Ouachita,
12th District Court.

Cynthia Crenshaw, wife, vs. (3030) A. J. Crenshaw, husband.

In this case by reason of the law and the evidence, being in favor of plaintiff. It is ordered, adjudged and decreed, that she have judgment of separation of property and dissolution of acquets and gains against her husband, the defendant. It is further decreed, that the following property be set apart, as her own separate property to wit: One hundred head of hogs, more or less; twenty head of cattle, more or less; and three horses; also the E. ½ of S.E. ¼ S. 31, and W. ½ of S. W. ¼ S. 32, T. 19, R. 5 E., containing 160 02-100 acres, and the improvements thereon. It is further decreed, that she have judgment against defendant, for the sum of one hundred and twenty-eight dollars, with 5 per cent. per annum interest from judicial demand, and that her tacit mortgage be recognized. Further decreed, that she shall hereafter have the sole administration of her own property; also, that she have judgment for costs of this suit.

Done and signed in open Court, this 12th Nov., 1859.

R. W. RICHARDSON,

Judge 12th Dist.

A true copy.

Attest: W. H. Bradley, Clerk.

Dec. 15, 1859. tf.

New Orleans, Trenton and Monroe Weekly Passenger Packets.

R. W. McRAE.

JOHN W. TOBIN, Master.

Leaves N. O. every Saturday at 5 o'clock, P. M.

STEAMER R. W. McRAE,

PASSES ASCENDING,

Trinity	Mondays,	6 o'clock,	A. M.
Harrisonburg	do	—	—	—
Columbia	do	—	—	—
Castor Landing	do	—	—	—
Pine Bluff	do	—	—	—
Monroe	do	—	—	—

☞ Arrives at Trenton Tuesday Morning.

LEAVES, COMING DOWN.

Trenton	Tuesday,	5 o'clock,	P. M.
Monroe	do	6	do	do
Pine Bluff	do	10	do	do
Castor Landing	do	11	do	do
Columbia	Wedn'y,	7	do	A. M.
Harrisonburg,	do	3	do	P. M.
Trinity	do	5	do	do

☞ Passing down Black River Wednesday night, arriving at New Orleans Friday morning.

PEERLESS.

LEN MOORE, Master.

Leaves N. O. every Tuesday, at 5 o'clock, P. M.

STEAMER PEERLESS,

PASSES ASCENDING,

Trinity	Thursdays,	6 o'clock,	A. M.
Harrisonburg	do	—	—	—
Columbia	do	—	—	—
Castor Landing	do	—	—	—
Pine Bluff	do	—	—	—
Monroe	do	—	—	—
Trenton	do	—	—	—
Port Union	do	—	—	—

☞ Arrives at Ouachita City Friday morning.

LEAVES, COMING DOWN.

Ouachita City	Friday,	6 o'clock,	A. M.
Port Union	do	7	do	do
Trenton	do	5	do	P. M.
Monroe	do	6	do	do
Pine Bluff	do	10	do	do
Castor Landing	do	11	do	do
Columbia	Saturday,	7	do	A. M.
Harrisonburg	do	3	do	P. M.
Trinity	do	5	do	do

☞ Passing down Black River Saturday night, arriving at New Orleans Monday morning.

To the Public:

Allow us to call your attention to the fact that we have placed the Splendid Passenger Steamers R. W. McRae and Peerless, permanently in the New Orleans, Trenton and Monroe Trade.

By prompt attention to the wants of Shippers and the comfort of Passengers, we trust to merit a liberal share of patronage.

Your orders for Cotton and your up Freights are respectfully solicited.

N. B. Particular attention paid to all Way and Plantation business, entrusted to them on the route.

JOHN W. TOBIN,
LEN MOORE.

Oct. 6.