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A. CROSS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Clinton, Louisiana.

ALHOUN FLUKER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Clinton, Louisiana.
Will practice in the Courts of the 5th Ilicial District. Aug.2'76.—1y.

C. HARDEE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Clinton, Louisiana.

. KILBOURNE. CHAS. McVEA.
ILBOURNE & McVEA,
T'YS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Clinton, Louisiana.

DE S. JONES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Clinton, Louisiana.
ffice on the North side of the public are. june 28, '76.—1y.

AM. J. POWELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
St. Francisville, Louisiana.
Vill practice in the Parishes of West East Feliciana, and Pointe Coupee. 28, 76.—1y.

M. W. LEAKE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
St. Francisville, Louisiana.
Vill practice in the Parishes of West East Feliciana, and Pointe Coupee. 28, '76.—1y.

. WICKLIFFE. C. L. FISHER.
VICKLIFFE & FISHER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
St. Francisville, La.
Vill practice in the Courts of West East Feliciana, Pointe Coupee and joining Parishes. june28'76.—1y.

R. R. G. STIRLING,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
St. Francisville; La.
Office at residence.

R. I. U. BALL,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Bayou Sara, Louisiana,
ffice at residence june 28, '76..1y.

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ry Goods, Groceries, Confections, Toco, Wines and Liquors.
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MARBLE YARD,
oot of the Hill, St. Francisville, La.
uments, Tombs, Mausoleums, ead and Foot Stones, Mantel Pieces, Iron Railing, &c.,
shed to order. Any orders addressed to Bagou Sara, will receive prompt attention. j28'76

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Manufacturer and Dealer in
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81 and 83 Canal Street; New Orleans, La.
Branch, 213, 215 and 217 Ole Levee t, opposite the Fench Meat Market. 23'76—6m.

WEST FELICIANA SENTINEL.

VOL. 1. ST. FRANCISVILLE, LA., FEBRUARY 3, 1877 NO. 32

West Feliciana Sentinel.
A DEMOCRATIC PAPER.
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.
S. LAMBERT.....GEO. W. REESE
LAMBERT & REESE,
PROPRIETORS.
J. D. AUSTEN. G. W. REESE.
AUSTEN & REESE.....Editors.
G. W. REESE.....Publisher.
St. Francisville, Feb. 3, 1877

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SEND HIM A WET NURSE.

[N. O. Democrat.]

A few days ago, fired with martial ardor, stolen from a dispatch from the President to Gen. Argur, Packard issued a ferocious proclamation, ordering the Nicholls' government to disperse. The very air around the St. Louis Hotel was sulphurous; mothers clasped their little ones more closely to their bosoms, and brave men hauled out their shot-guns.—The St. Louis Hotel had declared war against the balance of the State, and everybody felt that the very devil was to pay. But Gen. Argur declined to furnish Federal troops to go out and protect Packard's levee rats while they fired upon the citizens and disturbed the whole city, Packard himself had no idea of risking his precious hide by leading his ragamuffins: the ferocious proclamation, like the valorous Major De Boots, became a subject of ridicule, and Packard relapsed into a miserable and contemptible fraud, who had neither the power nor the courage to disturb the peace. He has come to the front again, however. He has heard that some time since officials elected by the people, and comissioned by Gov. Nicholls, took charge of their offices in Ouachita, and he writes a miserable, piteous and contemptable whine to Gen. Augur, charging that Gov. Nicholls has violated the STATUS QUO, and calling upon Gen, Augur to interfere. Wretched creautre! Can't the ladies send him a nightcap, some warm petticoats and a wet-nurse? He seems utterly unable to take care of himself. Packard, aGovernor! What a burlesque!

The Supreme Court Judges designated for four of the five members of the judicial portion of the electoral tribunal are as follows:

'First District—Clifford, Maine, Democrat, aged seventy-three, appointed by Buchanan in 1858.

Third District—Strong, Pennsylvania, Republican, aged sixty-eight appointed by Grant in 1870.

'Eighth District—Miller Iowa, Republican, aged sixty-one, appointed by Lincoln in 1862.

'Ninth District—Field California, Republican, aged sixty, appointed by Lincoln in 1863.'

The fifth Judge, to be selected by the four above named, must be taken from the following:

Swayne, Ohio, Republican, aged seventy-two, appointed by Lincoln in 1862.

'Davis, Illinois, Republican, aged sixty-two, appointed by Lincoln in 1862.

'Bradley, New Jersey, Republican, aged sixty-four, aprointed by Grant in 1870.

'Hunt, New York, Republican, aged sixty-six, appointed by Grant in 1872.

'Chief Justice Waite is left out, as understood, at his own request."

THE ELECTORAL BILL.

[Washington Capital.]

An eminent English statesman once said, 'There are three ways of getting out of a difficulty: one way is to fight out, another is to back out; while the third is to stand where you are and let the difficulty make off with itself.' We should say that the joint committee on the electoral count had adopted the latter method, and that the attitude of Congress is now stationary, in anxious waiting for the diffinlty to disappear. We cannot deny that the joint committee has arrived at a very successful standstill; but whether the difficulty will be considerate enough to perform its part of the programme and make off with itself remains to be seen.—That result depends upon a variety of contingencies, chief among which is the question whether expediency, born of illicit intercourse between timidity and selfishness, or principle, which is the legitimate offspring of courage and patriotism, shall rule in our national councils.

The bill reported from the joint committee presents two aspects.—From the standpoint of principle it appears as a measure the adoption of which by the Democratic party would have the effect of committing that party to the admission that it has all along been an open question whether Mr. Tilden was legally elected by the people; that those Democrats who have denounced the attempt to count Hayes in, as a wicked conspiracy to outrage law and subvert the Constitution, have been uttering a charge wholly or in part baseless; that, after all, returning boards are wise and pious institutions, designed to impose salutary restraint upon the sinful propensities of the voting masses and not, as Democrats have been wont to declare, nuisances and abominations upon the face of the earth; and finally, the adoption of this measure will establish it as a matter of law and precedent that in an attempt to steal a thing vests in the attempting thief a lien upon the coveted property which can be vacated only by the decision of a tribunal of adjudication.

We are not ready to make any of these admissions; and particularly loath are we to admit the legality or equity of the last proposition. The fact that the attempt to count Hayes in was originally the result of inebriated second thought on the part of a few conspirators, and that the inebriation which led to this second thought was produced by beverages imbibed in the nature of consolation for confessed defeat, is not altered by this bill. The moral effect of the bill will be to give to a brazen conspiracy the implied sanction of all respectable men who vote for it, and nothing more; to notify all political buccanneers and partisan pirates that they may sail under the black flag with impunity, and be sure of treatment as honorable enemies if they happen to be captured.

'Suppose,' says a venerable philanthrophist in our midst, 'I am walking on the avenue and a ruffian seizes my hat. I lay him prostrate with a blow from my staff, wrest my hat from him and proceed about my business. That is the method of procedure which would naturally suggest itself to a gentleman. But suppose, upon the seizure of my hat, I say to this ruffian, 'Sir, you have taken my hat. You know that it is my hat as well as I do, and that your seizure of it is an outrage. But inasmuch as you have seen fit to attempt to steal it, your attempt vests in you a color of ownership. Let us, therefore, summon a tribunal of fifteen citizens to adjudicate upon our respective claims, and decide which is prior: my claim, based upon rightful acqisition; or yours, based upon an attempt to take by fraud and force!" This illustration, by the venerable and revered Corcoran, covers the case so far as principle is concerned.

We are informed that our esteemed fellow-citizen—whose philanthrophy is commensurate with his well-earned wealth, and whose powers of mind are exalted rather than borne down by his weight of years—goes even further, to say that 'he hears of bonds and the preservation of the public credit; that he, too, has bonds; but that if the question were between peace at any price for the preservation of his bonds, and strife at any risk for the preservation of the constitution of the fathers, he would cheerfully consign his bonds to the uses of wall-paper that the constitution might be preserved!"

Here we reach the other aspect of this electoral bill, which is the aspect of expediency. We are told that this bill holds out promises to escape from the unutterable calamity of civil war. We have never been able to see that unutterable calamity impending over the country. We have heard threats that a certain defeated candidate would be inaugurated, if necessary, by the aid of the armed forces of the United States; but the voice we heard was so thick and the accents so maudlin that we presumed that the danger would not outlive the fumes which temporarily stimulated the brain that conceived the menace.

We cannot forecast the fate of the bill. But we can define its character. As a matter of principle it has no foundation, moral, legal or constitutional. As a matter of expediency, its only basis is in the supposition that it will avert a calamity which does not impend—except in the imaginations of men whose pocket-books are stiffer with a plethora of bonds than they themselves are with an endowment of backbone.

THE ELECTORAL BILL AS TOUCHING THE LOUISIANA CASE.

[New York World.]

We have no sort of objection, of course, to the personal character and quality of the referees. None whatever. All the justices of our highest judicial tribunal we believe to be good and true men; fit to be the referees of the questions proposed to be submitted to them, if these questions can be properly referred to any third body. We believe they stand as far above the party passions of the hour as any men in the whole country who could well be selected for such a trust. No men would be likely to be more profoundly sensible of the oaths they are required to take, and their judgment will be instructed and illuminated by the discussions which are likely to arise out of the opposing views of their ten colleagues from the House and Senate.

Especially as referees in the dreadful case of Louisiana must all candid men approve of them for their decision as between Tilden and Hayes must carry with it a decision between Nicholls and Packard, and upon this important subject the country ought to get from them an honest and impartial judgment, free from previous political and partisan commitments.—No living man ought to feel the national disgrace inflicted upon us by the condition of Louisiana more keenly than these justices. The personal character of Ludeling, the Chief Justice of that State, has been judicially before the Supreme Court at Washington, and it has been judicially passed upon. The eyes of the judicial arbitrators have, therefore, been judicially opened to the terrible scandal in Louisiana connected with his name.

COMMERCE OF THF MISSISSIPPI DELTA.

The St. Louis Price Current recalls the gigantic efforts of Stephen A. Douglas, twenty-five years ago, to build the Illinois Central railroad, and points to the present conditon of that road as an evidence of the Little Giant's far-reaching statesmanship. As the Illinois Central is now practically extended to New Orleans, and is destined to exercise a mighty influence upon our prosperity, the facts brought out by our contemporary are interesting. The road was chartered February 10, 1857 and opened in January 1855 and has 705 miles of track in Illinois 402 miles in Iowa, 170 miles other leases, making a total north of the Ohio river of 1278 miles, to which there must now be added the Southern Branch from Cairo to New Orleans, 600 miles. The wise foresight of Judge Douglas is shown by the fact that the revenue which the State of Illinois derives from the Illinois Central railroad fund is such as to enable the State to dispense with direct taxation to meet its bonded obligations, whether of interest or principal. "This," says the Chicago Journal, "leaves the State to all intents and purposes free from debt. The amount of revenue required to be raised in 1876, for current expenses was $1,500,000. In a few years the (bonded) debt will be paid off, and the revenues for the Illinois Central will be available for general use, reducing the taxation for State purposes to a mere bagatelle as compared with the revenue required for county and municipal purposes."

Such is the road whose destinies are now about to be interwoven with the material interest and prosperity of Louisiana, and particularly of New Orleans. The whole plan of the road is founded upon one grand idea, the interchangeable commerce of the West and the South—a trans-tropical commerce which must eventually include the islands of the Gulf along with Mexico, Central and South America. From this general plan it would be as easy to eliminate Chicago as New Orleans, and for that reason we have implicit confidence that the general management of the road will as thoroughly conserve the interests of New Orleans as those of Chicago. It is said there are half a million of people in Chicago; it will be the policy of the road to so encourage the commerce of New Orleans as that it may speedly attain an equal prosperity. The road, and Chicago, represents the middle West, and henceforward there is to be a grand contest between the sections indicated which shall take the lead in the great commerce of the Mississippi Delta. The start in the race is an even one. St. Louis has the river and her barge system, while the Northwest has its continuous line of iron rails stretching through 7 States—from the Gulf to the Lakes, and from the Gulf almost to the feet of the Rocky Mountains. If St Louis pursues her usual course of spasmodic endeavor, the Illinois Central Railroad will whip the fight.'

OPINIONS OF JUDGE J. B. STALLO AND HON. STANLEY MATTHEWS.

[N. Y. Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, Jan. 22.—The *Commercial* and *Enquirer* both have interviews with prominent citizens on the bill. Judge J. B. Stallo says he has signed a telegram urging Congressmen Banning and Sayler to vote for the bill. Judge Stanley Matthews expressed the opinion that neither the Senate nor the House, nor both together, have any right to reject the vote of a State or to participate in the counting of the votes. The proposed plan may be the best that can be invented for bridging over the present difficulty, but he thinks a better way for future use should be provided by a constitutional amendment revising the whole scheme of presidential elections and establishing a uniform mode of contesting the validity of an election in each State when it is in question. Ex-Gov. Noyes believes that the President of the Senate should count and decide upon the legality of the votes, but that, if time-honored precedents are to be rudely thrust aside, the proposed plan is about the best that could be decided upon. In his opinion the plan will give general satisfaction and elect Gov. Hayes.

Judge Hoadly favors the plan, and he believes that the decision of the commission will prove satisfactory to the Democratic party.

DENTISTRY.
Dr. E. Green Davis offers his services to the people of this and adjoining Parishes. Any orders addressed to him, at his residence will receive prompt attention.
june 28, '76 .1y

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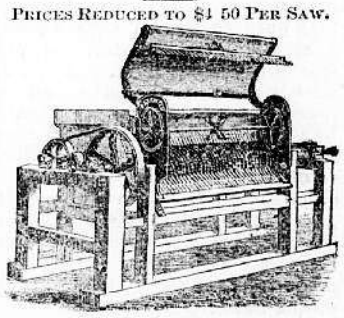

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