PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. CROSS,
Attorney at Law,
Clinton, Louisiana.

ALHOUN FLUKER,
Attorney at Law,
Clinton, Louisiana.
ill practice in the Courts of the 5th cial District. Aug.2'76.—1y.

C. HARDEE,
Attorney at Law,
Clinton, Louisiana.

KILBOURNE. CHAS. McVEA.
ILBOURNE & McVEA,
TYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Clinton, Louisiana.

E S. JONES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Clinton, Louisiana.
fice on the North side of the public re. june 28, '76.—1y.

M. J. POWELL,
Attorney at Law,
St. Francisville, Louisiana.
ill practice in the Parishes of West East Feliciana, and Pointe Coupee. 28, '76.—1y.

M. W. LEAKE,
Attorney at Law,
St. Francisville, Louisiana.
ill 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.
ill 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,
fice at residence june 28, '76..1y.

SEPH VACARO,
arpenter and Undertaker,
Will give prompt attention to all busi- in his line in this and adjoining Par- s. june 28 '76.—1y.

D. BROOKS,
RUGGIST AND CHEMIST,
Baton Rouge, La.
28, 76.—1y.

VERSINSKY,
Sun St., Bayou Sara, La.,
SHIONABLE BOOT & SHOE MAKER
atronage solicited and satisfaction aranteed.

MARTINEZ,
Sun Street, Bayou Sara, La.,
DEALER IN
Dry Goods, Groceries, Confections, To- co, Wines and Liquors.
28, '76.—3m.

B. & E. ENOCHS'
MARBLE YARD,
Foot of the Hill, St. Francisville, La.
numents, Tombs, Mausoleums, Head and Foot Stones, Mantel Pieces, Iron Railing, &c.,
ished to order. Any orders addressed to at Bayou Sara, will receive prompt atten- j28'76

EON GODCHAUX,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
CLOTHING
AND
FURNISHING GOODS,
81 and 83 Canal Street; New Orleans, La.
Branch, 213, 215 and 217 Ole Levee eet, opposite the Fench Meat Market. 23'76—6m.

IO F. IRVINE,
Bayou Sara, Louisiana,
OLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
oceries, Provisions, Western roduce and General Plantation supplies.
ALSO
ECIEVING, FORWARDING
COMMISSION MERCHANT
AND
STEAMBOAT AGENT.

WEST FELICIANA SENTINEL.

VOL. 1. ST. FRANCISVILLE, LA., FEBRUARY 24, 1877 NO. 35

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. 24, 1877

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INELIGIBLE ELECTORS.

Senator Mitchell, from the committee on privileges and elections, made a report to the Senate to-day under the last clause of the Edmunds resolution, instructing that committee to inquire into the ineligibility under the Constitution of any persons alleged to have been ineligible as Presidential Electors on the 7th of November last, to whom certificates of election have been issued by the executive authority of any State. The report covers three cases of alleged ineligible electors: First, that of Benjamin Williamson; second, that of General D. M. Frost, and third, that of F. W. M. Halliday, of Virginia. In the case of the New Jersey elector, the committee find that Mr. Williamson was about twenty-five years ago appointed by the Circuit Court of the United States a United States Commissioner, and that he never resigned the office.

The committee find, therefore, that said Williamson was ineligible as an elector on the 7th of November last. Mr. Williamson resigned and did not attend the meeting of the Electoral College, and his vacancy was filled by the Electoral College, and his vacancy was filled by the electors present. Committee find under the statute of New Jersey that the electors could legally fill such vacancy. In the case of Daniel M. Frost, of Missouri, the committee find that prior to the rebellion he was an officer in the United States Army, and had taken the oath required; also, that he had been a member of the Missouri Legislature prior to that time, and as such had taken an oath to support the Constitution of the U. S.; also, that he was an officer of the Confederate army. The Committee further find that these facts rendered him eneligible to be an elector, under the third section of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution. The committee also find that Mr. Frost received a pardon from the President of the United State on the 23d of October, 1865, The committee also find as a conclusion of law this pardon did not effect or remove the disability as imposed by the fourteenth amendment, the report holding that the disability could only be removed by a two-third vote of both houses of Congress. They also find as a matter of fact that Mr. Frost did not attend the meeting of the Missouri Electoral College, and that the alleged vacancy was filled, or attempted to be filled, by the electors present. The committee find as a conclusion of law that under the statute of the State of Missouri the electors present had no power whatever to fill the vancancy occasioned by the absence of Mr. Frost, and that their action in attempting to do so was void. The committee find that inasmuch as Frost was ineligible to be an elector he was also ineligible to be appointed.

In the case of Halliday, of Virginia, the committee find he was a Centennial Commissioner at the time of the election; that such office is one of trust under the Constitution, and he was therefore ineligible to be an elector. Halliday did not attend the meeting of the Electoral College and those present filled the vacancy, which the committee find they could legally do under the statutes of Virginia.

SENATOR CARPENTER.

A special from Washington to the Courier-Journal contains the following:

When the Commission again assembled at 5 o'clock, Ex-Senator Carpenter rose and said: If the Court please, to relieve some little anxiety that exists in some part of the country, let me occupy one moment in stating for whom I appear here. I desire to say in the first place that I do not appear for Samuel J. Tilden. He is a gentleman whom I have not the honor of knowing, with whom I have no sympathy, against whom I voted on the 7th of November last, and if this Tribunal could order a new trial I should vote against him again, believing as I do that the accession of the Democratic party to power in this country to-day would be the greatest calamity that could befall the people, except one, and that one great calamity would be to keep him out by fraud and falsehood.

Mr. Carpenter said he appeared for ten thousand legal voters who had been disfranchised by four villains, whose official title is the Returning Board of Louisiana. He continued as follows:

Upon the very basis of the bill creating this Tribunal, your decisions are to be reported to both houses of Congress, and the two houses may set them aside. There is an end then of saying that this Tribunal is exercising judicial power, or that whether you decide that the vote shall be counted for Hayes or Tilden, that decision precludes the question between the two. It is not. It cannot. In no possible aspect of the case can it be maintained that this Tribunal is anything on earth but a legislative committee of investigation.

At this point Mr. Justice Bradley interrupted—I don't think there is a difference of opinion on that point. It is the universal theory that, so far as I am informed, the powers of this Commission extend so far, and so far only, as the two houses of Congress.

Mr. Carpenter—In other words, then, it is agreed on all hands that the powers of this Commission are political powers, are legislative powers, delegated by the two houses of Congress. Your honors would have relieved yourselves from the infliction of the last twenty minutes if you had announced it early.

Representative Hoar (Rep., Mass.)– I did not understand that Judge Bradley announced the proposition that you have just stated.

Mr. Carpenter—The proposition is to my mind self-evident, and so fortified by the constitution that I will stop on the mere suggestion that Judge Bradley has made on the subject.

Justice Bradley intimated that counsel had drawn his own inferences.

Mr. Carpenter then quoted the language of the act creating the Commission, and contended that it is the duty of the Tribunal not to ascertain what appears to be the case, but who have been duly appointed. Mr. Carpenter quoted various authorities to show that the writ of QUO WARRANTO was not a criminal proceeding, although it is in form; but it is substance a civil one.

Continuing his argument, Mr. Carpenter said: Another question, I think, is one of considerable difficulty, and that is what the statute law of Louisiana was on the 7th of November last. The question is on the 1st of April, when the Revised Statutes took effect, did they repeal all interior conflicting statutes, or was this act of 1870 saved from repeal by the act of the 28th of February? That is the question.

Let me, in the first place, proceed upon the theory that the State on the 1st of April did repeal the election law of 1870, and then I will proceed on the theory that it did not, and come out just as satisfactorily one way as the other. It is a remarkable case, I know, but it happens to be so. Now, if the act of 1868 was in force at the last election, it is not pretended that that there has ever been any canvass of the vote of that election according to the statute. There is no pretense of that. They acted on the theory that the other law was in force, so that if your honors shall hold that the act of 1868 was in force, because embodied in the revision taking offect April 1, and therefore not repealing the former act of the 10th of March, then this case to-night is precisely in the attitude in which it was four years ago. At that time there came up from Louisiana the regular certificates of the Governor that so many persons had been duly appointed electors of the Senate; but the Senate, going upon the theory which I maintain is the true and proper one, raised a committee in advance to examine into the facts about the electors of that college. They sent for witnesses and brought them here in large numbers, and made an examination, and the committee reported on the subject not expressing an opinion whether they should or not be excluded, but stating the facts that there had never been a canvass of those votes by any persons authorized to canvass them, and submitted the question to the two houses whether the vote should be counted or not, and the two houses, acting each for itself, decided that they should be excluded. Now I ask this Commission whether it will do to decide that Congress violated its constitutional duty or usurped power in holding that the vote should not be counted four years ago. That must be the conclusion that you are to hold, for you cannot go back on the Governor's certificate. When we come to the repeal of the act of 1870, the question may be raised whether the repealing law revived the original law; but in that State that fact is forbidden by the constitution, so that the subsequent repeal of the act of 1870 would not revive the act of 1863. The act of 1868 is lost entirely, unless it is continued in force by revision. If the old statutes continued in force, then the provisions of the act of 1870 did contain provisions in regard to electors. The act of 1872 did not, except to fix the date, which was wholly unnecessary, Congress having determined that. Now, then, I maintain, and here I cross the path of some other counsel far more distinguished, that the electors are not State officers. They are, therefore, not excluded in the general provisions of this act of 1872. Another point I regard as entirely conclusive in regard to the action of this Returning Board in excluding voters:—When the constitution of the United States says that the electors shall be appointed in such a manner as the Legislature of the State may direct, it speaks, of course, of an American State, a State of this Union, with a republican form of government. Congress could to-morrow take up the constitution of Massachusetts, and inspect, and, finding it was not republican, reorganize that State and when the constitution says the State, in such manner as the Legislature prescribe, shall appoint electors, it refers of course to that form of government which its Legislature has restricted by its own constitution. It does not mean some Hottentot community. It means one of our States. So I maintain that if the manner prescribed by the State of Louisiana for appointing electors is in violation of the constitution of that State, then it is not a compliance with the constitution of the United States. I claim that if I can show that the election law is entirely in violation of the election law of the State of Louisiana, it is entirely in violation of the constitution of the United States. I am now proceeding to treat the act of 1872 as though it applied to the election of electors. This act creates a canvassing board, to be appointed by the Senate, and so far as anybody knows they hold their offices during their natural lives. As vacancies occur, they have the right to fill them. They are a close corporation, and as much more potent than the people of that State, if this law is constitutional, as the government of the United States is more potent than the government of that State.

Mr. Carpenter then recited the provisions of all, and enumerated the duties devolving upon the Board of Canvassers.

At this point Mr. Carpenter complained of feeling unwell from the close atmosphere of the court room, which had some time previously been rendered very disagreeable by the smoke of the candles with which alone it was lighted; and the Commission thereupon, shortly before 7 o'clock, adjourned till to-morrow at 11.

—Now, John Sherman, let us hear you eulogize your honorable friend, J. Madison Wells.

STUFF JUSTICES ARE MADE OF.

[*Correspondent Cincinnati Enquirer.*]

And who is Justice Bradley? Well, he was an ornament of the lobby, You have probably heard of the lobby? No! Is it possible? I thought every one had heard of this third estate of the government, that owing to the dirt accumulated about it, might well be called real estate. It is the agency established by Congress to facilitate business between it and people appearing before it possessed of claims of all sorts. As the Representative represents, and the agent reflects the tone and character of his employer, the lobby is quite as bad as Congress, and is generally composed of mean men and lewd women. Attorney Bradley was in this lobby working for the New Jersey railroad companies. Attorney Strong was likewise in the lobby laboring for the Pennsylvania railroad companies. These two gentlemen had other clients, and were mixed in other schemes, but these were their principal employments and interests.

While these two workers were hanging about the passages and committee-rooms of Congress, the Supreme Court, under Chase, Chief Justice, promulgated its celebrated decision in the legal tender case. They gravely affected the railroad interests so largely represented by Messrs Bradley and Strong. The companies hurried to Washington in a high state of alarm. In a few days the Arlington, Willard's and Ebbitt were thronged with bald-headed, round-bellied parties of the highest respectability in appearance—all were rogues disguised under stocks and clean shirts. Their first move was a law of Congress increasing the Supreme Bench two members. They found on count that with such addition that they could vote down Justice Chase and his gold-tender associates. Poor Chase, he saw what was coming and fought hard against the packing, but fought in vain! The iniquity was consummated.

It was not consummated until Grant sent into the Senate two names to fill the places. Of course places on the Supreme Bench are not to be had every day, and the most eminent men in the legal profession in the country were spoken of. Evarts, Curtis, Black and others were canvassed. But Grant said openly, and among others to my friend, Mr. John A. C. Gray, of New York, that he would nominate no man to either place who was not pledged to a reversal of the legal tender decision. He was good as his word; and to the amazement of the world at large, and to the delight of all the heavy corporations, he nominated Messrs. Strong and Bradley. The lobby got drunk on champagne with delight, and in due course of indecent haste the legal tender decision was reversed.

LOST.

A certain note drawn by Mrs. F. A. Norwood and E. S. Norwood, in favor of Mrs. Teressa E. Connell or order, for the sum of Seven Hundred and Fifty Dollars ($750.00) payable on January 1st, 1876, and credited with Five Hundred and Thirty Three Dollars and Thirty Eight cents ($533.38) on January 5th, 1876. The above note, having been paid in full on this, the 24th day of January 1877, all persons are hereby cautioned not to trade for or purchase the same.

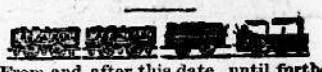
JOHN P. CONNELL,
Agent for Mrs. Teressa E. Connell.
Jan. 27—4t.

NEW BARBER SHOP
AND
Gentlemens Hair Dressing Saloon!!
Adjoining his brother, Gus. Brown's Jewelry establishment, Foot of the Hill.
BEN. BROWN.....*Propietor.*
All work done at his shop or at private residences, in the most approved style and at greatly reduced rates.—j23'76.6m.

THE HENRIETTA HOUSE.
BAYOU SARA, LA.
Board can be procured by the day, week on month, and at reasonable rates. In the future as in the past, the table will be supplied with the very best fare the market affords. Elegant and well furnished rooms. Accommodating servants constantly in attendance. Patronage solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed.

CITY HOTEL,
Corner of Camp and Common tracts,
New Orleans, La.
MUMFORD & WATSON.
PROPRIETORS.
BOARD,—*Two dollars and fifty cents per day.* june 28,76—1y.

RAIL ROAD NOTICE!



From and after this date, until further notice, the train of cars on the West Feliciana Rail Rroad will run regularly on
Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays,
leaving Woodville and Bayou Sara at the usual hours. Thanking the people of Louisiana for their former kindness we take pleasure in informing them that we shall carry freight and passengers, especially the former, at prices to suit the hard times.

J. BURRUSS McGEHEE,
Pres. W. F. R. R. C.

LOST.

A warrant for One Hundred and Fifty Dollars [$150.] made by H. Perkins, President of the Board of School Directors, on the Treasurer of said Board, in favor of Wm. K. Simmons, dated some time in March, 1872, and due on or about the 14thof May, 1872, subject to a credit of $70.

Also, a certified account for Three Hundred Dollars, [$300,] in favor of William K. Simmons, against said Board of School Directors, approved and certified by H. Perkins, President, about the 1st day of July, 1873. The undersigned is the owner of said warrants, and will pay a liberal reward for them if returned to me at Clinton, La., or to my Attorney, Saml. J. Powell, at Bayou Sara.

GEO. H. PACKWOOD.
Feb 3,'77—4t.

PROTECT
YOUR BUILDINGS
Which may be done with one-fourth the usual expenses, by using our
PATENT SLATE PAINT,
MIXED READY FOR USE.
Water, Proof Fire-Proof, Durable, Economical And Ornamental.

A roof may covered with a very cheap shingle, and by application of this slate be made to last from 25 to 30 years. Old roofs can be patched and coated, looking much better, and lasting longer than new shingles without the slate, for
ONE-THIRD THE COST OF
RESHINGLEING
The expense of slating new shingles is only about the cost of simply laying them. The paint is FIRE-PROOF against sparks of flying embers, as may be easily tested by any one.
IT STOPS EVERY LEAK,
and for tin or iron has no equal, as it expands by heat, contracts by cold, and NEVER CACKS nor scales. Roofs covered with tar Sheating Felt can be made water tight at a small expense, and preserved for many years.
EXTREMELY CHEAP.
Two gallons will cover a hundred square feet of shingle roof, while on tin, iron, felt, matched board, or any smooth surface, from two quarts to one gallon are required to 100 square feet of surface, and although the Paint has a heavy body it is easily applied with a brush.
No Tar is used in This Composition,
therefore it neither cracks in Winter, nor runs in Summer.
On decaying shingles it fills up the holes and pores, and gives a new substantial roof that will last for years. Curled or warped shingles it brings to their places, and keeps them there. It fills up all holes in Felt roofs, stops the leaks—and although a slow dryer, rain does not affect it a few hours after applying. As nearly all paints that are black contain TAR, be sure you obtain our genuine article, which (for shingle roofs) is
CHOCOLATE COLOR,
when first applied, changing in about a month to a uniform slate color, and is to all intents and purposes slate. On
TIN ROOFS
our red color is usually preferred, as one coat is equal to five of any ordinary paint. For
BRICK WALLS
our BRIGHT RED is the only reliable Slate Paint ever introduced that will effectually prevent dampness from penetrating and discoloring the plaster.
These paints are also largely used on out houses and fences, or as a priming coat on fine buildings.
Our only colors are CHOCOLATE RED, BRIGHT RED and ORANGE.
NEW YORK CASH PRICE LIST.

5 Gallons, can and box.....		$5 50
10 "	keg.....	6 50
20 "	half barrel.....	16 00
40 "	one barrel.....	30 00

We have in stock, of our own manufacture roofing, materials, etc., at the following low prices:
1000 rolls extra Rubber Roofing at 3 cents per square foot (Or we will furnish Rubber Roofing Nails, Caps and Slate Paint for an entire new roof, at 4½ cents per square foot.)
2000 rolls 2-ply Tarred Roofing Felt, at 1½ cents per square foot.
3000 rolls 3-ply Tarred Roofing Felt at 2½ cents per square foot.
2000 rolls Tarred Sheating, at ½ cent per square foot,
5000 gallons fine Enamel Point, mixed ready for use, on inside or outside work, at $2 per gallon.

Send for sample card of colors. All orders must be accompanied with the money or satisfactory city reference No goods shipped C. O. D. unless express charges are guaranteed,
Sample orders solicited.
N. Y. Slate Paint Company,
102 & 104 MAIDEN LANE, New York.
Jan. 6,3m.