OFESSIONAL CARDS.

. CROSS,
Attorney at Law,
Clinton, Louisiana.

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

. HARDEE,
Attorney at Law,
Clinton, Louisiana.

LBOURNE. CHAS. McVEA.
BOURNE & McVEA,
S & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Clinton, Louisiana.

S. JONES,
TORNEY AT LAW,
Clinton, Louisiana.
on the North side of the public
June 28, '76.—1y.

. J. POWELL,
Attorney at Law.
St. Francisville, Louisiana.
practice in the Parishes of West st Feliciana, and Pointe Coupee. 8, '76.—1y.

. W. LEAKE,
Attorney at Law.
St. Francisville, Louisiana.
practice in the Parishes of West ast Feliciana, and Pointe Coupee. 8, '76.—1y.

ICKLIFFE. C. L. FISHER.
ICKLIFFE & FISHER,
Attorneys at Law,
St. Francisville, La.
ll practice in the Courts of West East Feliciana, Pointe Coupee and ning Parishes. june28'76.—1y.

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

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

EPH VACARO,
arpenter and Undertaker,
ill give prompt attention to all business in his line in this and adjoining Par-
. June 28 '76.—1y.

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

VERSINSKY,
Sun St., Bayou Sara, La.,
HIONABLE BOOT & SHOE MAKER
tronage solicited and satisfaction anteed.

MARTINEZ,
Sun Street, Bayou Sara, La.,
DEALER IN
ry Goods, Groceries, Confections, Tobacco, 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. g. 23'76—6m.

NO F. IRVINE,
Bayou Sara, Louisiana,
HOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
roceries Provisions, Western Produce and General Plantation supplies.
ALSO
ECIEVING, FORWARDING
COMMISSION MERCHANT
AND
STEAMBOAT AGENT.

WEST FELICIANA SENTINEL.

VOL. 1. ST. FRANCISVILLE, LA., MARCH 3 1877 NO. 36.

DENTISTRY.

Dr. E. Green Davis offers his services to the people o this and adjoining Parishes. Any orders addressed to him, at his residence will receive prompt attention.

NEW BARBER SHOP
AND
Gentlemens Hair Dressing Saloon!!
Adjoining his brother, Gus. Brown's Jewelry establishment, Foot of the Hill.
GEN. BROWN.....*Propeictor.*
All work done at his shop or at private residences, in the most approved style and at greatly reduced rates.—d23'76.6m.

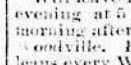
N. O. & BAYOU SARA U. S. MAIL PACKET,

The superb passenger steamer,
Gov Allen.
J. J. BROWN.....Master.
S. S. STRECK.....Clerk.
Leaves Bayou Sara for New Orleans every Wednesday after the arrival of the cars from Woodville, and every saturday, at 7, p. m. Returning, leaves New Orleans every Monday and Friday, at 5, p.m.
JOHN F. IRVINE, Agent.

NEW ORLEAN AND BAYOU SARA PASSENGER STEAMER,

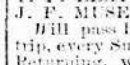
Ouachita Belle,
(In place of Southern Belle.)
JAMES P. MCELROY.....Master.
CAPT. J. LIBANO ..... } Clerks.
W. R. GREATHOUSE, JR..... }
Will leave Bayou Sara every Thursday evening at 5 o'clock, and every Monday morning after arrival of the cars from Woodville. Returning, leaves New Orleans every Wednesday and Saturday at 5, P. M. E. W. WHITEMAN,
Sept. 27, '76.—1y. Agent.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER.



The magnificent passenger packet,
NATCHEZ.
T. P. LEATHERS.....Captain.
J. F. MUSE.....Clerk.
Will pass Bayou Sara, on her upward trip, every Sunday morning, at 8 o'clock. Returning, will leave Bayou Sara every Thursday, at 7, a. m., reaching New Orleans before dark the same day.
E. W. WHITEMAN, Agent.
June 28, 1876.—1y.

UNITED STATES MAIL & PASSENGER PACKET.



The superb passenger steamer,
Robert E. Lee.
WM. CAMPBELL.....Master
McVAY.....Clerk
Will leave Bayou Sara, on her upward trip, Wevery eduesday. Returning, will leave Bayou Sara every Sunday at 7, a. m., reaching New Orleans before dark the same day.
E. W. WHITEMAN, Agent.
June 28, '76—1y.

JULIUS FREYHAN & CO.,
Forks of the Road, St. Francisville, La.,
Proprietors Steam Cotton Gin
AND
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Ladies dress goods, general dry goods, gents' furnishing goods, clothing, boots, shoes, hats, groceries, provisions, hay, corn, oats, agricultural implements, bagging and ties, and a general assortment of hardware, china and glass ware.
☞ Highest market price paid for cotton, wool and hides.

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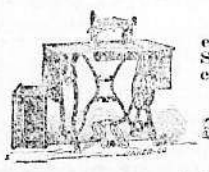
No. 5, Principal St., Bayou Sara, La.,
DEALER IN
DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,
FINE TOILET SOAPS,
FANCY HAIR AND TOOTH BRUSHES,
Perfumery and fancy toilet articles, trusses and shoulder braces, grass and garden seed, pure wines and liquors for medical purposes, paints, oils, varnishes, dye-stuffs, carbon oil, lamps and lamp chimneys.
☞ Physicians prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours.

SQUARE DEAL SALOON.
Opposite Whiteman's Warehouse,
B. T. WHITE...PROPRIETOR.
Bayou, Sara, Louisiana.
The finest Wines, Liquors and Cigars, kept constantly on hand.
In addition to the other accommodations, the undersigned has secured a number one billiard table for the pleasure of those enjoying this very interesting amusement. He invites the patronage of the public.
B. T. WHITE.
Jan. 1 '77—6m.

LUMBER

I would respectfully beg to call the attention of the people of West Feliciana and adjacent parishes of La. and counties of Miss., that I have constantly on hand, at my SAW MILL in Bayou Sara, a large assortment of lumber, which I am prepared to sell at New Orleans prices. I will deliver lumber on the river, as far down as Port Hudson.
WILLIAM HOMERICH.



A DEALER wanted in every town in the South for the celebrated
WEED
SEWING
MACHINE.
The easiest learned, lightest running, most durable and popular machine made. Received the highest award at the Centennial.
Special inducements offered. Address
Weed Sewing Machine Co.,
No. 182 Canal Street,
New Orleans, La.
Jan 1, '77.—1year.

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.

☞ **Francisville, March 3, '77**

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☞ Transient advertisements, first insertion, $1 00 per square of ten lines, each subsequent insertion, 50 cents. Obituaries charged for as advertisements.

A MEMORABLE SCENE.

A special from Washington to the Cincinnati Enquirer contains the following:

At 4 o'clock the corridors in front of the Supreme Court-room were thronged with anxious spectators. Members of the House in goodly numbers paced the tessellated floors. Minutes seemed hours. Five, ten, fifteen minutes rolled round. After the hour for the decision had arrived, and still within the sacred confines the Tribunal sat, Rumors flew thick and fast. Expectation was followed with excitement. First came the news that by a vote of nine to six the Tribunal had decided to go behind the returns. Following flew close that one of the members of the Commission had fainted. Time jogged on. The supreme moment of disgrace at last arrived, and at 5:15 o'clock the public were invited to hear the verdict. The curtain was rung down not a whit too soon. No evidence was to be allowed and the Democratic case was lost. Again the massive doors shut in the foreworn jurors, and at 7 o'clock, by the partisan vote of eight to seven, Louisiana, with its upheaval of wickedness, was recorded for Hayes.

BRADLEY THE EIGHTH.

A special from Washington to the Cincinnati Enquirer contains the following:

Hunton spoke ten minutes, and at a quarter to four Bradley, the modern Warwick, rose to close the debate. A strong effort was made to get more time, other Democratic members of the Commission desiring to speak, but the prejudged Egotist refused to change the Gag Law made yesterday to close the debate at 4 o'clock to-day. There was a look of astonishment upon the faces of the Democratic members of the Commission as Bradley rose with a roll of manuscript in his hand. It did not seem possible that the man who was chosen to fill the post of mutual umpire had written out his opinion in advance of arguments before him by the Commissioners, but such proved to be the fact. Noticing the look of amazement, Bradley attempted to excuse himself by saying his brethren knew he was nervous, and always had to commit his views to writing, and that he had written out his views last night, intending to change any portions that might be necessary if he was convinced by arguments to-day. It is needless to add that he had not changed any of it, and that his predetermined opinion was a weak attempt to show why he should vote as he did.

—Five Justices of the Supreme Court sat upon the grand imposition; two Democrats and three Republicans, equally gifted and versed in legal lore; with the same facts and arguments before them all; and yet the Democrats viewed every point in their own party light, while the Republicans invariably looked at matters through radical glasses. It is a *heavy* commentary on the Supreme Court, but it seems to be a just one for all that.

THE STATE GOVERNMENT

[*N. O. Picayune.*]

The inauguration, not the election, of Mr. Hayes being now as good, or as bad as effected by the grace of the National Returning Board, the question in which Louisianians naturally address themselves is what effect that result will have in determining the character of their State Government?

In the first place, we have to ask ourselves whether Gen. Grant, in the course of the few remaining days of his term, can be induced to interfere actively in behalf of Mr. Packard? As a party man, he will naturally regard the interests of the incoming party as paramount over those of his own outgoing administration. There is no particular reason why, for the enhancement of his own fame, he should make haste to settle a delicate question which has been so long a fruitful source of embarrassment to his own government. The probability is that he will transmit the legacy of the Louisiana outrage to his successor. If Mr. Hayes comes into the Presidential office, he will do so under circumstances of peculiar disadvantage and discredit. He will be the first President of the United States who ever assumed the responsibilities of that high office against the will of the people expressed by a majority of the votes actually cast, and who had no better title to the place than the reversal of the popular verdict by the decree of confessed partisanism and more suspected honor. It will, therefore, be first of all incumbent upon him, as a mere matter of policy, to delay, so far as possible, the general discontent by resorting to conciliatory means, and propitiating the tremendous opposition which must inevitably confront him through every concession which it will be in his power to make. He will be more or less influenced by the advice of his Cabinet and the leaders of his party in Congress. If the "bloody shirt" element is to remain dominant in the counsels of his party, and if the heads of his administration are to be selected from that class, we have much to fear. But Mr. Hayes has always been regarded as a moderate man, and it is said is largely under the control of conservatives of the school of ex-Senator Schurz. If this be true we have much to hope. Two powerful and conflicting influences will at once be brought to bear upon him. The Republican leaders in the South are a disreputable lot, their conduct is a stench in the nostrils of good men, growing more and more intolerable. Mr. Hayes is perfectly aware of that fact, but they will say to him: "After all you owe your election to us. We supplied you with the lacking vote, and but for our returning boards you would have been badly beaten. We sacrificed our reputations for your sake, and you cannot consistently deny our election while you claim your own. If Louisiana went for Hayes and Wheeler it certainly went for Packard and Antoine. Say, more, if you abandon us you give up the last plank which a Republican has to stand upon. You have been forced by the exigencies of your case to advance the most ultra State rights doctrine, and thus to repudiate the policy of centralism. What have you left if you turn your back on the southern question, and stop the wheels of the outrage mill?"

Let us see what, if any, considerations may induce Mr. Hayes to disregard that plea for support and to recognize as an accomplished fact a solid South.

(1.) He goes in under a strict State rights construction of the Federal constitution. He even admits the binding force of a *de facto* Governor's certificate as constituting not merely a *prima facie*, but even a conclusive case. Mr. Nicholls is at least a Governor *de facto*. Mr. Packard possesses no power beyond the narrow confines of the St. Louis Hotel, and remains there to-day the living monument of a brave people's clemency and moderation.

(2.) The Constitution of Louisiana provides that the General Assembly shall be the sole judge of the qualification, *election* and *returns* of its own members. No legislative enactment can vitiate or annul the State's organic law. It was the evident intention of the constitution that the returns from the polls themselves should make up the *prima facie* case of every member of the General Assembly, and that no other authority should intervene in the determination of the final decision. Moreover, the constitution provides that the two houses of the Assembly shall, in their joint capacity, count the votes cast for Governor, and that the candidate who shall be found to have had the greatest votes shall be declared elected. Now, then, the point is that although by a certain construction of the law the certificate of even a *de facto* Governor, based on the returns made by a canvassing board, may be adjudged final, such a certificate and such a canvass cannot decide the composition of a General Assembly or relieve that Assembly of the duty of counting the votes cast for Governor, and declaring him having the greatest number of votes duly elected. Thus Mr. Hayes may disconnect his own from the case of Mr. Packard, and recognize Mr. Nicholls while he displaces Mr. Tilden.

(3.) The claim of gratitude will not likely affect him deeply or influence him decisively. Mr. Hayes knows very well what a self-seeking set they are who appeal to him upon that score. They have had from the first no footing here which they could maintain without the aid of Federal bayonets, and they owe at least as much to the Federal power of the party as the party owes to their individual devotion. And, again, it is plain enough that Southern republicanism is on its last legs and cannot, without the aid of patent fraud ever again carry a single State South of Mason and Dixon's line. Mr. Hayes is pledged to a single term; but if he wishes to continue the Government in the hand of his party he will see that his policy will be to "unload the South," strengthen Republicanism at the North by a wise and conciliatory policy, and to weaken the Democratic opposition rather by holding out the olive branch than by a mad endeavor to put it to the sword.

OUR CHANCE.

[*N. O. Picayune.*]

A deep distrust exists in many minds as to the sincerity of the Northern Republicans in making certain reported overtures to the Southern Democrats looking to the recognition of the respective governments of Governor Hampton and Nicholls, upon the condition that no persistent opposition be made to the inauguration of Mr. Hayes.

In the first place, it is urged that no sufficient guarantee of good faith has been given by the friends of Mr. Hayes. It is true that certain rumors have gone abroad to the effect that the Republican leaders have determined to take a new departure under the incoming Administration, to restore the Southern States to the control of the best elements in the South, to give Southern men a fair share of Southern patronage, and, in a word, to furl the bloody shirt forever. Newspaper correspondents have declared this result as good as an established fact already and newspaper paragraphs and editorials have credited the statement and applauded the intention.

But what public man of recognized prominence and influence in the Republican party has yet committed himself to the proposed policy, or ventured to speak authoritatively for Mr Hayes in regard to it? We have been told indeed, that Mr. Garfield, and other Republicans of high standing, have visited Gen. Grant, with the request that he would not interfere to disturb the *statu quo* in South Carolina and Louisiana, as by so doing he would embarrass his successor's contemplated Southern policy. But it strikes some people as very remarkable that men like Garfield, extreme haters of the South, and, participants in the Electoral Commission fraud should now be found advocating a just and liberal treatment of the section they have so long maligned and maltreated. If they *have* made a distinct promise, what pledge have they given that they will keep it? We have had enough "Punic faith" from that quarter already. And, we are asked, for that matter, how much more reliance can be placed in the word of Mr. Hayes, who consents to avail himself of technical pleading to secure a place to which he was not elected?

We do not know Mr. Hayes, and he may develop all manner of unexpected traits when once he feels himself finally seated in the saddle. It may be that he honestly believes himself entitled to the Presidential office; if he does, he is weak, and every thing will depend upon the sort of influence under which he will fall.

We do not pretend to be able to allay the anxiety growing out of the causes we have alluded to; but the ground of our confidence is better founded. Our only uneasiness is that the Democratic majority in the lower house of Congress may not prove firm in the presence of the crisis which now confronts it. If that majority proves true to itself and the country, it will refuse to pass any bill of appropriation without the proviso directely agreed upon, that the army and navy shall not be used to subvert the government of any Southern State. The money appropriating power is the winning card in its hands, and we can conceive of no greater folly than a neglect to use it at the proper moment.

—On Monday, 19th ult., the wood work of that great structure, the bridge across the Mississippi, at St. Louis, was destroyed by fire which originated in buildings beneath the bridge. It is feared that the iron is also damaged in which event it is doubtful whether the structure will be repaired or built for many years to come. At the very best, it can not be put in condition to serve the ends for which it was built, within 6 or 8 months nor under an outaly of less than $500,000. Meanwhile, the Rail Roads will have to resort to ferry boats to transport freight and passengers across the river. The consequent delay will prove serious to commercial and business interests in St. Louis.

—The new Bayou Sara wharfboat passed down on Monday evening last, in tow of the Keystone. She goes to New Orleans, laden with an assorted cargo of merchantdise, and by the terms of the contract, so we are informed, may have to remain there 20 days, before the tow boat is ready to bring her back to her final destination. We may confidently expect her by the 25th instant. This will be a substantial improvement to Bayou Sara.

—Mr. Daniel F. Beatty, of Washington, N. J., the energetic and persevering manufacturer of the Beatty Piano and Golden Tongue Parlor Organs, deserves the highest credit for having produced the most perfect musical instrument combined with the utmost beauty and chasteness of design yet offered the musical public. See his advertisment in another page. Address Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, N. J. Feb. 10—1m.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

All parties indebted to the undersigned are notified to come forward and settle within thirty days from date, thereby avoiding litigation and costs.
JOHN WAGNER.
Jan. 13, '77.—1m.