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

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

HOMAS J. KERNAN,
TORNEY & COUNELOR AT LAW,
Clinton, Louisiana.
l practice in the Courts of East and t Feliciana.

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

M. J. POWELL,
Attorney at Law,
St. Francisville, Louisiana.
ill practice in the Parishes of West East Feliciana, and Pointe Coupee.

J. WEDGE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Clinton, Louisiana,
ill practice in the courts of East and t Feliciana and the Supreme Court of State. feb17-1y.

M. W. LEAKE,
Attorney at Law,
St. Francisville, Louisiana.
ill practice in the Parishes of West East Feliciana, and Pointe Coupee.

E S. JONES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Clinton, Louisiana.
fice on the North side of the public are. june 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. I. U. BALL,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Bayou Sara, Louisiana,
fice at residence june 28, '76..1y.

R. GEO. H. CARPENTER,
DENTIST.
[Late of New Orleans.]
ill practice in the parishes of West & Feliciana and East Baton Rouge, te and Wilkinson Counties, Miss. He be addressed at Young's Station, t Feliciana, La.
y 19th, '77.—3m.

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

ENTISTRY! DENTISTRY!!
I will attend all calls on the Coast, from Natchez to New Orleans; also the back ntry, when accessable with a buggy. ersons wishing my services, can pro- the same by addressing me, at my idence.
D. STOCKING, D. D. S.,
28, '76.—1y. St. Francisville, La

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

VRESINSKY,
SHIONABLE BOOT & SHOE MAKER
Natchez, Mississippi,
pectfully informs his old friends and ons of Bayou Sara and vicinity that s now prepared to fill all orders en- ted to him, on short notice, for cash. ay.26t '77.—3m.

ITY HOTEL,
Corner of Camp and Common streets,
New Orleans, La.
MUMFORD & WATSON.
PROPRIETORS.
BOARD,—Two dollars and fifty ts per day. june 28,76—1y.

O F. IRVINE,
Bayou Sara, Louisiana,
HOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
roceries, Provisions, Western roduce and General Plantation supplies.
ALSO
ECEIVING, FORWARDING COMMISSION MERCHANT
AND
STEAMBOAT AGENT.

HE HENRIETTA HOUSE.
BAYOU SARA, LA.
oard can be procured by the day, week month, and at reasonable rates. In future as in the past, the table will supplied with the very best fare the rket affords. Elegant and well fur- ned rooms. Accommodating servants stantly in attendance. Patronage so- ted, and satisfaction guaranteed.

ULIUS FREYHAN & CO.,
ks of the Road, St. Francisville, La.
roprietors Steam Cotton Gin
AND
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
adies dress goods, general dry goods, ts' furnishing goods, clothing, boots, es, hats, groceries, provisions, hay, n, oats, agricultural implements, bag- g and ties, and a general assortment ardware, china and glass ware.
☞ Highest market price paid for cot- , wool and hides.

O THE PUBLIC.
WEST FELICIANA, June 16, 1877.
o parties living in West Feliciana o shall at any time desire my profes- al services I would respectfully an- nce, that they have but to address at Hermitage, Pointe Coupee Parish, the care of Messrs. Deplaigne & Lieux. ll calls from the citizens of this Par- so addressed will receive prompt at- tion and response.
P. G. A. KAUFMANN, M D..

WEST FELICIANA SENTINEL.

VOL. 2. ST. FRANCISVILLE, LA., AUG. 4, 1877. NO. 6

John Roth,
FASHIONABLE BOOT & SHOE MAKER
St. Francisville, La.

JOSEPH VACARO,
Carpenter and Undertaker,
Will give prompt attention to all business in his line in this and adjoining Parishes. june 28 '76.—1y

M. ROSENTHAL,
[At L. Vresinsky's old stand,]
Bayou Sara, La.,
FASHIONABLE BOOT & SHOE MAKER
Respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage and guarantees satisfaction.

JOSEPH STERN,
Adjoining Post Office,
Foot of the Hill, St. Francisville, La.,
Retail Dealer In
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, Boots and Shoes, Glass and Wooden Ware, Tin ware, Family and Fancy Groceries, Western Produce and Plantation Supplies Generally.
ALSO
FURNITURE AND SHINGLES.
☞ Highest market price paid for cotton. July27, '76.—1y

C. BOCKEL,
Bayou Sara, La.,
Would respectfully call the attention of his friends and the public generally, to his large and superior stock of
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HATS, CAPS,
BOOTS, SHOES,
LADIES DRESS GOODS,
PROVISIONS, HARDWARE,
cutlery, crockery and glass ware, plows, hoes, western produce, and in fact everything necessary for family and plantation use, all of which he will sell at the lowest possible rates, for cash. I have also on hand a large and varied assortment of saddles and harness. Repairing done in a neat and substantial manner on short notice.

A. T. GASTRELL,
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DEALER IN
PLOWS, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, Bridles, Harness, Hardware, Guns, Pistols, Pumps, Pipes, Machine Fittings, Cocks, Valves, Castings, Ropes, Hollow Ware, Wagon and Carriage woodwork, Blacksmith's Materials, Etc., Etc.
TIN COPPER AND SHEET IRON MANUFACTORY.
Also Agent for the celebrated "CHARTER OAK" STOVES,
Urie, Garrett & Cottman, Brinley, Jas. H. Hall and other plows, Allen's Horse Hoes, Wood's Mowing Machines, Horse Hay Rakes, all of which I will guarantee to sell lower than can be purchased elsewhere.
Grangers and others will find it to their advantage to call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

NEW O. & BAYOU SARA U. S. MAIL PACKET

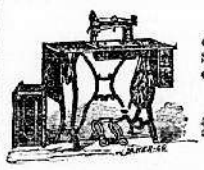
The superb passenger steamer,
La Belle.
J. J. BROWN.....Master.
S. S. STRECK.....Clerk.
Leaves Bayou Sara for New Orleans every Wednesday after the arrival of the cars on Woodville R. R., and every Saturday, at 7, p. m. Returning, leaves New Orleans every Monday and Friday, at 5, p. m.
JOHN F. IRVINE,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

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, every Wednesday. 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.

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.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WEED SEWING MACHINES.
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.,
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Janc 1, '77.—1year.

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PARLOR ORGANS,
☞ Beautiful new Centennial styles now ready.
These remarkable instruments possess capacities for musical effects and expression never before attained, adapted for Ameteur and Professional, and an ornament in any parlor. Excel in quality of tone, thorough workmanship, elegant designs and finish, and wonderful variety of their Combsnation solo stops. Address,
DANIEL F. BEATTY,
Washington, New Jersey

West Feliciana Sentinel.

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PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

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S. O. RHEA.....Publisher

St. Francisville Aug. 4, '77

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TILDEN.

THE LEGALLY-ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES GOING ABROAD — PARTING WORDS.

HIS VIEWS UPON THE DISHONORED ELECTORAL COMMISSION—HIS POLITICAL PURPOSES.

Special to the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

NEW YORK, July 16.—Mr. Tilden, accompanied by Secretary-of-State Bigelow, will sail on the Scythia day after to-morrow for a three months' stay abroad. He has been spending the hot weather at Sea Girt, New Jersey, and to a *World* correspondent, who visited him there yesterday, he expressed himself quite freely on current topics. He said his trip has no connection whatever with any business enterprise or railroad scheme, as announced without authority in some papers. In regard to the electoral commission, he said he never had any real confidence in the arbitration of the question where there was so much at stake by a body of the kind. The Republican party, and men who had managed it in the past, were too anxious to retain the administration to yield any point in an arbitration. The result of the electoral commission, therefore, was what might have been expected, considering the power and influence brought to bear upon the political majority of that body as finally constituted. He furthermore never liked the scheme as a matter of principle believing that the direction of the Democratic appeal was not away from three hundred and sixty-nine representatives of the people toward fifteen individuals, and still less, from fifteen individuals toward one to be selected necessarily with a large element of charge, not to say of trick and device. He thought there should rather have been an appeal from the three hundred and sixty-nine representatives to the eight million of voters through a new election. He was distrustful of the secrecy, celerity and improvidence with which the arrangement was carried through and ushered into being but the proposition appealed to the hopes of the business classes, which were anxious above all things for a settlement of almost any kind, at almost any price, and as it was presented by the unanimous report of the joint committee it became the only representative of public desire for peace. The events when are now attracting so much public attention in New Orleans, and the disclosures which perhaps may follow, Mr. Tilden considers only the logical outcome of the revolutionary acts of last fall and winter. In a government like ours, he said, such fraudulent practices as were reported from New Orleans last November sooner or later must come to light, and the guilty parties, with their practices, must be made known. It was so with the ring frauds in New York. It has been the case to a certain extent in Washington, and a like result will follow in New Orleans. It is against the natural course of events that deeds of this kind should ultimately fail of being brought to light in all their enormities. All this was said with philosophic calmness, and without any heat whatever. In regard to his own political future. Mr. Tilden had nothing to say, except that he could not see any possible contingency which could induce him to be a candidate for, or to seek an election to a seat in the United States senate. He felt entirely confident of the success of the Democratic party this fall in all the large central States, and especially in this State by a very large majority believing that events were all pointing in that direction. To the charge that he has been seeking to control nominations of the next Democratic State convention of New York, he gave a direct denial, and added that he thought it was unwise to interfere in any way as between numerous friends who are seeking positions on the State ticket. His absence abroad during the time for holding the convention selecting delegates would, he said, preclude any interference on his part. He thought, however, that the drift of public sentiment was toward a new ticket altogether, with none of the present incumbents upon it. He hoped that the ticket would be so made up as to be recognized as thoroughly able, strong and upright. He appeared to be especially anxious that the Democracy should secure a majority in the next State senate, in order that the evils which have been brought about by the Republican control of that body might be corrected.

TERRIBLE PUNISHMENT.

A CITIZEN WHIPPED TO DEATH IN IBERIA PARISH.

The Pioneer of Assumpton, of the 21st inst., publishes the following account, headed "A Cruel Murder:" Sylvan Barras, formerly a resident of this parish, and prior to the war the manager-in-chief of the extensive Whitmel Pugh plantation, was lashed to death in Iberia Parish a few days since. Our informant says that Mr. Barras made improper proposals to a young lady in that vicinity as alleged by her, and that she disclosed the facts to her father, whereupon the old gentleman and his four sons captured Barras and rendered him powerless by means of ropes. Barras was asked whether he preferred to be shot or whipped. The poor man selected the latter alternative, supposing that he would be soundly flogged and released. But in this conjecture he made a sad mistake, as the sequel proved, for he was literally flayed alive until life was extinct.

We are most strenuously in favor of the protection of the chastity of women all the world over, and will admit that certain cases arise so aggravated in their nature as to justify swift and harsh punishment, but unless some other facts are developed in the present instance beyond those we have in our possession, the killing of Barras in this brutal manner should be classed as a murder; and if not legally noticed might lead to serious consequences.

Mr. Barras married the daughter of Eugene Depuis, Esq., a large property-holder in this parish, and now, as he was while here, a respected citizen of Lafourche Parish.

While Mr. Barras was here he was highly esteemed, and his inhuman and fearful death is deeply deplored. If we mistake not, he was a nephew of the late Judge Barras of Terrebone Parish.

THE BLOODY TURK.

REIGNING BY ASSASSINATION.

[*Cincinnati Times.*]

It may interest the few people—and there are still a few over here—whose sympathies run with Turkey in the present struggle, to look into a peculiar phase of her "civilization" which, so far as we are aware, has not yet been touched upon by the press. We refer to the tenure by which a large proportion of her soverigns have secured or held their thrones—the tenure of assassination. The story, to be properly written should be in letters of blood, but a brief outline of it might run as follows:

In 1359 Orohan, the grandson of Othman I., founder of the Ottoman dynasty, ascended the throne. He was a soverign of great force, and a successful soldier, but narrowly escaped losing the scepter through a conspiracy of one of his sons. The rebel son, once overpowered was promptly executed; and the precedent, thus established, soon became a recognized principle, to-wit: That upon the accession of a new Sultan, all possible rivals to the throne should be strangled. Authority for such a course was easily manufactured from doubtful passages in the Koran, and, as we shall see later, was soon formally decreed as the law of the realm.

Murad II., who became Sultan in 1421, promptly proceeded, under this principle, to strangle his two brothers; but was prevented, for the time, by their escape to Constantinople. His successor, Mohammed II., conqueror of Constantinople, procured the issuance of a fetwa authorizing the strangulation of the royal family, and put it in practice upon his two uncles, whom his father, Murad had been unable to catch.

bian.

Selim I., who became Sultan in 15 12 strangled his eldest brother and five nephews in one day, under authority of the fetwa above mentioned. His successor, Soliman, "The Magnificent," had five of his sons strangled by the Persian Shah, and paid him 490,000 ducats for the job.

Mohammed III, who came in in 1595 has the credit of attending to business, under the fetwa more energetically than any of his predecessors. He murdered no less than nineteen princes of the royal family, which left him a clear title to the throne, and, possibly, to the Mohammedan heaven also. His successor Ahmed I. (1603), had seven sons, and six of the seven were promptly strangled.

Mustapha I. (1618), being too idiotic to murder any one else, was himself poisoned in his harem. His successor, Orman II., was strangled. Murad IV., who took the throne in 1623, strangled and beheaded, according to the records, 24,000 persons, but how many of the royal family were among them we are unable to say. Ibrahim I. (1640) was himself strangled "amid curses," as the record runs.

Over the remaining 200 years of the Ottoman reign is unnecessary to run as it is but a repetition of the above. Th Sultans had before them a very simple dilemma—either to murder their brothers and sons, or to be murdered by them. As a rule they chose the first honor, unless the second was thrust upon them too suddenly. With such a state of affairs, the world can only rejoice if Russia puts an end to the race of Sultans in Europe.

"MEET ME IN HEAVEN."

The Pittsburg *Commercial Gazette*, in relating the story of the collision in that city, tells of a boy who was fatally shot during the prevalence of the riot:

One of the most affecting incidents was that in connection with the death of a little boy. He was shot in the abdomen, and was carried into a saloon near by. A Physician was summoned, while the little sufferer lay upon a piece of oil-cloth spread upon the floor. The life-blood was ebbing from him and covering the cloth with gore, but he was conscious, and able to talk a little at intervals. He kept calling for "water, water," and eagerly drank the precious liquid handed him. Just after one of his paroxysms of pain he seemed to become conscious of the fact that things earthly would soon fade from his view. He was a boy of more than ordinary intelligence, and as the fact of his approaching dissolution became impressed upon him, he asked that his mother be called. They told him she had been sent for, but might not reach him in time. "Then," said he, "If I die, tell mother to meet me in heaven." Later in the evening the gates of pearl were opened and his spirit entered the eden of everlasting rest.

PLEASANT BEDROOMS.

There is nothing more indicative of refinement and genuine culture in a family than bright, cheerful and tastefully decorated bed-chambers. Tasteful decorations does not necessarily mean expense, and it is possible to make a chamber look very pretty at a very small outlay. Indeed, in many instances no outlay at all will be required beyond what would be incurred under any circumstances. The women of a family, especially, are apt to pass a good portion of their time in their bed-chamber, and in some households the sleeping apartments are used alike for sewing rooms, sitting rooms and nurseries. It is worth while to obtain all the innocent pleasure we can find in this life, and there can be no doubt that life is pleasanter if most of its hours are passed in cheerful-looking apartments.

PLAIN TALK.

[*Alexandria (Va.) Gazette.*]

The question to be decided now is not whether "grasping monopolies have a right to fatten upon the sufferings of the people, for the government has sanctioned that by its laws protecting national banks; not whether employes have a right to organize and quit work in a body, which nobody denies, provided they do not force their fellow-workmen to join them; but whether, in this nominal land of freedom, a man is at liberty to work for such wages as he chooses to accept; and unless it be decided in the affirmative, and that speedily, the sooner the travesty of republican institutions that has been played in this country for the last sixteen years is ended the better for everybody. A government that deliberately forfeited the respect of its subjects by sanctioning the presidential fraud, and that, as just shown, has lost the authority to enforce its laws, had, unless it speedily regains that authority, better give place to another that will preserve not only the property, but the rights of citizens.

THE LABORERS' REVOLT.

New York Graphic.

It is hardly worth while for the press of the leading cities to be giving advice to the rioters on the railroads, or to be propounding lessons in good conduct which they will not heed. Those who are now in revolt against the constituted authorities in five States of the Union, are not as a class newspaper readers; and in times of excitement like the present the press would be much better employed in giving the facts and accounting for a disturbance which affects so large a section of the country. Had there been a proper militia system in West Virgina this epidemic of revolt would not have extended beyond that State, but the measure of success, which there attended the revolt of the brakemen and firemen, has been followed by its extension to other roads and other States. Of course this outbreak must and will be put down by the strong arm of the law, but its causes, after the first heat of passion is over, will be inquired into and a remedy applied ro prevent the recurrence of such disturbances in the future. The Baltimore AMERICAN states that the strikers have the sympathy of the people living on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio road. This was, however, to have been expected. The local store-keepers and the other workmen would naturally symphathize with the families of the men, who were straitened in their means and who could not purchase as freely or pay as well as when wages were better. But the AMERICAN further says that there were instances of real hardship, the regulations of the company requiring men to live at different ends of the line, while giving them only two or three days' work in a week. It must also be remembered that the employes of the various railroads have been repeatedly reduced, that the screws have been put upon them time and again, and that in every instance up to the present they have loyally submitted to what appeared to be an inevitable reduction. It has been often reported that there were likely to be disturbances due to the irritation of the brakemen, firemen and engineers at the repeated reductions, but in every case the alarm was unfounded. The BULLETIN of this city, an organ of the wealthy classes, thinks that perhaps the railroads in their anxiety to pay eight and ten per cent dividends have dealt too selfishly with the work people; that they should have all followed the example of the Pennsylvania road, which voluntarily reduced the dividends upon the stock at the same time it cut down the wages of its employes. The business of the roads and the condition of the country do not justify the payment of eight or ten per cent on investments in railway stock, and if the work people have been hardly used in order to pay this tax to capital it is time the error should be corrected.

It is fortunate this difficulty came to a heap in midsummer, before the revival of business, and prior to the moving of the great crops of the country. Had this outbreak occurred towards the end of September, it would probably have caused incalculable damage to the railroad interests of the country, and might have compelled the great corporations to pay larger wages than their business warranted. Now however, when scarcely anything is doing, the railroads will doubtless be able to make an equitable settlement.