FELICIANA SENTINEL.

VOL. 2. ST. FRANCISVILLE, LA., SEPTEMBER 29, 1877. NO. 14

K. A. CROSS

Attorney at Law,
Clinton, Louisiana.

D. C. HARDEE,

Attorney at Law,
Clinton, Louisiana.

THOMAS J. KERNAN,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW,
Clinton, Louisiana.
Will practice in the Courts of East and West Feliciana.

CALHOUN FLUKER,

Attorney at Law,
Clinton, Louisiana.
Will practice in the Courts of the 5th Judicial District. Aug.27'76.—1y

SAM. J. POWELL,

Attorney at Law,
St. Francisville, Louisiana.
Will practice in the Parishes of West and East Feliciana, and Pointe Coupee.

J. EDGE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Clinton, Louisiana,
Will practice in the courts of East and West Feliciana and the upreme Court of State. feb17–1y.

WM. W. LEAKE,

Attorney at Law,
St. Francisville, Louisiana.
Will practice in the Parishes of West and East Feliciana, and Pointe Coupee.

E. S. JONE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Clinton, Louisiana.
Office on the North side of the public square. june 28, '76.—1y

WICKLIFFE. C. L. FISHER
WICKLIFFE & FISHER,

Attorneys at Law,
St. Francisville, La.
Will practice in the Courts of West and East Feliciana, Pointe Coupee and adjoining Parishes. june28'76.—1y

L. U. BALL,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Bayon Sara, Louisiana,
Office at residence June 28, '76..1y.

DENTISTRY.

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

DENTISTRY! DENTISTRY!!

I will attend all calls on the Coast, from Natchez to New Orleans; also the back country, when accessable with a buggy. Persons wishing my services, can procure the same by addressing me, at my office.
D. STOCKING, D. D. S.,
June 28, '76.—1y. St. Francisville, La

J. MARTINEZ,

Main Sun Street, Bayon Sara, La.,
DEALER IN
Dry Goods, Groceries, Confections, Tobacco, Wines and Liquors.
June 28, '76.—3m.

ROSENTHAL,

(At L. Vresinsky's old stand,)
Bayon Sara, La.,
FASHIONABLE BOOT & SHOE MAKER
Respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage and guarantees satisfaction

HOTEL,

Corner of Camp and Common streets,
New Orleans, La.
CRAMFORD & WATSON,
PROPRIETORS.
TERMS—Two dollars and fifty cents per day. June 28.76—1y

F. IRVINE,

Bayon Sara, Louisiana,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
Groceries Provisions, Western produce and General Plantation supplies.
ALSO
FORWARDING, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT
AND
STEAMBOAT AGENT.

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BAYOU SARA, LA.
Can be procured by the day, week or month, and at reasonable rates. In the past, the table will be supplied with the very best fare the market affords. Elegant and well furnished rooms. Accommodating servants always in attendance. Patronage solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

S. FREYHAN & CO.,

On the Road, St. Francisville, La.
Proprietors Steam Cotton Gin
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Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Dry dress goods, general dry goods, furnishing goods, clothing, boots, hats, groceries, provisions, hay, grain, agricultural implements, bagging and ties, and a general assortment of ware, china and glass ware.
Highest market price paid for cotton and hides

NEWMAN,

TAILOR,
Sentinel office,
St. Frcisiaile La.

Feliciana Sentinel

A DEMOCRATIC PAPER.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF WEST FELICIANA.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL CITY OF BAYOU SARA

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

S. LAMBERT... PROPRIETOR

JNO. D. AUSTEN.....Editor.
S. O. RHEA.....Publisher.

St. Francisville Sep., 29, '77

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THE SWEETHEART OF THE PERIOD.

I wispered in my darling's ear,
"Sweet do you love me yet?"
She blushed, then came in accent clear
The soft reply. "You bet?"

"Oh, could I die for you," I cried,
"My charming, winsome elf!"
She lifted up her eyes and sighed,
"I know how 'tis myself!

"My dear;" "Oh, hush for goodness sake,"
She cried, "or pa will hear,
And such a fuss and row he'll make,
You'd walk off on your ear.'
He waited breathless till a creak
Was heard up overhead;
"There now," said she, "I will do to speak,
He's in his little bed."

She nestled closely at his side,
With most confiding manner;
Said I, "I want you for my bride,"
She said, "That's what ails Hanner."

"Then let the blessed day be soon."
I breathed with anxious sigh;
She said, "Well, say the fourth of June,
How will that do for high?"

I clasped her to my throbbing breast;
My heart overflowing with joy,
She sighed, her cheeks to mine close prest;
"You are a brick, my boy."

I told her she was sweet and fair
As angels in the sky!
She said, "Don't flatter, sir; take care;
That's all in your eye."

I said she was the queen of girls,
The fairest girl e'er born;
She laughed and shook her sunny curls,
"I am, yes, in a horn."

I whispered, bending down my head,
"Your lips are like a cherry;"
She took my meaning—laughed and said,
"Well, I'm your huckleberry."

The clock struck twelve while thus we sat,
Breathing the old, old story;
"No, no," said she, "don't get your hat,
We are all hunkydory."

'Twas thus I wooed and won my Grace,
With the charms that so adorn her,
And she says the wedding must take place
In the "church around the corner."

THE SOUTH CAROLINA ROGUES.

[Courier-Journal.]

Some conception of the condition of affairs in South Caroliha during the reign of the great plundering combination which took possession of the State at the close of the war may be formed from the fact that among the persons lately indicted at Columbia are two Governors, one United States Senator, one Lieutenant Governor, four State Senators, two Speakers of the House of Representatives, two members of the Legislature, two Congressmen, two State Treasurers, two Controller Generals, one Secretary of State, one Judge of the Supreme Court, one Clerk of the House, one Clerk of the Senate, one Financial Agent and one Revenue Collector — These, with perjured legislators and scores of corrupt county officials, are the men who have brought upon the State so much disgrace and distress. It is no wonder that the more violent leaders of the Republican party have made so little headway in fighting the President's policy. No faction or party can defend a record so black and live.

SAD FATE

OF THE DAUGHTER OF AN EX-GOVERNOR OF FLORIDA.

(New York Dispatch:)

A week ago there died in the almshouse at Newport, Kentucky, opposite Cincinnati, a woman whose social record on the western continent is a remarkable one. Her story is well known to many. A brief *resume* of it, however, will be of interest to all readers of the *Dispatch*. Helen Maude Mosely was the only child of a late ex-governor of Florida. Educated in a French convent, reared in what is termed the "lap of luxury," she was, two years before the civil war, the belle of the southern watering-places and a leader in the society to which her father's wealth and social standing gave her the *entree*. In 1859 she married a prominent physician in Savannah, Georgia. In 1860 she was attended at childbirth by another well-known member of the Esculapian guild of that city. The acquaintance thus began ripened into illicit intimacy, and the discovery of the *liason* resulted in a divorce and the abandonment of the young wife by her husband. Her lover soon tired of her, and the outbreak of the war found her penniless and friendless in Savannah. She then made the acquaintance of a man who afterward became a commissary-general and a large contractor in the service of the Confederacy, and lived with him until the entry of the Union troops into Savannah, when he fled with Bragg's army. On the morning after the occupation of the city by the Federal army, a young officer of an Ohio regiment, who had been posting guards in the street, saw her at her garden gate, and asked her for a glass of water. Learning that she was alone, he posted a guard over her house, and by various other attentions soon came to occupy the place of the absent contractor. Her house, during this period, was a favorite resort of many Union officers, but she is said to have been unalterably faithful to the one. In conversation with a *Dispatch* reporter, one of the then habitues of the house describes "Nelly Walsh," as she called herself, as a lady in every sense, of social and intellectual development. Previous to the war she had written for papers—notably the New York *Ledger*—over the name of "Flora de Forest." She was a woman of a deeply devotional nature, and to use the informant's own words, "drank and ate opium to kill her memory. When the regiment of her lover left Savannah, Nelly Walsh applied to one of the generals in charge —a soldier whose name stands among the first in the records of the rebellion—for a continuance of the protection. The general did more. He assumed that duty himself, and when he took charge of a department, one of his adjutants escorted the fair rebel in his train. She lived with him for several years, and when he was appointed to a mission abroad he took her with him. His efforts to secure her a social standing there, and, after his return, in this country, caused great scandal and a fluttering in high society. He clung to her faithfully, however, and it was only when the opium habit gained a ruinous ascendency over her that he left her, even then giving her a considerable sum of money. Off this and the products of her pen she lived for a couple of years more, writing for several of the local serial papers; but her besetting sin brought her down step by step until her brain refused its office, and she disappeared. How she lived from that time until, half crazed and wholly broken down and hopeless, she obtained admission to the New York poorhouse, will never be known. Her identity was established from her incoherent ravings and a few rammants of letters in her pockets. For weeks before she died she was insane. Every night and morning, instinctively, as it were, she repeated the prayers learned in her happy youth in her French school, and her last words were a supplication to her Creator. In her maddened moments the recital of a verse of poetry would calm her. She asked continually for her child—a little girl long since dead —the very child in giving birth to whom she had met her seducer. No word ever escaped her as to her own life since 1875. The physician's report serves as a pregnant comment on the frightful habit to which she was a slave. For two weeks previous to her death she consumed two ounces of laudanum a day."

PHOTOGRAPHING WITH LIGHTNING.—Mr. Jarman's experiments with lightning as a means of illumination are exceedingly interesting, and should not be passed over without notice. He managed to take a view of Queen street, Ramsgate, being lighted, as it was, by twenty flashes, one after another. No doubt the illuminative power of a bright flash is very intense, and if he could have made choice it is possible Mr. Jarman might have secured a picture with less than half this number of flashes. A single flash, he tells us, was sufficient to print a negative by contact upon another film of collodion—a fact we can readily believe, since a quickly revolving wheel has been ere now depicted in the camera by the aid of a single electric flash.—*London News.*

A MAN WHO STOPPED HIS PAPER.

Phillip Gilbert Hamerton, in his admirable papers on "intellectual life," thus talks to the man who "stopped his paper:" "Newspapers are to the civilized world what the daily house talk is to the members of the family—they keep our daily interest in each other, they save us from the evils of isolation. To live as a member of the great white race that has filled Europe and America, and colonized or conquered whatever territory it has been pleased to occupy, to share from day to day its thoughts, its cares, its inspirations, it is necesssary that every man should read his paper Why are the French peasants so bewildered and at sea? It is because they never read a paper. And why are the inhabitants of the United States, though scattered over a territory fourteen times the area of France, so much more capable of concerted action, so much more alive and modern, so much more interested in new discoveries of all kinds, and, capable of selecting and utilizing the best of them? It is because the newspapers penetrate everywhere, and even the lonely dweller on the prairie or in the forest is not intellectually isolated from the great currents of public life which flow through the telegraph and press?"

DEMOCRATIC.

CHANCES FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE SENATE—DEMOCRATIC SENATORS FROM LOUISIANA AND SOUTH CAROLINA TO BE ADMITTED.

[Washington correspondence of the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

It is believed that if the Democrats take advantage of the apathy of certain Republican senators, it is within possibility to organize the senate in October on a Democratic basis, and thus secure the committees and patronage connected with it as a political body. It is quite probable that Senator Morton's illness will prevent his attendance, and that Senator Patterson will have more concern as to saving himself from the penitentiary than caring to remain here untill extradited by international law.—To-night's *Star*, in discussing the probability of Democratic organization, says: "Those Democrats of more sanguine temperment affect to believe—as sincerely, no doubt, as they hope—that Senator Morton will not be in a condition of health to take his seat, and that unless Patterson and Spencer are assured of better treatment at the hands of the administration, their apathy will extend even to their remaining away from their seats, and to allowing the Democracy to bag the senate, its committees and patronages. The case of Patterson is a peculiar one He has no real friend in his own party, and, seemingly, the least pity his case excites is from those of his party colleagues. It is suggested, then, that if he is open to bargain in the matter of senate organization, the Democrats can offer him better terms than the Republicans. They can undoubtedly assure Patterson that, as a reward of his cooperation, Wade Hampton could be induced to restrain the impetuosity of his investigating committees, and let the pursuit of Senator John rest just where it is. It is not probable that they would invite the South Carolina senator to commune with them, but that an arrangement would be reached for his absence, or otherwise, by means of which the Republicans would lose one vote when the time came for the effort to be made to capture the senate. In view of the closeness of the senate, it is almost a foregone conclusion that, the two vacancies in Louisiana will be filled by Democrats, as well as one in South Carolina. These contests will be settled early in the session, as the candidates will present themselves at the bar of the senate with their credentials, and if the Democrats can prevent their reference to a committee, as it is believed they can, only three votes are needed to turn the small Republican majority into a small Democratic one; and the material is believed to be in the senate from the Southern States to exchange a Roland for an Oliver, if the Democrats offer the coveted Oliver. In addition to Patterson and Spencer, Senator Simon Conover is not over-pleased with the outlook, and, while he may only capitulate in case of an emergency, it is said that if the emergency arises he is equal to it."

THE AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE.

[New Orleans Picayune.]

If the propositions laid down in my former article are true—that there is no present demand in Louisiana for a second rate literary college or university; that there is a special need for an agricultural and mechanical college, that such a college cannot be properly conducted without a farm on which to illustrate the teachings of the lecture room, then it becomes us to seek for the means whereby we may organize such a school, and such a farm, as to answer the end in view.

Let us for a moment consider how much we need for such a purpose, and then see how near the available assets come to supplying that need. We have the experience of other schools of similar character in other States to guide us. Of course, as the school is to be located at Baton Rouge, the Asylum buildings which have been heretofore used by the State University can be used for all college purposes, such as professors' quarters, students' quarters, mess hall, lecture rooms, etc. This building is not in the place where I would like it to be, if I had my choice in the matter. I would prefer its location a little further from the town—say a mile or so away; but of course we must do the best we can with what we have, as there is no money available for building purposes, or at *least* for college buildings.

The next thing to be considered is the farm. Baton Rouge pledges itself to give the college one hundred acres of land suitably located, and while this is not enough for the purposes needed, still for a beginning it will do for the present. We have to provide then for salaries of professors and employees, and for the fencing, buildings, farm implements and stock. There will be work for at least five or six professors, with several assistant instructors, and for one foreman of the farm and another foreman of the garden, who will have entire control, under the direction of the professor of agriculture, of all the labor done by the students or others upon the farm and in the garden and orchard. The salaries of these professors, instructors and foremen will amount to at least $15,000 per annum. To fence the farm, erect the proper and necessary buildings, buy implements and stock, will require not less than $8000. I am guided by what it has cost in other States where such schools are being successfully conducted. No extravagance should be thought of or tolerated; but everything should be good and substantial, as in the end the best would be the cheapest. The amount needed then at once is not less than $23,000.

Let us see what we have of available assets. The Louisiana State University has about $135,000 in State bonds upon which there is due quite a large amount of interest; if I recollect aright, about $40,000. But not a dollar of this is available at present. The bonds will have to be funded, if that can be done, of which there is some doubt, *I am told.* But for present purposes these bonds must be left out of the question, though sooner or later the Legislature will no doubt place them and those of the agricultural and Mechanical College, lost by scaling, both upon a proper and just basis. The honor of the State is pledged for this, if nothing more.

To the Agricultural and Mechanical College then must we look for whatever is available at present. The college has $195,200 in new State consols, bearing 7 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, amounting to $13,744. This is the whole of the income of the new university and Agricultural and Mechanical College.

It is clear, then, that the school with the necessary farm could not be organized and conducted upon this amount of *money*. How are we to get any money without going to the Legislature as beggars and with the poor prospect of obtaining any relief? My plan would be to defer the opening until January, 1879, when the accrued interest on the new consols would amount to $27,488, less the amount necessary for paying the salaries of the Secretary and Treasurer, and the expenses of the Board of Supervisors. This would give us all the *money* we would need for the first year, at least, without asking the State for a dollar. Then with the regular yearly income from the bonds, with such help as would be occasionally demanded for incidental purposes, and which the people of the State would willingly give to a successful and firmly established school of the character indicated, we might have a college worthy of the State, and of the support which such a school might justly expect from every class of our citizens. The farming year begins with us in *January*, and this it seems to us would be a proper time for the college to begin, instead of in October, as in the purely literary institutions.

At no very distant day we may hope the State will be in a condition to make good its pledges made in the act accepting the donation from Congress of the lands granted for the agricultural and mechanical colleges, and also to return the forty per cent. lost by scaling the old bonds held by the college. When this is done and the amount added to the university bonds and deferred interest, the combined schools will have $320,000 in bonds drawing twenty odd thousand dollars with which to organize the literary departments. All this, too, without asking from the State anything more than what it has already bound itself to give. I ask now if this would not be a better plan than to begin at once a hurried organization of the schools with insufficient means. The president and professors ought to be chosen with great care and mature deliberation. They ought to be men of peculiar gifts—men whose sympathies and tastes would make them earnest workers in such an institution. To find such men will take time, and it will be time well spent, for it is true that a task well begun is half executed. Let us be in no hurry, then, to start this institution. A year or two is very little consequence in the life of a school of this character. A good beginning, with a well selected corps of professors, and the money in hands to pay their salaries and other expenses for at least a year in advance, will fully compensate in the end for any reasonable delay, and will be fully justified in the future history of the school. R. H. R.

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

TO THE PUBLIC.

WEST FELICIANA, June 16, 1877.
To parties living in West Feliciana who shall at any time desire my professional services I would respectfully announce, that they have but to address me at St Claude, Waterloo, in care of Messrs. Edwin Vigne, or R. Pourciaux.
All calls from the citizens of this Parish so addressed will receive prompt attention and response.
P. G. A. KAUFMANN, M D..

PICARD & WEIL,

Bayon Sara, La.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
FANCY DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING, FURNITURE,
BOOTS, SHOES,
GROCERIES AND PLANTATION SUPPLIES GENERALLY
Highest market price paid for cotton.

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

A. T. GASTRELL,

Bayon Sara, Louisiana,
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 pucahasing elsewhere.

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

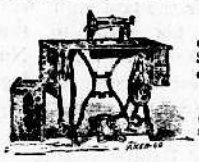
The superb passenger steamer,
Gov. Allen.
J. J. BROWN.....Master.
S. S. STRECK.....Clerk.
Leaves Bayon Sara for New Orleans every Wednesday after the arrival of the cars from Woodville, and every saturday, at 7, p. m. Returning, leaves New Orleans every Monday and Friday, at 5, p.m.
JOHN F. IRVINE, Agent

UNITED STATES MAIL & PASSENGER PACKET.

The superb passenger steamer,
Robert E. Lee.
WM. CAMPBELL.....Master
McVAY.....Clerk
Will leave Bayon Sara, on her upward trip, every Wednesday. Returning, will leave Bayon 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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Janc 1, '77.—1year.

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Most Elegant and Latest Improved.
Have been awarded the highest premium in competition with others for
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