FELICIANA SENTINEL.

L. 2. ST. FRANCISVILLE, LA., NOVEMBER 3, 1877 NO. 19

CROSS

Attorney at Law,
Clinton, Louisiana.

HARDEE,

Attorney at Law,
Clinton, Louisiana.

AS J. KERNAN,

NEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW,
Clinton, Louisiana.
ctice in the Courts of East and liciana.

HOUN FLUKER,

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

J. POWELL,

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

WEDGE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Clinton, Louisiana,
practice in the courts of East and liciana and the Supreme Court of te. feb17–1y.

W. LEAKE,

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

S. JONES,

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

EMPLE JR. JOS. I. GOLSAN.
PLE & GOLSAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW
St. Francisville La.,
practice in the Courts of West na and Pointe Coupee.
'77

ICKLIFFE. C. L. FISHER
CKLIFFE & FISHER,

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

I. U. BALL,

YSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Bayou Sara, Louisiana.
e at residence june 28, '76..1y.

NTISTRY.

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

NTISTRY! DENTISTRY!!

I will attend all calls on the Coast, from Natchez to New Orleans; also the back ry, when accessable with a buggy. sons wishing my services, can pre he same by addressing me, at my nce.
D. STOCKING, D. D. S.,
8, '76.—1y. St. Francisville, La

MARTINEZ,

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

TY HOTEL,

Corner of Camp and Common streets,
New Orleans, La.
UMFORD & WATSON.
PROPRIETORS.
BOARD,—*Two dollars and fifty s per day.* june 28,76—1y.

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Bayou Sara, Louisiana,
OLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
oceries Provisions, Western roduce and General Plantation supplies.
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CEIVING, 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 ed rooms. Accommodating servants stantly in attendance. Patronage so ted, and satisfaction guaranteed.

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roprietors steam Cotton Gin
AND
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Ladies 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 hardware, china and glass ware.
☞ Highest market price paid for cot n, wool and hides

NEWMAN,

TAILOR,
Near the Sentinel office,
St. Francisville 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, Nov. 3, '77

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THE VOYAGE.

I.—ANCHORED.

O weary days and nights, so still, so still,
The useless sails hang flapping stiff and slow;
We pine and chafe, and set our helpless will
In vain revolt at what to change, to know
Is not for us. We hear the strong winds blow
And fret as in the east, the west, we see
Great ships and small go gliding fast and free.

II.—ADRIFT.

O fearful days and nights, so dark, so cold,
The swift waves mock and leap on every side;
No rudder steers; no mast, no spar can hold;
We think no ear could hear us if we cried;
We think God would not miss us if we died;
We feel forgotten, helpless, cast away;
We shut our eyes and do not even pray.

III.—ON SHORE.

O peaceful days and peaceful nights, whose peace
Cannot be uttered! O green shores of life
Beyond the body! Shall we ever cease
To smile that through such hot and silly strife
We came? That doubts and fears could grow rife?
That we could fail to see how God's good hand
Our anchorings and our driftings planned?

The bank along the river front between the corporate limits of this city and the Arlington place is caving in rapidly in several places. In front of what is known as the Newcomb old field there is a very dangerous cave that has already cut nearly to the levee.

A Chicago girl broke an engagement with her betrothed, Mr. Vyse, on hearing that after marriage she might be addicted to small vices.

A friend of ours was recently congratulating himself upon having taken a very pleasant trip. Upon inquiry we found he tripped and fell into a young lady's lap.

The most dangerous thing to borrow, from a house in which there is sickness, is a newspaper. It is composed of such a combination of chemical properties that it becomes inoculated with malignant fevers, small-pox, etc., and readily conveys them. One hundred and eighty-nine persons recently died in Chicago of small-pox which was conveyed by a borrowed newspaper.—Shreveport Times.

We are informed that some one entered the Jewish Synagogue on Monday or Tuesday night, through one of the windows. Theft, no doubt, was the object, but as nothing of value is ever left in the synagoge, such visits are unprofitable to thieves. The person who entered smeared the wall with dirt from his hands.—Baton Rouge Advocate.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

EDITOR SENTINEL:]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct., 22, 1877.

IN THE SENATE the contest over Louisiana and South Carolina Senatorships has occupied the time of this wing of the Capitol during the past week. When ye mighty solons met the democrats were quite confident that the democratic aspirants would be seated immediately without contention. But the tactics displayed by the Rads, since our last, has caused our democratic friends to be quite disgusted as well as despondent. Our friens have quite mistaken their men, what could be expected after the 8x7 verdict. Could it be supposed that the Rads would be more likely to seat democrats now, when with a two-thirds majority heretofore, they refused to be just. The force of party necessity compels them to keep the democratic vote, in that chamber down, and we are surprised at the short sightedness of our Thurman and other democratic friends, to suppose that the rads, would give anything like a fair deal now. They are only Edmundses, Conklings and Hoats, at the very best, and no force of logic or law has any weight with a rad, with them the end justifies the means, with men of such ilk. If our friends would only display a little of "practical politics" by protecting three or four Senators from prosecution, not as democrats but, as independents, enough votes could be secured to turn the scale, and the entire situation would be theirs, Senate and all. Our leaders seem to be too confident in the honor of the Radical leaders, it is mere nonsense. Mr. Eustis' case is jeopardized by Pinchback's (col'd.) new claims, which have been worked up by parties here. The rads are quite elated at their new prospects, and now openly boast that all the Republican contestants will be seated. Two of the Senators who were considered doubtful have now come squarely out for the Radical side Kelloggs chances, have under the new development gone up to par, and the vote of every radical Senator is counted on for him, except Christiancy's and that had better be thrown in for good measure.

THE COLLECTORSHIP OF NEW ORLEANS is not quite so complicated now as when the position was first talked over, when it was considered that Kellogg's chances for admission in the Senate was very slim. Republicans, from Louisiana, now here claim that if Kellogg is admitted, Packard will renew his efforts to regain possession of the State government, and it is intimated in political circles here that, the leaders of Democracy in New Orleans are dissatisfied with the Administration of Gov Nicholls and somewhat sympathize with such a manouver, but this is regarded as a republican ruse.

THE AUDACITY OF KELLOGG and Packard in claiming that after six months investigation by State officials in Louisiana and after the closest counting, nothing has been found which reflects upon their honor and uprightness, surpasseth the understanding of any ordinary mortal; can such fellows be tolerated in a respectable community, by this we wish to be distinctly understood as not instigating assassination, lest e too, like Don Piatt, of our "Capitol" may be arrested and placed under indictment, so we make this explanation *o fortion*, as the lawyers say.

JEALOUSLY IN THE CONSERVATIVE RANKS, seems to be, at present commending too much prominence, and it looks as though the dissensions from Louisiana, will work bad influences, upon both Mr Eustis and Judge Spofford, claims to their seats in the Senate. In South Carolina too the same animosity in our own ranks seem to be prevailing, and it is asserted that M. C. Butler's admission will be opposed by leading officials from his own party in that State. A pull altogether just now will be the future success of the democratic party, erge, pull!

THE INEVITABLE fate of the Republican party after March 4, 1879 is that they must yield possession of the Senate to their political opponents and this fact is having its weight with the sell out portion of their party, who are inclined to make some compromise with the Democrats judging from certain overtures made by them for a "you tickle me, I tickle you" kind or settlement of the present democratic inability to control the admission of the present contestants. The overtures on the part of this purchaseable wing of the Radical party, were spurned, without as much as a moments reflection by the Democrats. This will of course have the effect to consolidate the Radical vote, and a wholesale rejection of all democratic aspirants from the contested Southern States, is momentarily looked for.

AT THE PRIVATE Conference held by the Radicals, a night or so ago, in the parlors of a Cabinet officer, it was therein developed that as the democrats were endeavoring to force them to place themselves on record as endorsing Mr. Haye's Southern policy, they would vote against such a resolution shou'd one of that character be offered from the democratic side, and would not allow themselves to be dictated to by their opponents. Cox, of Ohio, here took the war path and bitterly denounced Mr. Hayes' policy and desired to know by what authority Mr. Hayes, placed an ex-Confederate and Bourbon democrat in the Cabinet, others fired off bitter denunciations against Brothertord Hayes, but all were inclined to think that now, was not the time to crack the party whip over Brotherford's head.

POVERTY.

What is poverty? Not destitution, but poverty? It has many shapes,—aspects almost as various as the minds and circumstances of those whom it visits. It is famine to the savage in the wilds; it is hardships to the laborer in the cottage; it is disgrace to the proud; and to the miser despair. It is a spectre which "with dread of change perplexes" him who lives at ease. Such are its aspects, but what is it? It is a deficiency of the comforts of life,—a deficiency present and to come. It involves many other things; but this is what it is. Is it then worth all the apprehension and grief it occasions? Is it an adequate cause for the gloom of the merchant, the discontent of the artisan, the foreboding sighs of the mother, the ghastly dreams which haunt the avaricious, the conscious debasement of the subervient, the hemiliation of the proud? These are severe sufferings; are they authorized by the natnre of poverty! Certainly not, if poverty induced no adventitious evils, involved nothing but a deficiency of the comforts of life, leaving life itself unimpaired. "The life is more than food and the body than raiment;" and the untimely *extinction of the life itself* would not be worth the pangs which apprehend poverty excites. But poverty involves woes which, in their sum, are far greater than itself. To the multitude it is the loss of a pursuit which they have yet to learn will be certainly supplied. For such, alleviation or compensation is in store in the rising up of new objects, and the creation of fresh hopes. The impoverished merchant, who may no longer look out for his argosies, may yet be in glee when he finds it "a rare dropping morning for the early colewort." To another multitude, poverty involves loss of rank,—a letting down among strangers whose manners are ungenial, and their thoughts unfamiar. For these there may be solace in retirement, or the evil may fall short of its threats. The reduced gentlewoman may live in patient solitude or may grow into sympathy with her neighbors, by raising some of them up to herself, and by warming her heart at the great central fire of Humanity, which burns on under the crust of manners, as rough as the storms of the tropics, or as frigid as polar snows. The avaricious are out of the pale of peace already, and at all events. Poverty is most seriously an evil to sons and daughters, who see their parents stripped of comfort, at an age when comfort is almost one with life itself; and to parents who watch the narrowing of the capacities of their children by the pressure of poverty, the impairing of their promise, the blotting out of their prospects. To such mourning children there is little comfort, but in contemplating the easier life which lies behind, and, (it may be hoped) the happier one which stretches before their parents, on the *other side the postern of life*. If there is sunshine on the two grand reaches of their path, the shadow which lies in the midst is necessarily but a temporary gloom. The mother's eyes may swim as she hears her little daughter sing her baby brother to sleep on the cottage threshold, her eyes may swim at the thought how those wild and moving tones might have been exalted by art. Such art would have been in itself a good; but would this child then have been, as now, about her Father's business, which, in mistering to one of his little ones, she is as surely as the archangel who suspends new systems of worlds in the furthest void? Her occupation is now earnest and holy: and what need the true mother wish for more?

What is poverty to those who are not thus set in families? What is it to the solitary, or to the husband and wife who have faith in each other's strength? If they have plucked out the stings of pride and selfishness, and purified their vision by faith, what is there to dread? What is their case? They have life, without certainty how it is to be nourished. They do without certainty, like "the young ravens which cry," and work for and enjoy the subsistence of the day, leaving the morrow to take care of what concerns it. If living in the dreariest abodes of a town, the light from within shines in the dark place, and, dispelling the mists of worldly care, guides to the blessing of tending the sick, and sharing the food of to-day with the orphan, and him who has no help but in them. If the philosopher goes into such retreats with his lantern, there may be best fined the generous and the brave.—If, instead of the alleys of a city, they live under the sky, they are yet lighter under their poverty. There, however blank the future may lie before them, they have to-day the living reality of lawns and woods, and flocks in "the green pasture and beside the still waters," which silently remind them of the Shepherd, under whom they shall not want any real good thing. The quiet of the shady lane is theirs, and the beauty of the blossoming thorn above the pool. Delight steals through them with the scent of the violet, or the new mown hay. If they have hushed the voices of complaint and fear within them, there is the music of the merry lark for them, or of the leaping waterfall, or of a whole orchestra of harps, when the breeze sweeps through a grove of pines. While it is not for fortune to "rob them of free nature's grace," and while she leaves them life and strength of limb and soul, the certainty of a future, thougt they cannot see what, and the assurance of progression, though they cannot see how, is poverty worth, for themselves, more than a passing doubt? Can it ever be worth the torment of fear, the bondage of subservience?—the compromise of free thought, the sacrifice of free speech, the bending of the erect head the veiling of the open brow, the repression of the *salient soul*? It, instead of this, poverty should act as the liberator of the spirit, awakening it to trust in God and sympathy for man, and placing it aloft, fresh and free, like morning on hill top, to survey the expanse of life, and recognize its realities from beneath its mists, it should be greeted with that holy joy before which all sorrow and sighing flee away. MISS MARTINEAU.

COTTON SLOVENS.

When a cow has given its bountiful supply of rich milk, what can be more vexatious than to see her lift up her heel, upset the bucket, and spill the frothing, creamy fluid upon the ground? Such an incident is excessively mortifying; but the culprit is a creature without reason or discretion, who has no consciousness of the intense folly of pouring abroad so recklessly what had been rendered so generously. If a man performed a similar deed, what epithet could be found too bitter and too harsh to describe his besotted folly? Yet there are men, and in this part of the Union, just as—well, the reader can say what. We had a proof of this the other day, when one of our principal cotton-brokers called us into his office, and there displayed before us the result of an exploration into the contents of ten bales of cotton. Exposed before us but previously hidden among the cotton, several bushels of refuse material, principally splinters, and chips, and little solid "chunks" of wood; also, dirt and rubbish, such as will accumulate about a gin house floor, were in paofusion. All these substances being light, they had evidently been packed among the cotton in mere carelessnees, more want of sense to do better, but some heavy pieces of iron, that had been packed among the cotton with the peccious material, possibly owed their presence there to some connection between the weight of a heavy substance and a valuable return for it at the same price per pound as cotton.—There were also many bent and broken nails, some bearing marks made by the machinery of the gin. Their presence was another proof of the stupidity of the reckless packer, for their contact with that machinery caused serious danger of destruction by fire. What must we think of a man who, without one shielding atom of the cow's excuse, acts as carelessly as the cow? He has cleaned the ground, plowed, harrowed, planted, tended, watched and toiled, in heat and cold and storm; the beautiful fleecy staple is the return, and he has not respect enough for the product of his own labor to treat it decently. He sends it to market, to be seen by others' eyes and condemned or commended by other judgments, and he sends it mingled with filth and refuse. He want the highest price for it from others yet he shows that he despises it himself. A workman that takes no pride in what his own toil, and care, and skill has produced, must have a mean soul indeed. It is the duty, as well as the interest, of the agriculturist to put his products on the market in the best and prettiest possible style, and with an article as beautiful naturally as cotton is, the duty is doubly strong.

PATRIOTIC PUNCHES.

For every man who drinks at a bar in Richmond, Va., the bar-keeper has to pay the State a very small tax. Small for each drink, as registered The State, it is estimated, will derive an annual revenue of $500,000 from this scource and the city of Richmond $100,000. New Orleans might very well introduce this appartus. The city debt, interest and all, would'nt stare tax-payers in the face for forty-nine years to come. Then, what an elevated, patriotic feeling would glorify the practised tippler each time that he would imbibe his julep, or punch, or smash "Don't talk temperance to me my friend," he would say in lofty style; "I am doing my duty tomy afflicted city. I am helping to pay her dept. I am laboring persistently for our posterity and herprosperity. It may kill me. In fact, I know it will kill me But I am determinded to sacrifice myself for the suffering tax-payers. Slinger, another like the last!" Punch and patriotism would thus be happily combined and harmonized. By all means let this great reform be inaugurated.

JOSEPH VACARO,

Carpenter and Undertaker,
Will give prompt attention to all business in his line in this andadjoining Parishes. june 28 '76.—1-

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

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..

PICAD & WEIL,

Bayou Sara, La.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
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CLOTHING, FUNITURE,
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GROCERIES AND PLANTATION SUPPLIES GENERALLY.

☞Highest market price paid for cotton.

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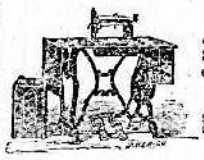
Adjoining Post Office,
Foot of the Hill, St. Francisville, La.,
Retail Dealer In
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS,
Boots and Shoes, Glass and Wooden Ware, Tin ware, Family and Fancy Groceries, Western Produce and Plantation Supplies Generally.
ALSO
FURNITURE AND SHINGLES.
☞Highest market price paid for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

A T. GASTRELL,

Bayou Sara, Louisiana,
DEALER I
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.



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The Star, though in no sense a party paper, has always been a vigorous advocate of the rights of all the States, and was among the first to urge the justice of *local government* in the South.

Persons to whom we have already sent the picture, **"The Poor the Poor Man's Friend,"** by saying so can have in its stead another excellent engraving, of same size, which we have secured for this purpose.

☞*Paper without picture, One Dollar.*

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MAKE HOME PLEASANT.

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The superb passenger steamer,
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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,

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A. DUGAS,.....Master,

Leaves Bayou Sara every Monday after the arrival of the cars from Woodville, and every Thursday at 7 P. M. Returning, leaves New Orleans every Wednesday and Saturday at 5 P. M.

JOHN F. IRVINE, Agent