

THE ELECTIONS.

Up to going to press the election news indicates the following result in the States named:

New York, 20,000 Democratic. Senate a tie; Assembly 8 to 10 Democratic majority. New Jersey Democratic by 13,000. Pennsylvania Democratic by 10 to 12 thousand. Virginia, Conservative—no opposition. Maryland and Mississippi overwhelmingly Democratic. Minnesota Republican by 10,000. Wisconsin Republican majority slightly increased over that of last year. Nebraska Republican by from 4000 to 5000 majority.

Governor Williams of Indiana, has appointed Hon. D. H. Voorhies one of the staunchest of the Western Democratic leaders to fill the vacancy in the U. S. Senate, occasioned by the death of O. P. Morton.

COMING TO THE CITY.

We know the eager, restless desire of a certain class of young men on the farm to get away from farm life and come to the city. They dislike the drudgery, the steady, hard work of the farm, and think it would be much better and nicer if they could stand behind a counter in some dry goods store, or work in an office, or even drive a team. They would then be "among folks," they think, and would be able to see for themselves "what was going on."

Now we have a few plain words that we desire to address directly to this class. Not that words of similar import have not been spoken before, but it will do no harm to remind you of them again. And first, "all is not gold that glitters." There is drudgery to be done in the city, as well as in the country, and if anything even more. There is also as much hard, steady work. It is a little different in kind, to be sure, but then it tires you out just as soon, and you feel just as weary at night. Besides, a man can work to much better advantage in the stillness and quietude and amidst the unexcitable surroundings of country life, than he can with the noise and confusion of passing multitudes around him. There would be far less of nerve exhaustion and vital consumption at the old home, than there would be there.

But again, if all this were not true, the city, at present, is the last place in the world that any man should think of coming to. Cities are generally overcrowded but at the present time they are unusually full. Chicago is a very circumscribed, as any large place in this respect, and in Chicago to-day, by a safe estimate there are from one to five thousand men out of employment. Some of these are men with families who reside here, but a large proportion of the number are young men who have come in from all quarters, looking for a situation, because they wish to change their mode of life, and feel dissatisfied with their present condition. No one by looking merely at the outside can begin to tell the amount of magnificent misery and gilded poverty which exists within the city walls. The number of large business houses that are making anything more than a bare living now, is very small.

To any young man, or old man, who is even comfortably situated on a farm, we say, by all means, remain contented. "Better endure the evils you already have, than fly to others you know not of." The temptations and seductiveness of city life, its opportunities for self-destruction by gambling, drinking, licentiousness, and a thousand other evils, the peculiar isolation and loneliness of living and moving among people whose names, even, you do not know, is not half as pleasant as it might appear at first thought. The man who ought to be the happiest of all men, is he who has a nice farm, free from debt, and under a good state of cultivation, with a cheerful loving wife, and a goodly number of children, to make music in his home.—Prairie Farmer.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT.

HALL FELICIANA LODGE,

No. 31, E. A. M.

St. Francisville, La. Nov. 3, '77.

Whereas, It has pleased the Great Architect of the Universe to remove from our midst by death in New Orleans, La., Nov. 1st, 1877, our worthy and beloved brother, MEYER OPPENHEIMER.

Resolved, That we deeply deplore his death, and sincerely sympathize with his relatives and friends in their bereavement.

Resolved, That in life we recognized in him the true Mason, and good citizen.

Resolved, That in token of his memory we wear the usual badge of Masonry and that the Lodge be draped in mourning thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be inserted in the Feliciana Sentinel.

J. G. PLETTERINGER, Com.

T. H. LAWSON, Sec.

W. H. MAGEARLE, Com.

Dr. Harter's Fever and Ague Specific is warranted to cure the worst cases of chills and fever. Price only 75 cents. For sale by all druggists.

THE COTTON TRADE.

A HIGHLY IMPORTANT LETTER FROM LIVERPOOL.

11 DALY STREET, Liverpool, October 9, 1877. John Phelps, Esq., President of the National Cotton Exchange of New Orleans, America:

Sir—I have the honor to report, for the information of your association, that, at the suggestion of the Cotton Broker's Association, a conference of the various bodies connected with the cotton trade in this town the Cotton Spinners' Association has been held for the purpose of considering the recommendations of the International Cotton Convention.

The conference appointed a committee, consisting of the presidents and vice presidents of the American Chamber of Commerce, the United Cotton Association, to consider and report upon the following resolutions of the convention:

"That it is desirable some mode of inspection or supervision should be established of cotton on arrival at Liverpool, a small impost being levied upon each bale to defray the cost of such an arrangement, and that a committee be appointed to further this proposal, and to consider the proper jerking of ships, the weighing of cotton on the wharves, and other kindred subjects."

"That the different exchanges represented in this convention be requested to obtain legislation in their respective counties, so far as it does not already exist, to hold masters of vessels liable for delivery of cargoes in a different condition from that acknowledged by their signatures on the bills of lading, accompanied by the inspector's certificate of condition."

The consideration of the recommendation that cotton be sold at net cash price, without the present deduction of 1 1/2 per cent, was postponed by the conference in deference to the wishes of buyers of cotton, who demanded the discount as an old usage, and stated that its abolition would be considered a grievance particularly in the present bad state of trade in Manchester.

The recommendation that when cotton is sold on the spot payment shall be by cash, before delivery, if required, was not confirmed by the conference; it was represented that the practical working of such an option would be to introduce cash payments before delivery; this would cause considerable inconvenience to buyers, and would necessitate a large increase in the working capital of the trade, which its present condition would not afford. The failures among trade buyers of cotton being very few, compared with the magnitude of the business, it was felt that it was not at present necessary to introduce such a change in the terms of payment.

The committee of the Cotton Brokers' Association, which is considering the system of dealing in 'futures,' not having yet made its report, the conference was unable to enter upon the consideration of this subject.

The recommendation of the convention 'that contracts for cotton bought and sold for shipment or delivery of 100 bales of 43,200 pounds weight, this weight to be made up to the nearest bale,' was confirmed by the conference, and the committee of the Cotton Brokers' Association was requested to give effect to it this season.

The arguments in favor of an alteration in the existing rule were briefly as follows:

1. That under it sellers could deliver bales of any weight, and frequently regulated their deliveries according as their contract was a profitable or a losing one.

2. That buyers having no certainty what weight of cotton may be tendered to them, are unable to arrange their finances.

3. That in a falling market buyers are almost sure of receiving a large excess in weight, which they can only re-sell at a considerable sacrifice.

The adoption of the recommendation of the convention was advocated, because:

(a) It defines the contract between the buyer and seller, and limits the possible variation from the quantity contracted for to half a bale or 1-2 per cent.

(b) It will facilitate the operations of the merchant, and enable the spinner to cover his sales of yarn, which are made in pounds

weight by the purchase of the exact weight of cotton required for that purpose.

(c) It will prevent contracts being manipulated.

The Cotton Brokers' Association have not yet given effect to this resolution, but I feel confident that they will very shortly do so, as it appears to be the unanimous wish of importers of cotton, and it is obviously to the advantage of the trade, that the proposed change should be carried out.

The Cotton Brokers' Association have adopted the recommendation of the convention, that the official quotation of Low Middling and Good Ordinary be given daily.

I have received a communication from the President of the National Cotton Exchange of America, stating that the recommendations of the convention in reference to country damage, and the inspection of cotton before shipment, have been duly forwarded to the various constituent exchanges.

I am, yours faithfully, WM. B. FORWOOD, President of the late International Cotton Convention.

THE DEATH OF SENATOR MORTON.

[From the N. Y. Sun.]

Oliver Perry Morton, Senator of the United States from Indiana, died at Indianapolis last evening. He was only 54 years old, but though naturally of a very robust constitution, he had for many years suffered a partial paralysis, which had disabled him from walking; and this disease aggravated by accidental causes, finally affected his whole system and produced his death. He was educated at the Miami University in Ohio, was a lawyer by profession, and became a Judge in Indiana in 1852. He was elected Lieutenant-Governor of that State in 1860, and became Governor in 1861. His first term of service in the United States Senate began on March 4, 1864, and in due time he was elected to the same office for a second term, which lacks nearly two years of its completion.

Mr. Morton was endowed with surprising talent, audacity, and intellectual agility. He was a muscular, bold character, one of those who naturally rise to distinction in times of commotion and passion. The civil war was his great opportunity, and being Governor of Indiana at the time, he improved it to the utmost. Originally a Democrat and a master of the arts of political management, he was converted to Republicanism, and it was as a Republican that he took his first political office, that of Lieutenant-Governor. Ever since then he has steadily adhered to that party, and more than ten years ago he took rank as one of its most determined and influential leaders. As was natural to an Indiana man, he was at first a strong opponent of anti-slavery agitation, and when the civil war ended and the question of negro suffrage was raised as an incident in the reconstruction of the Southern States, Mr. Morton was at the start decidedly opposed to it. His disposition was to support Andrew Johnson in his breach with the Republican party, but he did not long indulge so dangerous a proclivity, and when he turned about he did it without a qualification. Since then no man has exceeded him in fidelity to the negro cause, or in the extreme radicalism of the measures he has advocated.

We cannot say that Mr. Morton was a statesman. He was cunning, wary, and unscrupulous—a politician of wonderful fertility and suchness; but those large views and firmly held principles which are indispensable in the higher type of public man were not his. He aimed always at the advantage of the moment, and was just as ready to gain his ends by means which a high conscientiousness would reject

as by any others. That a thing was tricky or immoral did not make it odious in his eyes provided it could be made useful in politics. Yet he was a patriot. He loved his country sincerely. Every fibre in his nature was American, even when he resorted to doubtful measures. The good of the country he really believed could only be promoted by the success of the party to which he was devoted; and while he was carried away by the intensity of his party feeling into regions and into actions where a man of nobler nature would not consent to go, there was yet such an abounding force in his mind and such a frank demagogism in his conduct that he commanded a certain kind of respect even from those who condemned him. We add also to his credit in these times, that he was not avaricious, or venal, and did not get rich through the use of political power.

Without the advantages of extensive culture or any great accumulation of knowledge, Mr. Morton's intellect was so quick and fertile, and his power of expressing himself in language suited to the popular ear was so great, that he was a formidable athlete in any public contest in which he chose to engage. He had also the great advantage of never laboring to maintain or defend his own personal consistency. The opinions of to-day he advocated with extraordinary vigor, but he wasted no time in seeking to reconcile them with his opinions of yesterday. It was enough for him to explain and enforce the views he now held, and it was generally enough for his audience. His argument was often of almost matchless point and cogency; and if he had been a man of better regulated habits and if no physical weakness had broken down his great natural powers, he might have risen to the highest eminence. He was a very ambitious man, desiring to be President; but his party was not willing to risk itself with a candidate so stricken with disease.

Personally he was generous, agreeable in social intercourse and democratic in tastes and manners, a public spirited citizen, and a faithful friend. He was well loved and well hated; and few conspicuous men of our time have possessed at once more of the weakness and the excellence of humanity than Oliver P. Morton.

Dr. Harter's Liver Pills will counteract the miasmatic influence by producing activity of the biliary organs, and a healthy, natural discharge of bile from the system. For sale by all druggists.

JOS. KRAIN

RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of East and West Feliciana and Pointe Coupee, that he has from 31st of October last, withdrawn from the firm of Moses Mann, and has no more connection whatever with this firm or any other firm, of which all parties interested will please take special notice.

How it is Done.—The first object in life with the American people is to 'get rich'; the second, how to retain good health. The first can be obtained by energy, honesty and saving; the second, (good health,) by using GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER. Should you be a despondent sufferer from any of the effects of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, indigestion, &c., such as Sick Headache, Palpitation of the Heart, Sour Stomach, Habitual costiveness, dizziness of the head, nervous prostration, low spirits, &c., you need not suffer another day. Two doses of AUGUST FLOWER will relieve you at once. Sample Bottles 10 cents. Regular size 75 cents.

Judicial Advertisements.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

State of Louisiana, Parish of West Feliciana, Parish Court, number 1333, State of Louisiana, Ex. Rel F. M. Mansford Tax Collector vs. W. W. Warner.

By virtue of and in obedience to a writ of Fi. Fa. issued in the above styled suit from said Honorable Court and to me directed, I have seized and taken into my possession and will offer for sale in front of the Court House in St. Francisville on Saturday the 17th day of November A. D. 1877, at the hour of 11 o'clock a. m. of said day, this being the third Saturday of said month, the following described property, to-wit:

One box house, 18x35 feet, containing three rooms with a front gallery, situated at Laurel Hill, in the Parish of West Feliciana.

Terms of sale Cash, with the benefit of appraisement. JNO. J. BARROW, Sheriff.

SUCCESSION SALE.—In the matter of the succession of Frederick Serr, deceased.—Parish Court No. 193.

By virtue of and in obedience to a commission to me directed, and issued from the Honorable Parish Court, in the above entitled succession, I will offer for sale to the highest bidder, on the premises, in the town of Bayou Sara, on Thursday the 22d day of November, 1877, at 11 o'clock a. m. of said day, the following described property belonging to and depending upon said succession:

Lot number two hundred and forty, (240,) in square number twenty-one (21,) together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the town of Bayou Sara, parish of west Feliciana; also one lot of household and kitchen furniture, beds, bedding, etc.

Terms of sale—Cash. JNO. J. BARROW, Sheriff. Oct. 20, 77.

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ESTABLISHED FEB. 6, 1868.

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Oct. 13 '77-6m

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