FELICIANA SENTINEL.

VOL. 2. ST. FRANCISVILLE, LA., APRIL 13, 1878. NO. 42

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Attorney at Law,
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Will practice in the Courts of West and East Feliciana, Pointe Coupee and adjoining Parishes.

DENTISTRY.

Dr. E. Green Davis offers his services to the people of this and adjoining Parishes. Any 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 residence.

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L. MARTINEZ,

San Street, Bayou Sara, La.,
DEALER IN
Dry Goods, Groceries, Confections, Tobacco, Wines and Liquors.

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

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MUMFORD & WATSON.
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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
Groceries Provisions, Western Produce and General Plantation supplies.
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Board can be procured by the day, week or month, and at reasonable rates. In the future as in the past, the table will be supplied with the very best fare the market affords. Elegant and well furnished rooms. Accommodating servants constantly in attendance. Patronage solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed.

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CHEAP BOOTS and SHOES
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M. ROSENTHAL,
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(VRESINSKY'S OLD STAND)
Gaiters $6. Shoes $5. Boots $12. Fancy Gaiters $7. All made of the BEST LEATHER, and the
WORK GUARANTEED TO PLEASE CUSTOMERS.

PICARD & WEIL,

Bayou 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.

NO. & BAYOU SARA U. S. MAIL PACKET

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J. J. BROW .....Master.
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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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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.
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Provisions,
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Grain, Bagging and Ties and a full line of Plantation Supplies, Hardware Glass ware, etc. etc. Also an Extensive and varied assortment of everything in the line of Saddlery and Harness.
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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.

TOMB STONES.

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MONUMENTAL WORK,
WE ARE NOW prepared to furnish all kinds of Grave Work and Iron Railing at reduced prices. Parties addressing us at Bayou Sara, or at William H, Piper's, Baton Rouge, we will call and see with our designs, of which we have a large variety.
Oct. 13 '77-6

M. I. BERGER,

GUN--SMITH.
Adjoining B. Farrelly's Store
Principal St. Bayou Sara.....La.
Fire arms of all descriptions put in first class Order. Gun stocks made or repaired. Sewing machines repaired, Scissors and all kinds of small tools sharpened. All at reasonable rates of charge.
Dec. 1st. 6m.

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Clinton, Louisiana,
Is constantly open for the accommadation of the public. Meals by the day, week or month at reasonable rates.
SINGLE MEALS FIFTY CENTS.
Elegant and well furnished rooms can also be procured. Respectfully,
June 28, '6.—1y. Mrs. S. ADLER.

FOR SALE.

THE one story building on the old Whiteman property, in Bayou Sara, suitable for store house or cabins. Purchaser to remove building within a specified time. Can be had at a bargain. Apply to E. W. WHITEMAN.
Opt.15,'77-tf.

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.

St Francisville, April 13, '78.

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For the SENTINEL.]

THE MISTRESS.

Since the days of old Adam and old mother Eve,
Poor man a mistress has had,
Sometimes an angel he's got in disguise,
But oftener one that is bad.
Eve ruled poor Adam, by apple from tree
They both were forbidden to eat,
But the mistress too strong for the frailty of man,
Drew Adam prostrate at her feet.

The Miser for mistress, has "gold and galore;"
Will barter his soul for such pelf,
The glutton for food, the stomach to gorge.
Will sell both his soul and himself.
But there is a mistress with unsparing hand,
Controls more than all others, I ween,
She's as frightful as ——, and as wicked as sin,
And the *bottle's* the mistress I mean.

THE ADVENTURE OF A PICTURE.

WHICH TRAVELED FROM A PLANTER'S HOUSE ON THE LAFOURCHE TO SAN FRANCISCO.

(N. O. Picayune.)

The Governor has received from Mr. A. W. Roysdon, a native of this State, at present located in San Francisco, a communication of an interesting character. The writer states that there is in the studio of Mr. C. D. Robinson, in San Francisco, a painting which is believed to have belonged to a planter living on the Lafourche. It seems that during the retreat of Banks' army, as a planter's house on the Lafourche was being sacked by the Federals an attack was made by the Confederates. The picture was hurredly cut from the frame by the spoliators, and owing to the approach of the enemy was left in a car on the Opelousas Railroad.

There it was found by the Federal baggage master, and, to make a long story short, the picture was obtained by Mr. Robinson, after the war, in Vermont.

It is very much admired, and is considered a genuine Winterhalter, supposed to have been painted in England during the visit of the above named artist to that country to do the portraits of the royal family in 1852.

The present possessor has had many offers for the purchase of the picture, but he has refused to part with it, on the ground that he holds it in trust until the rightful owner shall come and claim it.

It is the portrait of a young lady of remarkable beauty.

Her hair is dark brown, eyes blue, eyebrows rather light, complexion singularly fair. Her tresses and bosom are decorated with flowers.

Should this description meet the eye of the owner of this masterpiece, or of a member of the family from whose possession it was snatched by the hand of the marauder, a correspondence might be opened with Mr. Roysdon.

It would certainly be a gratification to the owner of this *bijou* to have possession of it once more after the lapse of fifteen years.

Call at Mumford's or Brooks' Drug Store and get a trial package of Dr. A. Q. Simmons' Vegetable Liver Medicine. It costs you nothing and may save your life.

END OF THE RETURNING BOARD CASES.

The decision of the Supreme Court Monday, on the application for a re-hearing in the case of Thomas C. Anderson, brings to a close the prosecutions instituted against the late Board of Returning Officers. The application for a re-hearing was refused. This refusal terminated the case against Mr. Anderson, and his release follows as a matter of course. The other cases will be disposed of according to this precedent. They will never be brought to trial. It becomes the duty of the judge to release the prisoners in accordance with the rulings of the Supreme Court. This will, we presume, be done at once, and Wells and his two colleagues will go forth free from the fear of punishment. We believe that it was shown by the evidence on the trial of Anderson that the commissioner's returns from Vernon parish were altered to correspond with the alteration in the consolidated statement which was made the basis of the information. It was not shown, we think, that Anderson had anything to do with this alteration of the commissioner's returns, but we presume that there would have been no difficulty in fixing the act on Wells. The testimony given before the Field committee, at Washington, would have been sufficient, if it could have been produced. But the information charged an alteration of the Supervisor's consolidated statement, which, in the opinion of the Supreme Court, is not an official record of the election, and tot the alteration of the commissioner's returns, which are in the opinion of the court the official record of the election known to the law. The Supreme Court, in their opinion given yesterday, also make the point that even had the Supervisor's statement been the proper official record, in this case it lacked the essential character of an official document, in consequence of the absence of the attestation and seal of the clerk of the court. For the full statement of the reasons for which the court maintain their opinion as previously given, we refer the readers to the full text of the decision as published in this week's Picayune.

And now, we presume, however deeply the public may be disappointed in the result of these proceedings, there will be no disposition to question the propriety of the conclusions arrived at by the Supreme Court, regarding them as purely legal deductions from purely legal principles. The court has, doubtless, correctly expounded the law. With this we must be satisfied. And, after all, the great crime that was committed was not the mere alteration of a paper. Such an act is a vulgar offense which sends many a man to the Penitentiary without arousing against him the resentment and hatred of the public. The great crime and the real crime was in the falsification of the vote of the State, by whatsoever means accomplished; and for this crime the law provides no penalty, possibly because it is in character so monstrous and inconceivable as not to be considered within the range of human possibilities. Fortunately, in the future, no such crime can be repeated in this State. The law which made it possible has been repealed; the board of officials who might repeat it has been abolished, and the party which invented it, and profited by it, has been dissolved. For these results we may be thankful without casting undeserved censure on our Supreme Court, and thereby impairing that confidence in the judiciary, which is one of the strongest supports of social order and public liberty.—N. O. *Picayune.*

RESUMPTION.

The St. Louis Republican says upon this subject:

Resumption by the government means that the banks shall also pay coin to all who demand it. Greenbacks will still be a legal tender, for nobody, no matter how well convinced of the illegality of the legal-tender act, will deny that for the present, at least, resumption must be based on the maintenance of that act. Hence, banks and individuals will go on paying all their obligations with legal tender paper, which will be in effect coin. The national banks will redeem their notes then, as now, in greenbacks, which will be in effect redemption in coin, for it will simply be resumption with a coin certificate or coin check on the United States Treasury, which will be the common depository of the coin reserve of the banks. The government notes, greenbacks, will hold the same place that bank checks do, which always pass as money, yet are never added to the number of circulating notes of banks in calculating the amount of its needed reserve. The government will redeem in coin, and banks and others will pay in coin, when demanded, by drawing a coin check on the government; that is, by paying the greenback coin certificate check. Hence the banks would be able to take care of themselves without any specie reserve, and if the expectations of Secretary Sherman are realized, and the banks themselves accumulate over one hundred million dollars in coin before January 1st, they will be able not only to take care of hemselves, but to help the government n resumption.

A SLEEPING CAR TRAGEDY.

(Cincinnati Commercial, March 28.)

On the train of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad that left this city on Friday night of last week was a party en route from Florida to Akron. It would be hard to find a sadder story than that which the presence of this party on that train calls up. In brief it was this: Only a short time ago Mr. Phillips, one of the leading citizens of Akron, Ohio, proprietor of a manilla paper manufactory in that place, suddenly found himself losing his hitherto excellent health. Alarmed at this change from health to debility, he consulted a physician, who told him his only hope was to go to a warmer climate. His mother and sister were opposed to the journey, as they thought him unable to endure it, but he was fully convinced of the propriety of the step, and went a few weeks ago to Florida, accompanied by his wife. The journey prostrated him, and he telegraphed for the old family physician to come to him. The physician went, and found Mr. Phillips apparently better, but deeply intent on going home to die. He felt that he could not recover, and his whole desire was to come home and die among his friends. The old physician yielded to the sick man's earnest entreaties, and the three started homeward. Mr. Phillips was buoyant with hope at the start, and seemed better for a while, but on the second morning he was dead, and the journey was continued with the dead body on the train. His poor wife was almost crazed. She felt that she would be blamed for having taken him from home to die, and as she neared Cincinnati her grief and dread of the apprehended blame that would fall on her gave the physician alarm. When the train left Cincinnati she seemed to be more calm, and late at night she retired to her berth. The physcian thought she would sleep after so much exhaustion, and he, worn out with so much watching and anxiety, went to sleep in a berth opposite.

When the train neared Akron early in the morning, the physician arose, and to his horror, when he went to awaken Mrs. Phillips, found her berth empty and the window open! Search was made all through the train, but she was no where to be found. When the train stopped at Akron, the poor physician was almost speechless. How could he give to the sorrowing friends the dead body of Mr. Phillips, and tell them that his wife had committed suicide? The telegraph was used at once to get tidings of the missing woman, but it was several hours before any response came, and it was then announced that the woman was lying at a house in a little village some distance off the railroad, not far from Mansfield. A train was chartered and friends hastened to bring her home. They found her in bed, conscious, but almost exhausted. The people said that she knocked at their door a little while before daylight, and opening the door, they found her all covered with mud, and unable to tell her name, or anything about herself. They took her in and kindly cared for her, but it was some hours before she became conscious. She explained that after she went to her berth she could not sleep. She finally opened the window and looked out. It was raining, and the feeling that she was rapidly approaching home brought an undefinable dread and a powerful impulse to escape it. With this feeling she threw herself out of the window while the train was in full motion. She fortunately struck upon a sand bank, and was thus saved from immediate death, as well as severe injury. How she wandered so far from the railroad to the house where she was found she could not tell, and it is hard to tell how she found strength for such a task. It was late in the afternoon when a special train brought her to her home, where she still lies in a critical condition.

THE WAR FEELING IN CANADA.

RECRUITS FROM THE UNITED STATES HOPED FOR.

[Cincinnati Enquirer.]

New York, March 31.—The following letter from Canada was received to-day by members of the firm of Thomas Rigney & Co., who conduct in this city a trade mainly in Canadian produce. The writer is a prominent member of the Canadian bar, and a few years ago occupied a position in the Dominion Cabinet.

Montreal, March 27.—The Imperial Government anticipates the Canadian contingent to be furnished in case of war with Russia—now almost deemed inevitable—will be fully 100,000 men. The Dominion, under pressure, could furnish about half the number, as during the continuance of the four years of war between the Northern and Southern States there were 45,000 Canadians in the Northern armies, and as times are exceedingly hard here, there would be but little difficulty in obtaining fully that number here at only a small bounty. It is currently reported in military circles, both here and in Ottawa, that on the first announcement of the declaration of war recruiting offices will be opened along our borders, and we anticipate collecting no inconsiderable portion of that floating, restless and adventurous population of the United States which was in a measure drained by your destructive war, but which in the lapse of time has again become numerous. Should hostilities be, as I think they are, beyond peradventure, I imagine we can afford you a solution of the problem of the tramp nuisance. Send your ablebodied vagrants over here and we will speedily transform them into soldiers, as our British drill sergeants are proverbial for making excellent soldiers out of the most unpromising material. Our service will offer a excellent opportunity to the trained and experienced officers who served in the late war. Many of your West Point graduates will find immediate employment in our armies, as its standard is acknowledged to be one of the highest of the military schools of the world.

In conversation last night with a general, he said the Minister of War has under consideration a recommendation to the British Government to organize the Canadian lines on the plan of the American and French armies, making promotion the award of merit. I am of the opinion this would reconcile many of your intelligent, ambitious citizens to accepting service under the crown, and who knows but that some American soldier may be the leading hero in the forthcoming struggle? Many of our people are out of employment, and the chance of getting regularly clothed and fed will be availed of by many. It would be rather singular if the large quantity of arms your manufacturers sent to Russia should be used against Candians and Americans. The General was confident a bounty of £10 would be given each recruit at the start; and if the war continued, and was particularly destructive, as it promised to be, it would be increased to £20. The Imperial Government, in my estimation, overlooked the fact that the Sepoys and other Asiatic soldiers would have to be acclimated before they could resist the rigors of a Russian winter; whereas our hardy Canadians and your stalwart lumbermen and yeomenry from the North would find themselves at home, and be quite a match for the soldiers of the Czar on their on soil.

CHARLESTON'S HISTORIC CHIMES.

[New York World.]

Washington, March 26.—Early in the special session a petition was introduced in the House for the relief of St. Michael's Church, Charleston, S. C., praying for the remission of the duties upon the bells of the church, which were recently recast in England and replaced in the tower of the edifice. These bells have a historic interest. The chime was originally imported from England into the province of South Carolina in 1763. They were seized in the city of Charleston in 1770 and sent to England, where they were bought by an English merchant. In 1784, at the close of the revolutionary war, the bells were returned to Charleston and again placed in the steeple of St. Michael's where they remained undisturbed until 1863, when the Federal forces began shelling the city. The church steeple being a conspicuous mark for artillery practice and within the range of shells, the bells were removed to Columbia for safety. In the fire of February, 1865, which devastated a large part of Columbia, all the bells were cracked by the heat, and were again sent to England to be recast at the same foundry at which they were originally made. In February, 1867, the bells were brought back to this country, and duties to the amount of $1588 65 were paid under protest.

The Committee on Ways and Means has agreed to submit a favorable report embodying the prayer of the petitioners.

NOT DISCOURAGED.

(N. Y. Sun.)

We judge from the account which reached us from New Orleans that the Attorney-General of Louisiana is not disheartened by the reversal of the Supreme Court in the Anderson case. He is represented as a man of sterling character who is earnest in the war he is waging on fraud. To such a man a grander opportunity could scarcely offer to serve his State, and his country, and the cause of republican government.

With the experience of the Anderson case before him the Attorney-General can readily draw the informations against the remaining members of the Returning Board so as to avoid the rocks on which the Anderson case split.

It is hardly worth while to find fault with the decision of the court of last resort in the Anderson case. For ourselves, if there was a doubt even about the legality of the conviction in that case, we rejoice that the highest tribunal to which the case could be carried has given the prisoner the benefit of that doubt. We desire no unlawful convictions. They are not essential to the cause we advocate. We should distrust, we should condemn any cause to which illegal convictions were necessary, or even advantageous. It can only be an oblique vision to which they are even apparently beneficial. We prefer to follow Law and Justice wherever they lead; if it is to the discharge of Anderson, or of a hundred Andersons, let Anderson or a hundred Andersons go free!

But, on the other hand, of this we feel assured: there is a law for the conviction and the punishment of the wicked conspirators who falsely and fraudulently counted Hayes in. We are not in the least discouraged in our pursuit of that object, and for his own sake and his country's sake we are glad to be assured that the Attorney-General of Louisiana is undiscouraged also.