FELICIANA SENTINEL.

VOL. 3. ST. FRANCISVILLE, LA. SEPTEMBER 28, 1878. NO. 14.

A. 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.2'76.—1y

SAM. J. POWELL,

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

D. J. WEDGE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Clinton, Louisiana,
Will practice in the courts of East and West Feliciana and the Supreme Court of the state.

WM. W. LEAKE,

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

ROBT. SEMPLE JR. JOS L. GOLSAN.

SEMPLE & GOLSAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW
St. Francisville La.,
Will practice in the Courts of West Feliciana and Pointe Coupee.

R. C. 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.

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.
D. STOCKING, D. D. S.,
St. Francisville, La

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.

DR. P. G. KAUFMANN,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office at residence in St. Francisville.
June 16 77.

L. MARTINEZ,

Sun treet, Bayou Sara, La.,
DEALER IN
Dry Goods, Groceries, Confections, Tobaccos, Wines and Liquors.

CITY HOTEL,

Corner of Camp and Common streets,
New Orleans. La.
MUMFORD & WATSON.
PROPRIETORS.
BOARD.—*Two dollars and fifty cents per day.*

JNO F. IRVINE,

Bayou Sara, Louisiana,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN **Groceries. Provisions. Western Produce and General Plantation supplies.**
ALSO
RECEIVING, FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANT
AND
STEAMBOAT AGENT.

THE HENRIETTA HOUSE.

BAYOU SARA, LA.
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.

H. ARNAUD'S
NEW BARBER SHOP AND HAIR DRESSING SALOON.
Opposite M. & A. Fischer, Front Levee Bayou Sara, Louisiana. Sept. 1, '77

E. NEWMAN,

TAILOR,
Near the Sentinel office,
St. Francisville La.

100 CORDS ASH WOOD FOR SALE
Delivered if desired. Apply to
C. BOCKEL,
mar2-78-1y. Bayou Sara.

CHEAP BOOTS and SHOES
—BY—
M. ROSENTHALL,
Bayou (SUN ST.) Sara.
(VRESINSKY'S OLD STAND)
Gaiters $6. Shoes $5. Boots $12. Fancy Gaiters $7. All made of the BEST LEATHER, and the WORK GUARATEED TO PLEASE CUSTOMERS.

PICARD & WEIL,

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

NO. & BAYOU SARA U. S. MAIL PACKET

The superb passenger steamer,
Gov. Allen.
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
AND THE STEAMER
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

CONRAD BOCKEL.

Sun Street, Bayou Sara, La.,
Dealer in Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Ladies' Dress goods, White Goods, House keepers' Articles Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Hosiery. Cutlery, Toilet Articles.
Notions, Fancy and Family Groceries,
Provistons,
Western Produce.
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.
☞ Highest market price paid for cotton.

A. T. GASTRELL,

Bayou 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, ood'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.

ST. JAMES HOTEL.

No. 40. Magazine St, Near Canal.
OPPOSITE
MORGAN'S TEXAS R. R. & STEAMSHIP OFFICE.
In Office, { W. S. Bell, A. P. Watson, R. M. Leake.
Having leased this Hotel for five years, it is my purpose to keep it open at all seasons, and make it a desirable abode for guests, both permanent and transient The table will continue to be the leading feature of the St. James. Terms only $2 50 per day.
JAMES R. LEAKE,
Proprietor.

THE ADLER HOUSE,

Clinton, Louisiana,
Is constantly open for the accommodation 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.—1v. Mrs. S. ADLER.

JOHN WAGNER.

Carriage Maker, Wheelwright And Blacksmith.
SHOP ON THE WOODVILLE ROAD, NEAR THE STORE OF JOHN BROWN.
Patronage solicited. Charges reasonable and satisfaction guaranteed.
mar-16-6m.

FELICIANA SENTINEL.

A DEMOCRATIC PAPER.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF WEST FELICIANA

OFFICIAL JOURNAL CITY OF BAYOU SARA

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

S. LAMBERT...PROPRIETOR

JOHN D. AUSTEN
Editor and Business Manager.

St. Francisville, Sept, 28, 1878.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One copy, one year (in advance).....3 00
" " " 6 mo. " " 1 75
" " " 3 " " " 1 00

ADVERTISING RATES:

[A Square is the *space* of ten lines solid brevier.]

Space.	1 week.	1 mo.	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 year
1 sq're.	$ 1.00	$ 3.00	$ 6.50	$ 9.00	$ 12.00
2 "	2.00	5.00	9.50	15.00	20.00
4 "	4.00	8.50	15.00	23.00	30.00
¼ col'm,	5.00	10.00	18 00	30.00	40.00
½ "	19.00	20.00	40.00	50.00	70.00
1 "	20.00	40.00	60.00	90.00	125.00

Announcing Candidates:

For State and District offices,.....$25.00
For Parish offices, ... 10.00
For police District offices,..... 5.00
(to be paid invariably in advance.)

Transient Advertisements will be inserted at the rate of $1.50 per square of ten lines for the first insertion, and 75 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Personalities charged at transient advertising rates.

The above scale of rates must be the basis of all contracts with advertising agents.

Obituaries, tributes of respect, resolutions etc., charged as advertisements.

OFFICIAL.

To the Qualified Electors of the State of Louisiana.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE, STATE OF LOUISIANA, New Orleans, July 17, 1878.

In pursuance of article 147 of the constitution of this State, publication is hereby given to the voters of this State of the proposed amendments to the constitution of this State, agreed to by two-thirds of the members elected to each house of the General Assembly, at its session of 1873, and which are required to be published, three months before the next general election for Representatives to the General Assembly, in at least one newspaper in every parish in this State, in which a newspaper shall be published. Said amendments appear more fully in acts Nos. 73 and 74 of the regular session of the General Assembly of 1878, and in act No. 12 of the extra session of the General Assembly of 1878, which are officially published for the information of the voters, and which will be submitted to the people at the next general election, to be held on the fifth day of November, (next) 1878, in such a manner and form that the people may vote for or against each amendment, separately, and if a majority of the votes at said election shall approve and ratify all or either of said amendments, the same shall become a part of the constitution.

WILL. A. STRONG,
Secretary of State.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

ACR NO. 73, R. S. OF 1878.

NUMBER ONE.

That the seat of government shall be established at the city of Baton Rouge or at the city of New Orleans, as the majority of the voters of the State may determine at the next ensuing election; those voting to locate the State capital at Baton Rouge shall endorse on their tickets, "For State Capital, Baton Rouge;" those voting to locate the capital at New Orleans shall endorse on their tickets, "For State Capital, New Orleans."
(Strike out article one hundred and thirty-one.)

ACT NO. 74, R. S. OF 1878.

NUMBER TWO.

Representatives shall be chosen on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, every two years, and the election shall be completed in one day. The General Assembly shall meet on the first Monday in January, 1879, and biennally thereafter, on the first Manday in January, unless a different day be appointed by law, and their sessions shall be held at the seat of government.
(Strike out article seveteen.)

NUMBER THREE.

After the year 1878 the General Assembly shall not have power to levy in any one year for all State purposes more than one per centum taxation, nor shall any collection of more than one per centum taxation be made in any one year, on the actual cash value of all real and personal property liable to taxation, except in case of a foreign invasion or a domestic insurrection, and in that event any additional taxation shall only be for the immediate purpose of repelling invasion or suppressing insurrection. The city of New Orleans shall not levy or collect in any one year more than one and one-half per centum taxation on the actual cash value of all the real and personal property liable to taxation within its limits. No parish or municipal corporation, except the city of New Orleans, shall levy or collect in any one year more than one per centum taxation upon the actual cash value of all the real and personal property liable to taxation within its limits. The General Assembly shall not have power to issue any bond or pledge the faith of the State for any purpose, nor shall it authorize any parish or municipal corporation to issue any bond or create any debt; *provided*, that this shall not prohibit the issue of new bonds in exchange for old bonds, where the debt or rate of interest is not increased.

NUMBER FOUR.

The members of the General Assembly shall be paid a salary of five hundred dollars ($500) per session, and actual traveling expenses by the nearest practicable route, not to exceed fifty ($50) dollars for any one member; *provided*, that if two sessions are held in the same year they shall receive for the second session in that year a salary of only two hundred and fifty dollars ($250) and actual traveling expenses by the nearest practicable route, not to exceed fifty dollars ($50) for any one member. The regular biennial session shall not exceed ninety days in duration, unless by vote of two-thirds of the members elected to each house of the General Assembly.
(Strike out article thirty-nine,)

NUMBER FIVE.

The General Assembly shall not pass any local or special law changing the venue in criminal cases, changing the manner of persons legitimating children, vacating road, streets, or alleys, remitting fines, penalties, and forfeitures, or refunding moneys legally paid into the treasury; affecting the estates of minors, or persons under disability, exempting property from taxation, creating any monopolies, legalizing the unauthorized or invalid acts of any officer or agent of the State, or of any parish or municipality; granting any extra compensation to any public officer, agent, or contractor, after the service has been rendered or contracted for; changing any parish seat, or creating new parishes, except by the assent of the majority of the qualified electors of the parish, or parishes, to be affected, in all other cases, where a general law can be made applicable, no local or special law shall be passed.

NUMBER SIX.

The Governor shall receive a salary of seven thousand dollars per annum, payable quarterly, on his own warrant.
(Strike out article fifty-six.)

NUMBER SEVEN.

The Lieutenant Governor shall recieve a salary which shall be double that of a member of the General Assembly.
(Strike out article fifty-seven.)

NUMBER EIGHT.

Every bill which shall have passed both houses shall be presented to the Governor; if he approve it, he shall sign it; if he does not; he shall return it, with his objections, to the house in which it originated, which shall enter the objections at large upon its journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of all the members present in that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, with the objections to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of the members present in that house, it shall be a law. But in such cases the vote of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of members voting for or against the bill shall be entered upon the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the Governor within five days after it shall have been presented to him, it shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it unless the General Assembly, by adjournment, prevent its return; in which case, within thirty days, the Governor shall file the same, with his objections thereto, in the office of the Secretary of State, and give public notice thereof; otherwise it shall become a law, as if he had signed it. The Secretary of State shall communicate said objections and bill so deposited to the house in which it originated on the first day of the meeting of the next General Assembly, who shall act upon the same as above provided. The Governor shall have power to veto one or more items in any bill appropriating money, embracing distinct items, while approving other portions of the bill, and the part or parts of the bill approved shall become law, and the items of appropriations disapproved shall be void, unless repassed according to the rules and limitations prescribed for the passage of other bills over the Governor's veto.
(Strike out article sixty-six.)

NUMBER NINE.

No officer, whose salary is fixed by the constitution, shall be allowed any fees or perquisites of office.

NUMBER TEN.

The judicial power shall be vested in a supreme court, district courts, and justices of the peace. The dirtrict courts shall have original jurisdiction in all civil cases where the amount in dispute exceeds one hundred dollars, exclusive of interest. In criminal cases, and in all probate matters, their jurisdiction shall be unlimited. They shall have appellate jurisdiction, in civil suits from justices of the peace, when the amount in dispute exceeds ten dollars, exclusive of interest. The justices of the peace shall be elected by the electors of each parish in the manner and with the qualifications to be determined by the General Assembly. They shall hold office for the term of two years, and their compensation shall be fixed by law. Their jurisdiction in civil cases shall not exceed one hundred dollars, exclusive of interest, subject to an appeal to the district court in all cases when the amount in dispute shall exceed ten dollars exclusive of interest. They shall have such criminal jurisdiction as shall be conferred by law. The General Assembly shall have power to vest in the clerks of the district courts the right to grant such orders and do such acts as may be deemed necessary for the furtherance of the administration of justice. In all cases the power thus granted shall be specified and determined.
(Strike out articles seventy-three, eighty-five, eighty-six, eighty-seven, eighty-eight, eighty-nine, ninety-one and one hundred and thirty-three.)

NUMBER ELEVEN.

The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall receive a salary of seven thousand dollars per annum, and the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court shall each receive a salary of six thousand five hundred dollars per annum, payable quarterly on their own warrant.

NUMBER TWELVE.

The General Assembly shall divide the State into judicial districts, which shall remain unchanged for four years, and for each district one judge, learned in the law, shall be elected by a plurality of qualified electors thereof. For each district there shall be one district court, except in the parish of Orleans, in which the General Assembly may establish as many district courts as the public interest may require, not to exceed the number now authorized by existing laws, except by a two-thirds vote of all the members elected to both branches of the General Assembly. Until otherwise provided by law, the district courts now existing in the parish of Orleans shall have the jurisdiction at present conferred by law; no redistricting or change shall be made so as to take effect during the incumbency of any judge. The number of districts in the State shall not be less than thirty nor more than forty-five. The General Assembly shall provide by law for at least four terms annually of the district court in every parish. The General Assembly shall have power to create circuit courts, to be constituted by grouping the district judges into circuits, and composing the circuit court of the judges of the district courts within such circuits. To direct the place or places of meeting of said circuit courts so constituted, and to vest said circuit courts with appellate jurisdiction from the district courts within the circuit where the amount involved exceeds one hundred dollars ($100) exclusive of interest, and does not exceed five hundred dollars ($500) exclusive of interest. The General Assembly shall have power by a two-thirds vote of all the members elected to both houses, to restrict the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court to causes where the amount involved exceeds one thousand dollars ($1000) exclusive of interest; and in case of such restriction, the circuit courts so to be created shall have appellate jurisdiction of the class of cases thus excluded from the appelate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. The clerks of the district courts shall be elected by the qualified voters of their respective parishes, and shall hold their office for four years.
(Strike out article eighty-three.)

NUMBER THIRTEEN.

Each of the district judges shall receive a salary, to be fixed by law, which, except in the parish of Orleans, shall not be less than two thousand dollars, nor more than three thousand dollars per annum, payable quarterly on his own warrant, which shall not be increased nor diminished during his term of office. He must be a citizen of the United States, over the age of twenty-five years, and have resided in the State and practiced law therein for the space of two years next preceeding his election. The judges of the district courts shall hold their office for the term of four years. In the parish of Orleans the annual salary of the disiriet judges shall not exceed five thousand dollars, to be paid as above provided.
(Strike out article eighty-four.)

NUMBER FOURTEEN.

In lieu of the office of district attorney, established by article ninety-two of the constitution of 1868, there shall be elected, by the qualified voters of each parish, a State's attorney therefor, who shall be a citizen of the United States, who shall have been a resident of the State, and a practicing and duly licensed attorney at law, for at least two years. He shall receive a salary from the State of not less than three nor more than seven hundred dollars per annum, to be provided by law upon the basis of representation in the House of Representatives, and payable quarterly on his own warrant. He shall be *ex-officio* attorney of the parish, and receive such salary therefrom as may be fixed by the parochial authorities, not to exceed seven hundred dollars per annum. He shall moreover, receive such fees of office as may be allowed by law. In the city of New Orleans the State's attorney shall receive such compensation from the city, in addition to the salary above provided, as may be established by law. He shall be elected at the same time with the judges of the district courts, and shall hold his office for the term of four years.

NUMBER FIFTEEN.

In every case where the judge may be recused, and when he is not personally interested in the matters in contestation, he shall select a lawyer, having the necessary qualifications required for a judge of his court, to try such cases; and the General Assembly shall provide by law for the trial of those cases in which the judge may be absent or refuses to act.
(Strike out article ninety.)

NUMBER SIXTEEN.

In order to provide for the establishment of the judicial system created by the above amendments, and to prevent the evils of an interregnum, it is h reby ordained by the people of Louisiana:

First—That the General Assembly, which meets the first Monday in January, 1879, shall in accordance with the foregoing amendments, immediately redistrict the State, and provide for the authority of clerks, and the election and criminal jurisdiction of justices of the peace.

Second—That as soon as the Legislature shall have acted as aforesaid, the Governor shall by proclamation call an election for justices of the peace for each parish, except the parish of Orleans, and for district judges, in each district created by the redistricting, where one or more parishes have been added, or taken from the existing judicial district, and for State attorneys, as above provided except in the parish of Orleans, where the district attorney for the parish shall be State attorney. The election shall be held on the same day thoughout the State, which day shall not be less than sixty nor more than ninety days after the passage of said act. The terms of the officers elected at said election shall expire at the general election of 1880, and the limitation on change of districts, oftener than once every four years, shall not be considered as having effect before the general election of 1880.

Third—That the judicial system, as established by the constitution of 1868, shall remain in force until the expiration of the thirtieth day after said election, excluding from the computation the day of the election.

Fourth—The adoptitn of these amendments shall not vacate the offices of the present clerks of courts in each parish.

NUMBER SEVENTEEN.

Article one hundred and thirty-two of the constitution of 1868 shall be abrogated,

NUMBER EIGHTEEN.

The Superintendent of Public Education shall receive a salary of thirty-five hundred dollars, payable quarterly on his own warrant.

NUMBER NINETEEN.

No license tax shall be imposed by the State, or any parish or municipal authority, on any mechanical trade, manufactory or factory, except such as may require police regulations, in towns and cities.

NUMBER TWENTY.

The Legislature is authorized to exempt from State, municipal or parish taxation household goods, such as furniture, wearing apparel, tools of trade or profession and family portraits, not exceeding in aggregate value the sum of five hundred dollars.

ACT NO. 12, EXTRA SESSION OF 1878.

NUMBER TWENTY-ONE.

Strike out the first part of article 142 of the constitution of 1868, which reads: "A university shall be established and maintained in the city of New Orleans. it shall be composed of a law, a medical and a collegiate department, each with appropriate faculties. The General Assembly shall provide by law for its organization and maintenance;" and insert: "The university shall be maintained. It shall be composed of a law, a medical and an academical department, and such other departments as may be established by law, each with appropriate faculties; *provided*, that the law and medical departments already organized shall continue in the city of New Orleans, and the academical and other departments may be located elsewhere in the State."

Cuban Chill Tonic, the Great West Indies Fever and Ague Remedy, is the best medicine ever presented to the People, for the speedy cure of malaria—It cures the Chill roots out the Fever, purges out the malarial poison from the system, carries off the black bile—It saves sickness, and gives health to the poor sufferer, get a bottle from Mumford.—It is cheap, and Safe.

REFORM UNDER SUSPICION.

If we mistake not the Louisiana Nationals disclaim all sympathy with the Socialists, the Communists, and the labor movement as represented by Mr. Kearney. This being the case we are at a loss to understand the party name, 'National.' How can that party call itself a National party which has no affiliation with any party outside of Louisiana.

So far as we can make it out the Louisiana Nationals propose only local, or State reforms. Their reach and aim, therefore are not national, and again their name is a misnomer. But setting aside the propriety of a title which is at all events euphonic and dignified, it remains to be inquired how far this new party is likely to prove anything more than a disturbing element in Louisiana politics. One thing is established beyond doubt, and that is that this party, without Republican alliance, will represent nothing more than a fraction of a minority vote. With that alliance it will compose the weakest wing of an anti Democratic movement. Whatever then, it can accomplish in the direction of reform must be accomplished with the consent and assistance of the very organization which more than any other has introduced abuses into the State and municipal government, and made reform necessary. Will anybody deny that? If not, why should any man be asked to support a national party which is nothing more than a skiff towed at the stern of a disgraced and defeated party?

Let it be admitted that the Democrats have not engaged as yet in the desiderated work of reform with that energy and disinterested zeal which the state had a right to expect. How does that improve the situation of the Republican party here? Will it say. 'You will not, or, at least you have not abolished all the abuses which we introduce, and therefore, you the Democracy must give way to us, that we may undo our own evil work?' Nothing could, by any possibility, be more absurd. The thief-taker may be negligent and slothful; but that does not argue that rogue and policeman should exchange places.—N. O. *Picayune*.

It was midnight; the dark shadows nestled o'er the sleeping town of Kalamazoo, with not a ray of light to break the sombreness of the scene All nature seemed to be at rest, and—well how shall we end this? Oh, yes! 'Price one dollar per bottle. For sale at all drug stores.'—Pail Bali.

☞ He came lounging in, and began complaining of things generally. 'I spider web in the parlor last night,' said he. Said she, 'You fly!' And he flew.—*Boston Transcript*.