

THE SENTINEL.

OUTSPOKEN AND DEMOCRATIC.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF WEST FELICIANA

OFFICIAL JOURNAL CITY OF BAYOU SARA

S. LAMBERT, G. W. REESE, } PROPRIETORS.

GEO. W. REESE, Editor.

January 18th.

To our Congressman, Hon. E. W. Robertson, we are under obligations for valuable Congressional documents.

The difference between Radical and Democratic rule is forcibly shown in the announcement that during the past year there has been an increase of 396 public schools in South Carolina.

Hon. E. D. White, appointed by the Governor to the vacancy on the bench created by the death of Associate Justice Egan, has been confirmed by the unanimous vote of the Senate. Mr. White is the son of an ex-Governor of Louisiana, and, though still quite a young man, he has distinguished himself in politics and at the bar by his comprehensive knowledge of the law and by his great energy and indefatigable industry. The appointment will give very general satisfaction, and we predict a brilliant career for the new judge.—N. O. Dem.

The next census will be taken in 1880, and Hon. S. S. Cox is chairman of the committee to prepare the bill regulating the manner of taking it. Senator Francis A. Walker is still superintendent; he very pointedly advocated a more nearly instantaneous census—if one not taken in a day, like the English and Continental, at least one taken in a week. An honest census will increase the representation of Texas, leave Louisiana, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia where they are, while Arkansas Mississippi and Alabama will probably go to the rear; the Western, Northwestern and Middle Eastern States will be increased in their representation.

Among the most remarkable productions of this age and country is Hall's Hair Renewer. Its success is unparalleled. It is sought after by rich and poor, high and low, young and old. Inhabitants of foreign lands—the people of Australia, of Europe, and of South America find means to get it at whatever cost. It is because it works like magic. It restores the hair to its youthful color and beauty, and robs approaching age of one of its disagreeable accompaniments. If you are getting bald, try it. Try it if you are getting gray, or if you have any disease of the scalp. Try it if you wish a good hair dressing. It will not disappoint you.—Mancie (Indi). News.

From the report of State Auditor Jumel, for the year 1878, we glean the following interesting items:

Total amount of money received by State for taxes collected from Jan. 1, 1878, to December 31, 1878.....	\$1,018,712 41
Total expenditures during the year 1878.....	2,405,331 32
Total amount of receipts from all sources during 1878.....	1,752,374 74

Excess of disbursements over receipts \$ 652,956 58

The largest amount of taxes gathered by any one collector is from the 1st District of New Orleans, and foots up the neat little sum of \$414,028.75; while the smallest collections were those of Winn Parish, and amounts to the insignificant sum of \$17.47.

The committee appointed by the United States Senate, to investigate the alleged election frauds in Louisiana, under the provisions of Blaine's resolution, and which is composed of a controlling majority of "stalwarts," have been at work for several days in New Orleans. Mr. Teller, the chairman of this body, although but a novice in the art of conducting the favorite *demer resort* of the unscrupulous organization to which he claims allegiance, has proven himself an apt scholar in mastering the role allotted him by his more experienced counselor, John Sherman, the old reprobate who gave himself such prominence by his devotion and gallantry to the fascinating octaroon belles of the Crescent City in 1876-7. With the aid of that unprincipled renegade, United States District Attorney Albert E. Leonard, there has been sufficient grist furnished to keep the outrage mill grinding, and the pathetic tales told by the poor, benighted, bulldozed and "bambuzled" negroes from the country Parishes would cause tears of genuine sorrow to trickle down the stony cheek of the most hard-hearted sinner—were it not for the unfortunate fact that the Democratic members of this Committee invariably catch these miserable creatures in little mistakes as to facts. Illustrative of the dullness of the African intellect and uselessness as witnesses before Radical outrage committees, we give one of many statements made. The witness said, "a band of armed men passed my house. The moon was shining brightly and I could easily distinguish several of the parties." This he had learned, and repeated without any trouble, but when a Democratic member had him recalled a few moments later and asked him for the name of the leader of this armed party, the inconsistency of the negro was brought out in bold relief when he replied that "the moon was nearly down, and it so dark I could not distinguish any of the men." And these are the kind of beings from whom the Radical party propose procuring material with which to make a bloody shirt for the campaign of 1878. Good pity the country that has such rulers.

A CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

The General Assembly now in session in the city of New Orleans, seems fully to understand the wishes of the people in reference to the early adoption of a new organic law to supplant the trifling concern framed by the hirelings of War-moth, Hahn, Howard, Wells, Tom, Anderson, et al., in 1868. The initial step in this direction was made by that life long and true Democrat, Hon. Andrew S. Heron, Senator from East Baton Rouge, who offered a joint resolution to adjourn both houses of the legislature to-day.—Following this was a bill offered by Mr. Texada, in the Senate "calling a convention to frame a new constitution; to provide for the election of delegates to the same; to fix their compensation, and making an appropriation for the same." This was read once and laid over for further consideration, in accordance with the constitutional rule.

Senator Bowden also offered a joint resolution which provides "that a committee of three on the part of the Senate, and of five on the part of the House be appointed by the presiding officers of the Senate and House to prepare and report a bill providing for the calling and assembling of a Constitutional Convention, and that said committee be and is hereby instructed to report at an early day." After an amendment increasing the Senatorial representation from three to seven, had been agreed to, the same passed without opposition. The Senate appointed Messrs. Bowden, Heron, Texada, Kenner, Ellis, Harper and Dellahoussaye or said committee.

Mr. Texada's bill, was again taken up on last Friday. The bill provides that an election of delegates, whose qualifications shall be the same as those of Representatives to the Legislature, shall take place on the first Monday in March next; the Senatorial districts to elect as many delegates as they now have representatives in the Senate; the several Parishes and Representative district to send one delegate for every Representative to which they are now entitled; that the choice of delegates shall be made under the protection and in accordance with the provisions of the general election law; that the delegates elected to said convention shall assemble at the State House on the first Monday in April, 1879; that the delegates shall receive \$4 a day and actual traveling expenses incurred in going to and returning from said convention; and that \$30,000 be appropriated to defray the expenses of said convention. Mr. Duncan F. Kenner then offered, as a substitute, a bill providing for an election of 134 delegates on the 18th of next March to a convention to meet on the 21st of April following (the place for assembling is left blank); \$50 for expenses to be allowed each delegate; no pay to be allowed after sixty days or recess, and appropriating \$40,000 to pay the expenses of the same. Mr. Kenner's substitute was ordered to stand as a part of the original bill, and both made the special order for yesterday. Very likely an act of some shape calling the convention has already been passed by this honorable body.

In the lower House a pure man and untiring worker—Hon. Thos. B. Lyons, from East Feliciana—has taken this question in hand, which, in itself, is a guarantee of favorable action by that body.

The cheapest and best line of travel between Bayou Sara and New Orleans, is the Daily Mail and Rail Road Steamer, MARY IDA. Passage to New Orleans only \$3 50, with room and meals. Round trip, \$6 25.—1y.

There is an old nobleman in Peru who always asks his body-servant three questions upon rising in the morning: 1. How is the weather? 2. How are the horses? 3. Under what form of government are we living this morning?

MOBILE'S PROSPERITY.

The result of the business of Mobile for the year ending September 30, 1878, shows a gratifying increase, despite many discouraging surroundings. The receipts of cotton were larger than during the previous year, while the value of exports aggregated over \$19,000,000, an increase of more than \$6,000,000, while the imports ran up from \$648,404 to \$1,148,442. The value of the lumber exports increased \$50,000, and the importation of all staple articles of merchandise was largely in excess of the previous year. The receipts of coffee advanced from 27,000 bags, in 1877, to 51,400 bags, in 1878. The second cotton-mill was put in operation in Mobile during the past year. This mill began work with 1344 spindles, and produces from 900 to 1000 pounds of yarn, rope, twine, carpetwarp etc., per day, using from 10 to 12 bales of cotton per week, and employing about 35 operatives. With its present capacity it can use 600 bales annually. The capital stock was \$27,700, all of which was paid up. So successful was its operation that recently the capital stock has been increased to \$50,000, and the number of spindles and capacity of the factory will be doubled.

SOLID SOUTH VS. SOLID NORTH.

The Republican leaders, in their efforts to make a Solid North as the counterpoise of a so-called Solid South, says the N. O. City Item, have grossly misrepresented the results of the emancipation and enfranchisement of the Southern blacks. It has been stated over and over again that the political power of the South in Congress has been increased to the extent of thirty-five Representatives in consequence of the enfranchisement of our colored population. This statement has been exposed and controverted by Senator Butler, of South Carolina. It is well known that, whether right or wrong, three-fifths of the colored population of the Southern States were represented in Congress almost since the foundation of the government. According to the census of 1870 the colored population of the South numbered 4,485,478. Of that number three-fifths are 2,691,285, so that 1,794,193 is the increase attributable to negro enfranchisement under the late amendments to the constitution, and this number, according to the standard apportionment, would give only thirteen instead of thirty-five Congressional delegates. As Senator Butler puts it:

"In the year 1860, the late slaveholding States contributed to the electoral college 120 members. In 1870 the same States had in the electoral college 138 members. Deduct two for the Senators from West Virginia and you have 136, 16 more than in 1860. But if you turn to the State of Missouri alone you find that the white population increased in the decade between 1860 and 1870, 538,793, while the colored population decreased 432. This increase of the white population accounts for the difference of three in my former estimate, and shows the increase of the enfranchisement of the colored population to be 13 instead of 35."

Negro enfranchisement was a most wise and popular thing throughout the North so long as the negroes were controlled by the carpet-bag adventurers and voted the Republican ticket. But when a change came, and they began to exercise the right of private judgment, a howl was made against intimidation and bulldozery, which were regarded as merely new forms of the old vice of rebellion. Assuming that white Southerners controlled the negro vote throughout the South, the oracles of Radicalism proclaimed from the house-tops that equality of representation no longer existed between the citizens of the respective States; that, in short, a white citizen of the South wielded one-and-a-half times the representative power that a citizen of the North did, because of his control of the negro vote.

This view by no means does justice to the intelligence and discrimination of the colored voters. Those voters are as thoroughly awake to the importance of prudence, economy and fair play in the administration of State affairs as their white neighbors are, and through that community of interest which should be recognized by all classes, they are now determined to exercise the freedom of choice which Northern voters claim as an inalienable right. Yet the Republicans of the North now threaten to deprive the Southern negroes of their votes and the representative power to which they are entitled, because they do not vote solidly against their white neighbors.

A CHANGE.—We see by the last number of the FELICIANA SENTINEL, of Bayou Sara, that Mr. G. W. Reese, of East Feliciana, has taken editorial charge of the SENTINEL. Mr. Reese is a young man of excellent newspaper ability and is a worthy representative of a worthy father. Messrs. Lambert and Reese are proprietors. We are pleased to see that since Mr. Reese has taken charge of the paper there is a marked improvement in the editorial department and in the typographical appearance of the paper. Reese, we extend our editorial—B. R. Advocate.

The wife of Mr. John A. Dougherty, of East Baton Rouge, met with a serious accident a few days since. There was ice on the yard, and on going out of the door she fell down and broke her arm.

PROF. HARRINGTON.

Among the recent acquisitions to the faculty of the State University, says the New Orleans Democrat, is a valuable one in the person of Prof. M. W. Harrington, late of the Imperial University of China, and formerly of the University of Michigan, who takes the chair of Natural History. He was appointed on the recommendation of Prof. Hilgard and other eminent scientists. The Ann Arbor Courier thus speaks of him:

The many friends of Prof. Mark W. Harrington will read of his acceptance of the chair in the University of Louisiana with feelings of pleasure and regret—pleasure to think that he is again to occupy a position of usefulness, and regret to have him so far removed from our own State. Prof. Harrington, as a student in Michigan University, as a member of its faculty or as a Christian gentleman, commanded the respect and esteem of all who knew him. He was a teacher who had the power not only to gain the good will of his pupils, but to awaken in them a spirit of energy and enthusiasm in the prosecution of their work. In short, he is a man of remarkable attainments for his years. He never advocated anything which proved to be a useless expenditure of money, but in all his work he showed himself to be a man of rare good sense as well as sterling qualities of personal character. His acceptance of the chair in the Imperial University of China took him away from our institution, much to the regret of our students and faculty, and when, on account of ill health, he was compelled to abandon that position, it was hoped that without dismissing any of our present corps of natural history teachers, all of whom are needed, the way might be opened for his return to that department, and thus would be added to the faculty one whose duties would be performed in such a manner as to bring honor to the University. It seems that this is however, not to be; and while regretting his departure from the North we can only congratulate the University of Louisiana authorities on having been so fortunate in their choice, and feel assured that in future years they will undoubtedly rejoice that they passed over sectional boundaries and selected a man so eminently qualified for the position.

A BOY'S COMPOSITION ON GIRLS.—Girls is the only folk that has their own way every time. Girls is of several thousand kinds, and sometimes one girl can be like several thousand other girls if she wants to do anything. Girls is alike one way and they are all like cats. If you rub em the right way of the hair they'll purr and look sweet at you, but if you rub 'em the wrong way or step on their tails they'll claw you. So long as you let a girl have her own way she's nice and sweet, but just cross her and she'll spit at you worse nor a cat. Girls is also like mules. If a girl don't want to believe any thing, you can't make her. If she knows it's so she won't say so. Brother George says he doesn't like big girls, but he does like little ones and when I saw him a kissing Jennie Jones last Sunday, and told him of what he'd said, he said he was a biting her, because he didn't like her. I think he hurt her, for she hollowed and run, and there was a big red spot all over both of her two cheeks. This is a! I know about girls, and father says the less I know about them the better off I am.

MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.

WOODVILLE DISTRICT.—FIRST ROUND. Jackson and Pipkins, at Jackson, January 18-19. East Feliciana, at Manassa, Jan. 25-26. St. Helena, at Days, Feb. 1-2. East Baton Rouge, Dry Grove, Feb. 8-9. Clinton Station, Feb. 15-16. Woodville Station, Feb. 22-23. Buffalo, at Perry's Creek, Mar. 1-2. Wilkinson, at Bethel, Mar. 8-9. Livingston, at Pine Grove, March 15-16. Amite, at Liberty, March 22-23. Magnolia, at Magnolia, March 29-30. Winans and Corcord, Winans, Apr. 5-6. Bayou Sara, at Bayou Sara, Apr. 12-13.

WHERE IT NEVER RAINS.

In Peru, South America, rain is unknown, the coast of Peru is within the region of perpetual southeast trade-winds, and though the Peruvian shores are on the verge of the great southeast boiler, yet it never rains there. The reason is plain. The southeast trade-winds in the Atlantic ocean first strike the water on the coast of Africa. Traveling to the northwest, they blow obliquely across the ocean until they reach the coast of Brazil. By this time they are laden with vapor, which they continue to bear along across the continent, depositing it as they go, and supplying with it the sources of the Rio de la Plata and the southern tributaries of the Amazon. Finally they reach the snow capped Andes, here is wrung from them, the last particle of moisture that a very low temperature can attract. Reaching the summit of that region, they now tumble down as cool and dry winds on the Pacific slope beyond. Meeting with no evaporating surface, and no temperature colder than that to which they were subjected on the mountain tops, they reach the ocean. Thus we see the tops of the Andes become the reservoir from which are supplied the rivers of Chili and Peru.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

M. ROSENTHAL, BOOT AND SHOE MAKER. Sun Street, Bayou Sara, La.

RESPECTFULLY solicits public patronage and guarantees satisfaction in every particular. Jan 1879-1y

SIMON HART, Levee Front, Bayou Sara Dealer in FANCY AND FAMILY GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, CONFECTIONS, WINES, LIQUORS & CIGARS.

HIS STOCK is guaranteed to be the freshest and purest quality. Give him a call. Jan 1879-1y

FREE TO ALL. R. M. PERRY & CO'S Illustrated, Descriptive and Priced SEED CATALOGUE FOR 79

WILL BE MAILED FREE to all applicants. It contains 2 colored plates, 500 engravings, about 150 pages, and full descriptions, prices and directions for planting over 1200 varieties of Vegetable and Flower Seeds. Plants, Roses, Etc. Invaluable to all. Send for it. Address D. M. Parry & Co., Jan 1879-1m. Detroit, Mich.

CLERK'S NOTICE.

The State of Louisiana—Parish of West Feliciana—Clerk's Office—No 166, January 13th, 1879.

In the matter of the succession of Joseph D. Smith, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that Wm. B. Smith administrator of said succession has this day filed his provisional account, and unless legal opposition is made thereto within ten days the same will be homologated according to law. C. M. BARROW, Clerk. Jan 18-2t.



JOSEPH KRAIN

FOOT OF THE HILL, St. Francisville.....La.

RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of East and West Feliciana and Pointe Coupee, that he has constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of

STAPLE DRY GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

—ALSO— Ladies' Dress Goods, Clothing, Hosiery, House-keeper's Articles, And Notions of all Kinds, Fancy and Family Groceries, Western Produce, Bagging & Ties, Plantation Supplies, Crockery, Glass-ware, and in fact every thing to be found in an abundant and carefully selected stock of goods.

All of which I am selling at the lowest figures for cash. Call and see me. Jan 1879-1y. JOS. KRAIN.

INSURANCE oil, not dangerous. At Brooks.

KNOW, from whom you buy your drugs' and you will not be deceived. Try. Brooks.

RECEIVING every week, Fresh Drugs At Brooks.

BEN BROWN, BARBER & HAIR DRESSER

Famally Old Stand, Bayou Sara. WORK DONE in the highest perfection of the art. Terms—Shampooing, 15 cents. Hair Cutting, 35 cents. Jan 1879-1y

THE HENRIETTA HOUSE.

BAYOU SARA, LA. Board can be procured by the day, or on month, and at reasonable rates, the future as in the past, the table is supplied with the very best fare market affords. Elegant and well furnished rooms. Accommodating ways constantly in attendance. Patronage solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

A. SZABO

MERCHANT TAILOR, PRINCIPAL STREET, Bayou Sara, La.

Announces to the citizens of Feliciana and neighboring Parishes Counties, that he has always on hand complete and seasonable stock of goods and that he guarantees perfect execution in fitting, and quality of work. Charges reasonable.

CENTENARY COLLEGE

The unprecedented good order and the students for the past two sessions, and the marked advancement in studies, justifies us in offering our institution to the patronage of the public with increased confidence. The school West Feliciana cannot do better than be educated here. Tuition in the College classes \$60 in Preparatory Department \$45.00 session of ten months. Good board furnished as low as ten dollars month. C. G. ANDREWS, President Jackson, Louis. Nov 3078 3m.

TOMB STONES.

G. B. & E. ENOCHS DEALERS IN MONUMENTAL WORK.

WE ARE NOW prepared to furnish all kinds of Grave Work and Dressing in at Bayou Sara, or at Will H. Piper's, Baton Rouge, we will call see with our designs, of which we have a large variety. Nov. 16-78 6m.

O WENS

WENS sore wash and Eye Lot GUS BROWN. (Opposite City Hall.) River Front, Bayou Sara

Dealer in Watches, Clocks and Jewels. A large assortment of Eye Glasses Spectacles on hand. Particular attention given to the repairing of Watches, Clocks and Jewels. CASH paid for old gold, silver diamonds. Plain gold rings made to order. Nov 16 78 6c.

LUMBER

I would respectfully beg to call the attention of the people of West Feliciana and adjacent parishes of La. and Com. of Miss. that I have constantly on hand at my SAW MILL, in Bayou Sara, a large assortment of lumber, which I prepared to sell at the following prices delivered at the mill, or at the W. R. Depot: Heart Cypress..... Pecky Cypress..... Rough edge..... Terminus for lumber positively WILLIAM HOMERIG

SQUARE DEAL SALOON

AND BILLIARD ROOM. B. T. WHITE, Proprietor BAYOU SARA, LA.

Ice Cold Aurora Beer always on hand. The bar is constantly supplied with the choicest brands of wines, Liquors & Cigars.

A sumptuous Free Lunch served every Sunday morning. Attached to the establishment is a Splendid Billiard Table. All appointments as customary in a Class Saloon.

E W WHITEMAN

Proprietor of Wharf Boat LOUISVILLE AND

Receiving & Forwarding Merchant, and GENERAL STEAMBOAT

SPECIAL AGENT FOR STEAMERS J. W. CANNON & R. E. L.

AND DEALER IN GROCERIES, PROVISIONS —AND— WETERN PRODUCTS —ALSO— WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Northern Ice

Ice carefully packed for transport and shipped, per order, on the shortest notice, and at prices below those of Orleans dealers. Address, E. W. Whiteman, Bayou Sara, Louisiana.

AGENT FOR Howe and Weed S. Machine Also for Lewis & Co's. Imitation METALIC BURIAL CAS

PROPRIETOR OF THE BAYOU SARA & WOODVILLE TELEGRAPH LINE. Jan. 4/79.