FELICIANA SENTINEL.

VOL. IV. ST. FRANCISVILLE, LA, JUNE 5, 1880. NO. 48.

K. A. CROSS,

Attorney at Law,
Clinton, Louisiana.

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.

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.

CALHOUN FLUKER,

Attorney at Law,
Clinton, Louisiana.
Will practice in the Courts of the 5th Judicial District. ap.3'76.—1y

FERGUS KERNAN,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW
CLINTON.....LA.
Practices in the Courts of the Sixteenth Judicial District, and in the Supreme Court at New Orleans.

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 Coupée and adjoining Parishes.

S. J. HALL, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

LIVONIA, POINTE COUPEE, LOUISIANA.
SOLICITS the patronage of the public.

DR. S. D. TONGE,

PHYSICIAN & OBSTETRICIAN.

OFFERS HIS professional services to citizens of Bayou Sara, St. Francisville, and surrounding country. Office and residenle at the Gastrell house.

DENTSITRY

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.

S. LAMBERT,

LIFE, FIRE AND ACCIDENT

INSURANCE AGENT,

Clinton, La.

EDWARD RICHTER,

FASHIONABLE.....TAILOR.
Bayou Sara, La.
Guaranteeing satisfaction solicits patronage. mr20 80-1y

G. W. BANG,

PIANO MAKER, TUNER & REPAIRER
PORT HUDSON, LA.,
WILL ATTEND TO all business with which he may be entrusted. Terms liberal.

LEVY & NEWMAN

COTTON FACTORS

..AND..

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 62 Carondelet St.
NEW ORLEANS, LA

JOSEPH VACARO.

CARPENTER AND UNDERTAKER
Bayou Sara, Louisiana.
RESPECTFULLY solicits a share of public patronage and guarantees satisfaction. Orders for coffins will be promptly filled. j4'79-1y

TRANSIENT & MONTHLY BOARDERS

WILL FIND COMFORTABLE QUARters at the residence of Mrs. J. D. AUSTEN, St. Francisville. Terms, very reasonable. may

TOMBSTONES, IRON RAILINGS, &c.

G. B. & E. Enochs having arrived at Bayou Sara are now prepared to furnish any of the above work. All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to

E. NEWMAN,

TAILOR & FANCY GROCER,
St. Francisville, La.
GENTS and Boys clothing made after the latest styles and at reasonable rates. My grocery store will be kept well stocked during the winter months.

HENRY C. KAUFMAN,

St. Francisville, La.
GROCERY AND SALOON.
A Full and Complete tock of Fresh Family and Fancy Groceries, Beer, Fine Wines, Liquors and Confections Constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest market rates. june29-78-1y.

W. S. D. HAMILTON,

Justice of the Peace, 4th Ward. West Feliciana, La.,
RESPECTFULLY states that having held this office for eight years, he is well qualified to perform the duties thereof in an equitable manner. Collection of claims will receive his special attention

GUS BROWN.
(Opposite City Hall,)
River Front, Bayou ara.
Dealer in Watches, Clocks and Jewelry. A large asortment of Eye Glasses and Spectacles on hand.
Particular attention given to the repairing of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, CAH paid for old gold, silver and diamonds. Plain gold rings made to order.

THE FELICIANA SENTINEL.

OUTSPOKEN AND DEMOCRATIC.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF W FELICIANA

Official Journal of the Town of Bayou Sara

May.....29

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

GEO. W. REESE.....Editor
WM. L. STIRLING.....Publisher

One copy, one year (in advance)....3 00
" " " 6 mo. " " 1 57
" " " 3 " " " 1 00

ADVERTISING RATES:

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

Space.	1 w'k.	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

(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

THAT AWFUL SHINGLE.

When the angry passion gathering in my
mother's face I see,
And she leads me to the bedroom—gently
lays me on her knee,
Then I know that I will catch it, and my
flesh in fancy itches,
As I listen for the patter of the shingle
on my breeches.

Every tinkle of the shingle has an echo
and a sting,
And a thousand burning fancies into active being spring;
And a thousand bees and hornets 'neath
my coat-tail seem to swarm,
As I listen to the patter of the shingle--
oh, so warm!

In a splutter comes my father, whom I
thought away had gone,
To survey the situation and to make her
lay it on;
To see her bending o'er me as I listen to
the strain
Played by her and by the shingle to a
wild and weird refrain.

In a sudden intermission—which appeared my only chance—
I say, "strike gently, mother, or you'll
split my Sunday pants."
She stops a moment, draws her breath—
the shingle holds aloft,
And says, "I had not thought of that, my
son—just take them off."

Holy Moses! and the angels, cast your
pitying;
And then, oh, family doctor! put a good
soft poultice on;
And may I with fools and dunces everlasting commingle,
If ever I say another word when mother
wields the shingle. L. T.

INGERSOLL AND SATAN.

Streaks o' lightnin' fo' miles long,
Some dese days gwine ter hit him,
Ing'sall sing a nudder song
When de debbil git him!
Debbil watch to' sich ashim—
Ketch him in his collar:
Choke him back an git him "bim."
Butt him till him holler!
Debbil stan' up kimpoo straight,
Laugh at Ing'soll prancin';
Stan' him on a red-hot plate—
Pat while Bob's a dancin'!

THE CONFEDERATE ARMY.

For Englishmen especially, the story of the American civil war must always possess the most powerful attractions. On both sides the principles involved were those which most deeply affect our own national feeling; the language, the race, the ideas of the combatants were our own. The army of Northern Virginia in particular, from the nature of the defense it had to maintain, and the character it earned and sustained, enlisted and will for generations continue to enlist the strongest English sympathies. It fought with English tenacity, English recklessness of consequences, English indifference to odds, what was from the first a very doubtful and soon became an evidently losing battle. Once only was it fairly beaten in open field; over and over again, both on the offensive and on the defensive, it proved itself more than a match for apparently overwhelming odds. Its composition resembled very closely that of our own volunteer regiments. Its chiefs were men whose personal character and public conduct displayed all the virtues on which Englishmen most pride themselves; as the people of Virginia are, perhaps, the most thoroughly English of all the many offsets which the mother race has planted in every part of the world. Gen. Lee was a type of the ideal English as history can show. 'Stonewall' Jackson reproduced, with many of its eccentricities, but scarcely one of its worse and meaner features, the historic character of the Puritan leaders. Stuart, Fitzhugh Lee and Wade Hampton reminded those who closely followed their career of the finest examples of English cavalier loyalty and simplicity.—London Saturday Review.

☞ A rich man who is troubled to know what to do with his money should try the experiment of leaving it to a young man who has been brought up to think he is too good to work.

"JUNIUS" AGAIN.

EDITOR PATRIOT-DEMOCRAT.

The New Orleans Democrat has become the Fourth Department of Government; and has authoritatively assumed the control of the country press. It has issued its manifesto, that there shall be no criticism of the present State administration. It disdains argument or reason, and disciplines by allusion to the color of gentlemen's beard, digestion—their bowels—their husky voices—pick the redbugs fairly out, and trim his mane—'he is tender when he leaks,' etc., etc.

It says of Senator Marston that he lives in a jungle, that his diet at home is 'flap-jack and butter-milk,' and says this in answer to the criticisms of Senator Marston, wherein he says; he was an earnest Wiltz man before the nomination, as against Ogden or any one else, but that his observations during the late session of the Senate, changed his mind entirely. That Governor Wiltz had failed to exercise that influence and control in the interest of economy and reform that was expected of him.

We take it that the N. O. Democrat has said the hardest things it could about Senator Marston. Which amounts to this, that he is an ignorant, maudlin clown, from the wilds of Cousatta—that he is a savage from the jungles of Red River country—uncouth, unfed, untutored and unknown. Nothing was ever wider of the mark. Senator Marston is a worthy son of illustrious ancestry. His grand-father was a distinguished soldier in the war of independence. Two of his uncles were Commodores in the U. S. Navy. His cousin is at present Speaker of the Lower House of Congress. His father is one of the most respected citizens in East Feliciana. His brother James died from wounds received in the late war. His brother Henry was disabled by a wound in the same war, and he was shot down at the battle of Shiloh; not however, until his conduct justified his promotion to be Captain of Infantry for gallantry on that battle field. He is a graduate of the Kentucky Military Institute, and is one of the largest and most successful planters on Red River. The special objection of the Democrat is he stood by the public treasury, and when the public printer, Cosgrove, made outrageous overcharges, Senator Marston corrected the bill to the amount of over one thousand dollars.

The Democrat does the public printing—not by any fair competition with other papers, but simply because the Legislature, for some reason unknown, made no provision for carrying into effect the 42d article of the New Constitution, all of which the people in East Feliciana are suspicious enough to believe was a job. And in spite of article 42d of the New Constitution, the Democrat has the public printing. Art. 42d. 'All * * printing, &c., * * to be given to the lowest bidder—* * *. No member or officer of any department of Government shall be in any way interested in such contract.' Has the State Treasurer Burke, any monied interest in the Democrat, he says not. Does he edit it for fun? Instead of carrying out the reforms ordered in the Constitution, the worst forms of extravagance and positive disregard for plain injunctions of law disgrace the administration. Hence the Democrat is very properly call the 'Fouth Department of Government.' The public printing was taken from the Picayune and given by the Governor, without any competition bidding, and in utter defiance of law, both in its letter and spirit. These are the seeds that Warmouth and Kellogg brought to Louisiana, and they have grown into trees that shadow the whole State. Even the Governor is a public servant, and under the law, and not above it; and whenever he uses his power to defeat the plain intent of the law, he should be held up as one who defeats the public welfare, and these are the processes that made the Democrat the 'Fourth Department of Government.'

The Democrat was once a fearless paper and struck for the right, and made itself popular, and loved and trusted by the people, and lo! all of a sudden it changed ownership and editorship, and its course was changed, and its sentiments were changed, and for no good reason it ceased to say anything against the Lottery Co, and there is an able bodied suspicion walking abroad in these parts that, that change of editorship, ownership and the other changes were mutually dependent upon one another. It advocates the things the Lottery Company advocates, it puffs the opponents of the general lottery bill. It finds a statesman and an orator in Gen. Cosgrove. The soldier of many swords suppers. The man, who with W. W. Farmer, Atkins T. Z. Allen and all the Republicans, and a minority of fishy Democrats, defeated the General Lottery Bill. Everybody knows that these Republicans, who voted against the General Lottery Bill were bought just like so many cattle. Did any of the loud mouthed Democrats on the same side know it? Aye! and the probabilties are that some one of them made the purchase and paid the price. This may be disrespectful to our brother Democrats, but we claim the privilege of putting all three things together, and drawing our conclusions. They lay down with dogs, and we up here in this back-woods place believe they got up with flees on them, including the New Orleans Democrat. The time has passed when the widespread dissatisfaction of the people at the Democratic party's having been captured by a lot of political huxters is to be dismissed by the little witty man of the Democrat. The great body of the people are the accusers; the bill, the complaint is, that the pledges and promises of the Democratic party are unfulfilled, not only so, but that corruption in office, bribery, and political demagoguery of an open and shameless character threatens to engulf the State. We expected—and we demand better things. What does capital say? With all the New Orleans papers bolstering up State securities and even after the State Treasurer's notification to the Governor, that he has the funds with which to pay the interest on the State bonds—they are constantl declining. The same may be said of New Orleans bonds. All this means something; and it is that beggars are on horseback, and that they are riding us to the devil. If the promised reform had been instituted, there would have been a ready and cheerful approval of the Government. The Democrats elected the Government and they were loyal to it, and hoped to be able to point with pride to its good results. There was a personal attachment to Louis Alfred Wiltz. He was the native Louisianan who resented the insult to the soverignty of our State, and led her Legislators out of a desecrated Hall. And a jealous and enthusiastic people were anxious to approve. This temper has been trifled with, and trafficked away. Who is above or beyond the reach of public resentment? We will not stop or stoop to caution so low or mean a thing as a Brigadier General of Militia, or a mere Circuit Judge—nor a public printer—treasurer—but will suggest that it may be equal to the sacrifice even of a Governor.

The Democrat would impose upon us that Governor Wiltz is above reproof and condemnation. Never was a greater mistake made; we will teach him and the Democrat that he is Governor by our allowance; we demand economy and reform instead of recklesss extravagance and corruption, and promise that the unseemly blackguardism of gentlemen who condemn his administration by his partner's of the Democrat shall not save him from overwhelming denunciation, which will inevitably result from the painful disappointment of our just expectations. Quartermaster Burke of the Democrat, will yet be taught that his blackguard clown, who puffs his cheeks at $40 per month, is not sufficient for the extinguishment of that gallant true soldier and Senator B. W. Marston. The best blood in the land flows in his veins. As soldier or Senator, he is without reproach. As a soldier he was always at the front repelling the enemy, and as a Senator, he stood faithful guard over the treasury of the State and corrected the scandalous overcharges of Cosgrove and the Democrat. Nothing but "the pure and impartial administration of Government will ever win the approval of a spirited people." JUNIUS.

No. 112. AN ACT

To amend and re-enact section 3373 of the Revised Statutes of 1870, relative to public roads.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana. That section 3373 of the Revised Statues be, and the same is hereby amended and re-enacted so as to read: "It shall be the duty of the Police Juries to divide their parishes into as many districts as they may think proper, for the appointment of overseers of roads. They shall, annually, appoint overseers of highways or roads, who are to summon all male persons, from the age of fifteen to fifty (except ministers of the gospel and such other persons as are or shall be exempt), to meet at such places and times, as to them, the said overseers, shall seem convenient to work on the public roads; and whosoever shall, upon said summons, refuse or neglect to do and perform their duty, shall forfeit and pay the sum of two dollars per day for each person so neglecting or refusing, to be recovered by judgment before any Justice of the Peace of the parish, and paid by said Justice to the overseer and by him to be expended in hiring other hands to work on said roads, and in default of or refusal to pay such fine, such person shall be confined in the parish prison until such fine is paid; *provided*, he shall not remain in prison for more than five days.

(Signed,) R. N. OGDEN,
Speaker of the House of Representatives
S. D. McENERY,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.

Approved April 10, 1880.
LOUIS A. WILTZ,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy:
WILL. A. STRONG,
Secretary of State.

☞ Carry your old gold and silver to Gus Brown and get the cash for it.

—Go to Sweetman & Friends' for a refreshing glass of sada water.

THE ANIMAL IN THE BOX.

There is a sad young man up in Michigan avenue to-day. He got up very early yesterday morning, and rigged up a box and hung upon it a sign reading: 'I don't annoy the baboon." A great many looked into the box and were annoyed by hoots and yells, and the inventor of the sell was waxing fat, when along came a six-foot farmer with his weather eye open for living curiosities. When he saw the box and sign, he hitched his team and made an inspection. There was no baboon in the box. No, sir; there wasn't even the faintest trace of one.

The young man was leaning against the fence and laughing his sides sore, when the farmer approached and asked:

"Did you have any baboon in that box?"

"No, of course not,"

"Then, why that sign? If there is no baboon there, how can he be annoyed? I'd lick a man who'd annoy a baboon of mine."

"Why, it's only a sell," explained the young man.

"What's a sell?"

"Why to-day is April fool day,"

"Never heard of any such day in my life. Young man, don't you dare lie to me! I can take a joke as well as any man, but I can't be baboned to-day or any other day. Where's that animal?"

"Never had any."

"Never had a baboon in the box, yet you hang out a sign that people musn't poke him up and annoy him! Boy, that's false pretences!"

"But can't you take a joke?"

"A joke? where is the joke in forbidding us to annoy the baboon when there isn't a baboon within a thousand miles of us? Other folks may not resent it, but I can't be imposed on without a rumpus!"

He hauled the box down, kicked off the slats, and then he picked up the young man, turned him end for end, twisted him up, and jammed him into the baboon box. It was an awful close fit, and there was a heap of kicking, but the baboon got there all the same, and after the farmer had driven away they had to pull the box to pieces to get the living curiosity out.—Detroit Free Press.

☞ Money to loan on diamonds and all kinds of valuables. Address 'Diamonds', Bayou Sara, La.

☞ A special from Washington to the N. O. Pelayune says: At a meeting of the House Committee on Levees and Improvement of the Mississippi River, of which Mr. Robertson is chairman, had this evening the bill offered by Gen. Gibson, chairman of the sub-committee, based on the recommendation of the Mississippi River Commission in their late report, was introduced and unanimously adopted.

The bill provides for New Madrid reach $923,000, for Plum Point reach $736,000, to Memphis reach $382,000, for Helena reach $627,000, for Choctaw reach $576,000, for Lake Providence reach $250,000, far levees below Cairo and New Orleans $2,020,0 0 for the Vicksburg harbor $250,000, for Natchez harbor $250,000, for Atchafalaya $10,000.

It was resolved that Gen. Gibson is charged with its presentation to the House at the earliest possible moment. The amendments as to Vicksburg and Natchez were proposed by Gen. Chalmers and incorporated in the bill. The Louisiana members of the committee are delighted with the unanimity with which the Mississippi River Commission recommendations are sustained and expect to pass their bill through the House.

☞ The Boston Post says the way to retain your footing when a goat charges is to sit down.

—Soda water at Sweetman & Friend's.

☞ It has been proposed to form an association at Philadelphia for the raising of silkworms and the reeling of cocoons, by the establishment of a central school of instruction at Philadelphia, with branches throughout the State and the neighboring States. A school to teach boys and girls the art of silk-culture will make a market for cocoons, which it will purchase, selling the reeled silk to the silk mills.

☞ Carry your old gold and silver to Gus Brown and get the cash for it.

☞ The Atlanta Constitution thinks that there is a bright outlook for our cotton planters in the almost complete failure of the cotton crop in China. China is a long way off, but an accident like this always effects the prices of cotton in European markets. The Chinese require several million bales of cotton for home use every year. If the home crop fails they make up the deficiency from India, and the Indian export to England falls off, and American cotton, as a consequence, goes up in price.

—Soda water at Sweetman & Friend's.

SAULSBURY ON KELLOGG.

The speech of the Hon. Eli Saulsbury, of Delaware, on the resolutions reported by the committee on Privileges and Elections touching Kellogg's claims to a seat in the Senate, contains some well-taken points. On this matter the Senate appears to be divided into three sections, the first or Republican section insisting that Kellogg is entitled to the seat he occupies; another section, composed of Democrats sticklers for precedent and *res adjudicata*, declaring that though not elected by an authorized Legislature, yet having once been admitted to a seat by the vote of a Senate authorized to judge of the qualifications of its own members, he can not now be disturbed; while the third section stoutly maintains that he never had any right to the seat, and that the abuse of the privileges of the Senate in seating a spurious claimnant can not sanctify the fraud on which the claim was based.

On these divers views of the situation Mr. Saulsbury expatiated at considerable length. The fact that Mr. Kellogg claims to have been elected by the Legislature of Louisiana in 1877, gives pertinence to the inquiry as to how the affairs of Louisiana had been conducted for several years previous to that period. Mr. S. says, 'they had been living under a despotism forced upon them by Federal power.' Senator Carpenter's report was here cited, showing that so far back as 1872, when Kellogg was a candidate for Governor of Louisiana he was defeated by a majority of near 10,000 votes; yet through the midnight order of a judge, said to have been drunk at the time, the will of the people was defeated and not only was Kellogg made dictator over the people of Louisiana, but persons alleged to have been elected with him were installed as the Legislators of the State.

At the election of 1876 the political machinery of the State was in the hands of Gov. Kellogg and his friends, who of course would be inclined to take care of their own interests. In fact it has been invariably charged by the opposing party that the entire scheme of registration and supervision was manipulated in the interest of the Republicans. But notwithstanding all this, the Democratic party carried the State by a majority of over 8000, electing not only the Governor, but a majority of both houses of the Legislature. Then the infamous Returning Board was called upon to undo the work of the voters and return the defeated as having been elected. It was by a Legislature thus constituted—a body which undertook to sit and make laws while the really elected Legislature occupied another building—that Kellogg crookedly claims to have been elected a United States Senater. The election was a base pretence and fraud, in which absent and supositious members figured as voting, and to say that such an election gave the climant a title to a seat would be virtually to declare that black is white and that fraud is sacred, because just and equitable!

The true Legislature of Louisiana—the one which made laws which were respected and enforced—elected Mr. Spofford and sent him to Washington as their properly accredited Louisiana Senator. But a partisan Senate refused to hear the proofs of fraud he offered to produce touching his opponent's claim, and seated Mr. Kellogg on credentials which all now admit to have been worthless.

If to seat him under such circumstances in 1876, give a right to the seat in 1880; then the grossest of wrongs can not be remedied by the highest ligislative body in the land.