



BY M. G. DAVIS:

"THE 'SUN' SHINES FOR ALL."

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VOL III.

CITY OF CARROLLTON, PARISH OF JEFFERSON, LA., WEDNESDAY, JULY 25, 1860.

NO. 10.

OFFICIAL.

CARROLLTON COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

TUESDAY, July 17, 1860.

The Council was specially convened this day at 7 o'clock, P. M., by order of the Mayor in accordance with Rule 37.

Present: Hon. A. S. Ferth, Mayor—and Messrs. J. Davenport, F. Fischer, F. Schuler, C. Engleman and G. Herrie. Absent: Messrs. J. R. Hutchison, Brookes and Wm. Mayo.

The President stated the object of the meeting.

A letter was read from the Comptroller in relation to the examination of his books, and disclaiming all intention of disrespect to the Council in refusing to have his Books and papers examined. On motion the letter was received.

Mr. Mayo appeared and took his seat. A motion of Mr. Schuler to fine Mr. Porter ten dollars for refusing the Committee to take and examine his Books, was carried.

A motion of Mr. Fischer, seconded by Mr. Davenport, that Mr. Porter apologize in the Official Journal to the Council for refusing an examination of his Books, was carried.

A motion of Mr. Engleman, that the Attorney W. S. Upton, be dismissed from office for neglect of duty, was carried unanimously.

A motion of Mr. Davenport, that the Mayor and Finance Committee be empowered to employ a Lawyer when necessary, was carried.

On motion of Mr. Engleman, the Mayor was authorized to demand from Mr. W. S. Upton, all the papers and accounts of the City in his hands.

The following Resolutions offered by Mr. Davenport, were read and adopted after suspending the Mayor:

Resolved, That the Mayor be and he is hereby authorized to superintend the construction of the Shell Road in Canal Avenue and the New Levee below Adams street, and the Surveyor is directed to give all necessary lines, stakes and levels for those works.

Resolved, That all action of this council conflicting with the foregoing resolutions be and the same is hereby repealed.

The following Ordinance which was offered by Mr. Davenport at the meeting of June 27th, 1860, was called up, read and adopted after suspending the rules.

AN ORDINANCE TO PROVIDE for Recording Privileges and to Regulate Tax Suits.

Be it Ordained by the Mayor and Council of the City of Carrollton, That it is the duty of the Attorney of this city and he is hereby directed, in accordance with Section 17 of the Act to Incorporate the City of Carrollton, to cause to be recorded in the Mortgage Office of the Parish of Jefferson, all tax bills which remain unpaid at the end of the delay of 20 days, for answering as fixed by section 16 of said act; and to that end and for that purpose, it is hereby made his duty to prepare a list showing the names of the debtors, the amount due by each, the year for which it is due and the description of the property, as found on the bill, on which the tax is due; which list shall be made and signed by him forthwith after the expiration of said delay of 20 days and filed with the Recorder in the least possible delay, to be entered on his Books according to law. The Attorney shall take judgments by default against all persons who have not answered and then stay law proceedings, on all unanswered tax suits until further orders of the Council. In all answered suits he shall proceed according to law.

Be it further Ordained, That all bills for paving or other work done on the streets and sidewalks and for which the front owners are liable according to law, and all bills for work lawfully done on private property and for which the owner is liable, shall be recorded in the Mortgage Office by the Collector previous to being put in the hands of the Attorney for suit.

On motion the Council adjourned. A true copy.

C. C. PORTER, Sec'y.

ROBERT L. PRESTON, ATTORNEY AT LAW And General Collector, OFFICE—On Hampson street, between Canal Avenue and Dublin streets, CARROLLTON, LA.

FRED'K AICKLEN, ED. CAAREN, Aicklen & Claren, Wholesale Dealers in Wines, Liquors, etc. NO 94 MAGAZINE STREET, NEAR POTDEAS STREET, New Orleans.

A Lost World.

The past quarter of a century, interring from the dust of ages the hidden secrets of generations so long gone by that the very names of many of the nations who once figured so conspicuously in the world's annals have perished with them, has developed many strange facts with regard to ancient America. It was discovered, after all, if instead of the two continents, the continents should be considered as one, that the two continents were connected by a narrow isthmus, and that the two continents were connected by a narrow isthmus, and that the two continents were connected by a narrow isthmus.

The hardy Northmen who visited the Atlantic coasts as early as the fourth or fifth centuries, found them occupied by hostile races in such numbers as to repel every attempt to penetrate the interior; the Northmen who made the first authenticated discoveries in the Western Hemisphere, in spite of the fact that Columbus has always received that honor, and who must still have been preceded by others, whose accounts of the strange lands they had visited and the wonders they had seen, in the absence of corroboration, were received as fables by their countrymen. Had there been in those days such things as newspapers, the whole world would have learned of the existence of another continent. It would have been interesting in a historical point of view, as it would have developed the existence, and, perhaps, have preserved the records of a number of nations of which the last vestiges are now fading from the earth.

Whatever may have been the origin of our Aborigines, it is certain that large portions of what are now the United States, and of countries farther South were inhabited by a numerous people, wearing comfortable clothing, and being somewhat advanced in the arts. Some of them, as those of Mexico and Central America, have left behind them vast ruins, proving that the cities which they founded were not unworthy of being ranked with the proudest of olden time. Throughout the Northern country numerous traces of a vanished people have been from time to time discovered, but fainter and less absolutely defined than those of the Aztecs, showing conclusively the great antiquity of the northerners. The mound builders, indications of whose industry and engineering skill have been found by the archaeologist Squiers, scattered over the Middle and Northern States, must have been more numerous in their day, than the enlightened people who have supplanted them, yet they have vanished so entirely from the scene of their earthly labors, that, unless we adopt the theory of retrogression and accept the North American Indians and the Southern Aztecs as the lost representatives of ancient America, we have not the slightest clue to them.

The most remarkable circumstance in connection with these "peoples" is, that they left behind them no utensils or other implements, and that, in cases where records have been discovered, they were in an alphabet so unlike anything before known (the tablets of Copan and Palenque, for instance) as to defy all research. Traces there are of customs similar to those of the Asiatics—traces of an identity of language, but all too vague and uncertain, as yet, to base a theory upon. It seems as though, at some far gone period of the world's history, Almighty Providence, as a punishment for its sins, had blotted at once from existence an entire world, whose very monuments mock the proud and vain glorious spirit which led to their erection. But there will, doubtless, arise persons competent to the task, who, from their knowledge of dialects and hieroglyphic writing, may yet succeed in clearing up this most wonderful and impressive of modern mysteries.

Interesting Discovery.

Our Ancient Works Traced Back to the Hebrews—Old Theories Revived.—The Newark (O.) North American of the 5th gives the particulars of the discovery of some curious and interesting specimens of ancient relics. It says:

Mr. David Wyrick, of this city, who has recently been pushing his investigations respecting our ancient works with more thoroughness than heretofore, and has made new surveys, traced new lines and made many new discoveries, found on Friday last, in one of little circles or sink-holes connected with the larger works, a very curious

and interesting relic. Mr. Squier, in his antiquities of New York, says that these sink-holes, which are uniformly connected with our ancient works, usually contain human bones; and Mr. Wyrick went out on the Cherry Valley plateau in order to learn, by a careful examination, whether the same thing was true of these sink-holes in Ohio. He found no bones, but he was satisfied that the excavation was filled by material other than that which was taken from it, and he found beside a beautiful granite ball, highly polished and of a reddish color, and also a very curious tapering stone, five or six inches long, the four sides nearly alike, and on each, in neat Hebrew characters, brief inscriptions, which seem to be characteristic of the old Hebrews, and give no vitality to the old theory that these works are in some way connected with the lost tribes. The inscriptions have been examined carefully by our best Hebrew scholars, and translated as follows:

Bdr Ieue—The Word of the Lord. Kdsh Kdshim—The Holy of Holies. Thurth Ieue—The Law of the Lord. Mlk Artz—The King of the Earth. Our readers will remember that some weeks ago we described a stone whistle taken from a large burial mound. The stone here referred to seems to be of the same general character. It is neatly polished, and the Hebrew characters are very distinctly engraved, neat and orderly. It is a treasure of no ordinary interest, and may possibly unravel the mystery which had so long hung over these interesting remains. Can it be possible that these works are of Hebrew origin? If so, what has become of the lost race?

The Disunionists.—The Louisville Democrat draws the following picture of the seceders who ran away from a Democratic Convention. It is replete with searching, burning ridicule. It says:

Those bolters flatter themselves that the Convention was not regular because they left it. How could it be regular when we marched out with a straight coat-tail? "The silence of Virginia is ominous," said the chairman of the delegation, and these delegates felt that they had the old Commonwealth in their pocket. Nine delegates from Kentucky marched out, carrying this State in like manner. When did the Democracy of Kentucky instruct their delegates to break and run from a Democratic Convention? Whom did they desert in this crisis—enemies of the South? They deserted the men who annexed Texas, defeated the Wilmot Proviso, passed the Fugitive slave Law, repealed the Missouri Compromise, and who have defended the South on every stump in the free States. They ran away from the only friends they have in the North, who have breasted the storm of fanaticism there for our Constitutional rights, and have sacrificed their political prospects, scores and hundreds of them battling for the rights of the South, and are as true now as ever. These seceders are now the only friends of the South. They stand far from the enemy, and talk bravely, while these men they have deserted, have led the van and done all the fighting. They left, forsooth, because these scarred veterans would insist on making the pitched battle which they had to fight, on the same ground they won the battle before. These carpet-knights of the South wanted to dictate the order of battle, while others would do the fighting, and because their dictation was not submitted to, they walked off—they vamoosed in high indignation. They thought inglorious desertion of their friends would shock, frighten, terrify, scare these Democratic veterans of the North. They, no doubt, felt that the whole body would follow their coat tails, as they followed Yancey's. What consternation they expected to produce! When they looked forward at Yancey, and back at the Front street Theatre, and saw no consternation, no part of the building they left tumbling into ruins, felt no earthquake and saw no eclipse of the sun, they wondered that neither earth nor heaven were confounded at that mighty event, which took a few tons avoirdupois of empty conceit out of a Democratic Convention.

A Bright Biblical Interpreter.—The Nashville Patriot relates the following: A bright little girl, of five years of age, was recently standing by a window, busily examining a hair which she had just pulled out of her head. "What are you doing, my daughter?" asked her mother, whose curiosity was excited by her eager gaze. "I am looking for the number, mamma," said the child. "The Bible says that the hairs of our heads are numbered, and I want to see what number is on this."

The Commercial Affairs of Europe.

In the North British Review for May is an elaborate article on "The State of Europe," from which the following paragraphs are extracted:

"There is no doubt that a policy of commerce, and an occasional pursuit of war, are not necessarily antithetical. A nation may maintain trade with one State, while it draws its sword against another. But the practical problem to be solved, is the degree in which France may pursue war by land, without involving herself in war by sea also. We certainly think it extremely improbable that the French Government, in any such period as we now live in, would desire to break up their relations with this country. They would then not only sacrifice the commercial objects for which they have just been negotiating, in so much secrecy and dissimulation towards their own subjects; they would also encounter the hatred of a powerful producing oligarchy, without gaining any counterbalancing support from the friendship of the consuming multitude. In fact, they would dislocate the existing system of industry, without providing an alternative. Such a desire would be the furthest stretch of commercial impolicy.

It can have escaped no one that France is possessed of geographical and political advantages, both in peace and war, peculiar to its own configuration and government. Its boundaries are nearly equally demarked by sea and land. In this respect it holds a mean between Germany, with the exception of its Prussian coast, almost entirely inland, and Great Britain, entirely insular. Open to three seas for some twelve hundred miles, and yet touching on four chief nationalities for another twelve hundred miles, it is not wholly dependent either on the ocean or the continent. It has therefore a great trade at command, and the means of political alliance both by sea and land. These natural elements of superiority have been steadily developed in the interest at once of war and commerce. France is building up a colossal despotism; and a despotism, though less in area, resting on foundations more solid than that of the first Napoleon. If we compare the France of 1850 with the France of 1860, we shall find a great as well as a marked change both in the wealth of the people, and in the power and confidence of the Government. We say this, without desiring to provoke the faintest jealousy for the national growth, so far as it is the legitimate result of individual energy, although we regard its naval and military organization as preposterous for the defensive State which France has asserted herself to be. The increasing wealth of the French people can rouse but a generous emulation, and it will widen the scope of our own interchange under the commercial treaty, which in turn will react upon France."

Who Paid the Expenses of the Revolutionary War? A correspondent of the Historical Magazine calls attention to a statement made by the Hon. Rufus King in the Convention of Massachusetts which met to consider the Constitution of the United States, in January, 1780. Mr. King said the requisitions upon some of the States to carry on the war were disregarded. A requisition was made at one time for eleven millions of dollars, and six States did not contribute a penny of it. At another time, Mr. King said, "Two States have not paid a farthing from the moment they signed the confederation to this day, if my documents are to be depended upon, and they are open to the inspection of all." In view of these statements of one of the prominent men of the period immediately succeeding the Revolution, the queries are made:

Which were the six States which contribute nothing towards the required sum of eleven millions?

Which were the two States which contributed nothing towards the support of the confederation.

The Cuban Slave Trade.—The Key of the Gulf, of the 14th, has the following in reference to the suspected slave trader, recently taken into Key West:

The smack Princess arrived here on the 11th inst., with twelve seamen, taken from a schooner off C. Baker's Reef, who represent themselves as the crew of the bark Adela, of New York, from the Brazils, for New Orleans, which they say took fire off the eastern channels of the Bahamas, and was abandoned by them; that they were subsequently picked up by a Spanish coaster and taken to Matanzas, from whence they took passage in the first mentioned schooner for this place. But their stories do not agree. Perhaps the most plausible story is, that they are a part of the crew of the ship, Montague, which lately landed a cargo of Africans to the eastward of Matanzas.

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Too Green for Comfort—The Cincinnati Enquirer tells the following good one:

Day before yesterday a trio of newly wedded couples, from the interior of Kentucky, arrived at the Burnett House and took apartments for the night at that well ordered hotel. It was quite evident that the entire party were unfamiliar with metropolitan sights. The rooms, corridors, marble floor, gorgeous drawing room and well spread table of the hotel, drew from them the most ingenuous remarks of surprise. In the evening they visited the Opera house and were so astonished by its magnificence, that even Mrs. Waller's wonderful impersonation of "Meg Merriles" almost failed to interest them.

Nothing more was thought of the verdant trio till about 1 o'clock yesterday morning, at which time the boot black of the Burnett House, in making his customary rounds, observed one of the bucolic benedicts seated in the hall, near the door of his room. He naively asked the polisher of the understandings if he was the clerk. Receiving a negative answer, he informed the boot black that he should like to see that individual. In a few moments one of the attentive office men was at his side, and politely asked what he needed.

"Couldn't you make me a bed in the parlor?" cried the disconsolate individual.

"In the parlor!" cried the clerk. "I'm afraid not."

"Wall, I'd like to have one spread down some'eres."

"Why don't you go into your own room?" asked the clerk.

"I don't like to," said the bashful young man.

"Why, what's the matter?" continued the clerk. "Has your wife turned you out of your room?"

"No," said he, drawing, "but you see, I've never been married before, and so I don't much like to go in, particularly in a strange place."

"O, go right in," said the clerk. "She won't think it at all wrong."

Here the door of his room opened about an inch, and through the aperture came a voice coaxingly, saying:

"Do come in, John. I won't hurt you. I know'd they'd think strange of yer standing out there. Come in now, wont yer? I've blowed out the gas, and it's all dark in here."

The odor of the room assured the clerk that she had indeed "blowed out the gas," so pushing open the door, he stopped the flow, raised a window, and returned to the hall to persuade the verdant husband to retire with his wife.

All arguments were fruitless, however, and he was compelled to assign the simple individual a separate room from that his wife was in for that night.

Ruling Passion Strong in Death.

A late German newspaper related the following anecdote:

In an imperial city, lately, a criminal was condemned to be beheaded, who had a singular itching to play at nine-pins. While his sentence was pronouncing, he had the temerity to offer a request to be permitted to play once more at his favorite game at the place of execution, and then, he said, he would submit without a murmur. As the last prayer of a dying man, his request was granted. When arrived at the solemn spot, he found every thing prepared, the pins being set up and the bowl being ready. He played with no little earnestness, but the sheriff, at length, seeing that he showed no inclination to desist, privately ordered the executioner to strike the fatal blow as he stooped for the bowl. The executioner did so, and the head dropped into the culprit's hand, as he raised himself to see what had occurred. He immediately signed at the nine, conceiving it was the bowl which he grasped. All the while, the head loudly exclaimed, "Well, I have won the game." This reminds us of a story which has been told in proof of the amazing dexterity of the German executioners in cutting off heads with the sabre. A culprit being bound and prepared for the blow, and not feeling it when it came, coolly asked the man what hindered him, since the signal had been duly given. "Shake yourself," said the executioner; and, on the criminal doing so, his head, which had been severed but not displaced, tumbled on the scaffold.

A gentleman coming into the room of the late Dr. Barton told him that Mr. Vowel was dead. "What," said he, "Vowel dead? Thank God it was neither u nor i."

A private letter from Mexico, alluding to the progress of the civil war, says: "Depend upon it nothing can be done by either side till the fall."