

THE SUN:

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of the City of Carrollton, and of the
PARISH OF JEFFERSON.

PUBLISHED
Every Wednesday and Saturday,
In the City of Carrollton, Parish of Jefferson, La.,
By M. G. DAVIS.

Office on Dublin, between Second and Barthe streets.

Terms of the Newspaper:

VOLUME III. of the "Carrollton Sun" will begin on the 23d June, instant: it will be printed as heretofore, on good type and fair paper, and issued to Subscribers at five dollars per volume of 104 numbers, if paid for before the close of the volume; if paid for in advance, or before the close of the first half volume of 52 numbers, four dollars will be received for the entire volume; but if not paid before the end of the full volume of 104 numbers, six dollars will, in all instances, be required.

No Subscription will be received for a less term than the volume, unless paid for in advance and so stated at the time; the paper will not be discontinued until all arrears are settled, unless the publisher should choose to do so.

Rates of Advertising:

All Advertisements will be charged \$5 (one dollar) per square of TEN LINES OR LESS, for the first, and fifty cents for each subsequent insertion. All Communications on personal matters, if admitted, will be subject to DOUBLE the above rates, and must, invariably, be paid for in advance of their publication.

Advertisements inserted by the month or for a longer period, will be charged according to the rates: one square, of ten lines, (or less) one month, \$4; two months, \$7; and for three months, \$10.

1 square.....	\$ 8 00	\$10 00	\$12 00
2 squares.....	15 00	16 00	18 00
3 do.....	18 00	20 00	22 00
4 do.....	20 00	24 00	26 00
5 do.....	22 00	28 00	31 00
6 do.....	25 00	30 00	35 00
7 do.....	28 00	35 00	40 00
8 do.....	32 00	40 00	45 00
9 do.....	40 00	45 00	50 00
10 do.....	45 00	50 00	55 00
11 do.....	50 00	55 00	60 00
12 do.....	55 00	60 00	65 00

ANNOUNCEMENTS:

For State Office..... \$10 00
For Parish Office..... 8 00
For Town or City Office..... 6 00

CITY OF CARROLLTON:

SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1860.

SHERIFFS' SALE.—The Sheriff, Mr. Guy Droux, of this Parish will sell at public auction on TUESDAY NEXT, 31st instant, at 12 o'clock, M., at the City Hotel in New Orleans, valuable negroes and other property. See advertisement.

Disturbances of Sunday Last.

THIRD JUSTICE'S COURT,
Carrollton, July 27, 1860.
The following affidavits have been filed in Justice Kamper's Court since Sunday last, in relation to the rowdiness and shameful outrages perpetrated in this city, on that day; the principal actors in all which are employees in the police of the city of New Orleans, and have gained that distinguishing mark of preferment in that organization, in preference to honest men, mainly through the notoriety they had obtained in this place, at a time when the hon. Jim Beggs and a gang of hired ruffians from New Orleans visited us, to prevent the citizens of this place from holding a legal election for town officers.

An affidavit has been made by Henry Neighnaber against Lawrence Godstein, of New Orleans, charging him with stabbing with intent to commit murder. Party arrested and in prison.

By Calvin Byron, against Cornelius McGregor and Lawrence Godstein, for assault, beating and wounding with intent to kill.

By John N. Littlejohn, of 63 Tchoupitoulas street, New Orleans, against F. Divine and Cornelius McGregor, of the Police of that city, charging them with assault and battery with a dangerous weapon, and with intent to kill.

Divine was arrested in New Orleans on Thursday evening by special officer, C. Deibel, who lodged him in prison in this place; McGregor has not yet been taken, having obtained leave of absence from duty for 30 days in New Orleans, and left that city to escape an arrest.

By the Commissary, Henry Deibel, against several persons for a disturbance of the peace on Sunday last, who appeared and gave bond for three months for good behavior.

E. L. Hyams, many years a resident of, and well known in New Orleans, died at Natchitoches on the 9th instant, in the fiftieth year of his age, after a lingering illness.

Proposed Telegraph between France and the United States.—The Paris correspondent of the New York Commercial, under date 6th instant, writes:

The Minister of the Interior, M. Billaut, has signed a convention with Messrs. Rowett, Comneau, Trotter and Curtis, for the construction of a telegraphic submarine cable between the United States and France. The project is now under consideration in the Corps Legislatif, the approval of which body is necessary. France and the United States will now undertake this grand enterprise, and the parties here engaged in the affair are sanguine of success.

DESTRUCTIVE TORNADO IN OHIO.—Loss of Life and Property.—Railroad Depot Blown Down.—Desolation and Devastation.—The Cleveland Democrat of the 23d, furnishes the particulars of a destructive tornado that swept over that section of Ohio on Saturday, the 21st instant, causing great destruction at Braceville, distant about fifty miles from that city, on the Cleveland and Mahoning Railroad.

POLITICAL.

Who is the Regular Nominee?

The following article, from the Providence Post, in regard to the nomination of Mr. Douglas by the Regular National Democratic Convention at Baltimore, so fully confirms all the impartial accounts previously published on the subject, that we give it to our readers for their perusal.

President Buchanan was serenaded by a crowd of dependants on the night of the 9th inst., and is reported to have said: "Neither Breckinridge nor Douglas got a regular two-thirds nomination. Hence any Democrat was at liberty to vote for either, as he preferred."

If Mr. Buchanan is correct in his statement, then we must wonder all our life-time on what ground he justifies his conduct in removing from office every man who prefers to support Mr. Douglas. If neither of the candidates was regularly nominated, and if it is the right of any Democrat, as a Democrat, to support either, what kind of a Democrat must that be who strikes off the head of every man who dares, in making his choice, to select Mr. Douglas?

But leaving the consideration of this palpable inconsistency—which becomes apparent with the mere statement of the matter—we propose to show that even a President of the United States may make a mistake, and that Mr. Buchanan gets wide of the facts when he says that "neither Mr. Breckinridge nor Douglas got a regular two-thirds nomination."

In the first place, it may not be improper to say that a two-thirds vote was not absolutely essential to a regular nomination. The two-thirds rule was first adopted in the Democratic Convention of 1832. General Jackson was then the nominee of the party without regard to any Convention—having refused to allow his name to be used in one. The rule was applied to the nomination of a Vice-President, and under it Mr. Van Buren became the nominee. In 1836, the same rule was again adopted, and so it was in 1840, 1844, 1848, 1852 and 1856. Each Convention adopted it for itself; and the adoption of it in 1840 did not make it binding in 1844. It could be repealed, also, at any moment, by a bare majority of the delegates—just as it was first adopted—and it was in no sense a law or rule of action given by the people to their servants. The most that can be claimed for it is, that it was one of the usages of the Democratic party, acting through its National Conventions. It is perfectly absurd to say that it was necessary to the validity of the nomination. As well might we say that the repeal of one of the rules of the House of Representatives would invalidate a law enacted by that body.

But the rule was adhered to, both at Charleston and at Baltimore, by the Convention which nominated Mr. Douglas. At Charleston Mr. Douglas received less than two-thirds of all the persons voting. He could not therefore be declared the regular nominee with out a direct or indirect repeal of the rule. At Baltimore the whole number of votes was two hundred and twelve and one-half—twenty-one of this number being blank votes. Mr. Douglas, received, on the second ballot, one hundred and eighty-one and one-half, which certainly was two-thirds of the whole number of votes.

But Mr. Buchanan will perhaps say that "two-thirds" means two-thirds of the entire electoral college. The electoral college embraces 303 votes. Two-thirds of this would be 202 votes. Does the rule mean that the candidate must have 202 votes? We say, no. It was never so construed, from 1832 down to 1860. Mr. Cushing did make a decision which was so construed; but at Baltimore he denied having made it, and after joining the seceders' Convention, and becoming its President, he declared that the rule, which had been adopted there, did not require two-thirds of the electoral college! This is not all. The only former occasion on which the question as to the interpretation of the rule was raised, was in 1848. Andrew Stevenson, of Virginia, was in the chair. General Cass received two-thirds of all the votes cast, but less than two-thirds of the electoral college. Mr. Stevenson declared him nominated. No objection was offered at the time; and nobody, from that day to this, has ever asserted that Mr. Cass was not regularly nominated.

But the argument is not yet exhausted. The fact is that Mr. Douglas was nominated, even under Mr. Buchanan's interpretation of the rule. There were 425 delegates in the Convention, representing 212 1-2 electoral votes. When the roll was called, the first and second times, some of the delegates declined to vote for any nominee, or voted "blank;" but they expressly asserted that they did not withdraw, and did not waive their right to vote. They were members of the Convention, and responsible for and bound by, its action. When it was proposed, after the second ballot, to nominate Mr. Douglas unanimously, by acclamation, they offered no objection; and when the question was taken, they either answered aye, or they did not answer at all. The President called upon all who objected, to declaring Mr. Douglas the unanimous nominee of the Convention to answer "no." Not a single voice answered. And by the rules of every organized body upon the face of the civilized earth, Mr. Douglas became the unani-

mous nominee of a body comprising four hundred and twenty-five members, and representing 212 1-2 electoral votes, or nine and a half more than were necessary to nominate under Mr. Buchanan's interpretation of the two-thirds rule!

And this, we may add, was the understanding at this time, by those who did not note when the roll was called, as well as by those who did. Shepley, of Maine, Dawson, of Pennsylvania, and General Clark, of Missouri, all of whom constantly opposed Douglas, even to the last ballot, upon the nomination being made unanimous by the adoption of the resolution of Mr. Church, of New York, each of these gentlemen made speeches, in which they declared him to be the regularly nominated candidate of the party, and that they would give him an earnest and cordial support. Not a single delegate breathed an intimation that the nomination was not regularly and fairly made!

The American Movement—Its Significance.

[From the Albany (N. Y.) Argus and Atlas.]
The Convention which has just adjourned at Utica, has determined upon a course of action that exasperates and alarms the partisans of Lincoln. It leaves to them no opportunity to meet and combat it, or by present or direct action, counteract its purpose.

The Convention was composed of Union men, of Old Whigs, of the Silo Greys, of the Americans who were never tainted with the sectionalism and proscription which distinguished the men who figured in the earlier days of Know Nothingism.

The duty of opposing and defeating Lincoln and the partisans of the irrepressible conflict was conceded on all hands; and to that end the purpose of the Convention was directed. Accordingly a resolution was adopted, placing the subject of the Electoral ticket in the hands of a committee of thirty-two reliable men, four chosen from each Judicial District, and the majority clothed with all the powers of the Convention on this subject.

What this movement means, and what is to be the result of it, is not a subject of much incertitude. It will present the Douglas ticket to the Conservative electors, not only as a political necessity, but as a choice. We do not assume that any consultation of the members of the committee indicates such a purpose; but such will be the instruction of public opinion and the imperative demand of circumstances.

We do not wonder that through the ranks of the Lincoln Abolitionists there runs a shudder of distrust and a promontory chill of despair, at this indication of the signs of the times. It is the accession of from 50,000 to 100,000 men of the army of Democracy, on the eve of the battle. It is Blucher marching up with the Prussians, and deciding the field of Waterloo.

We do not intend to evert the importance of such an accession to the Douglas ranks. The Fillmore electors in 1856 cast 126,000 votes; and if this force has diminished in intervening contests, it must not be forgotten that this has been owing, in great part, to the falling off of the aggregate vote. The total number cast in '56 was 596,486. The total of last fall was 503,728. Allowing for the new votes, it is clear that over one hundred thousand of the electors of the State have not voted since 1856. Most of these are conservative men, who are only drawn into an electoral contest by the great excitement of a Presidential question.

While Mr. Douglas' strength, from this and from every source, must increase, that of Lincoln can never reach the point which Fremont attained in 1856. The Fremont vote has continuously fallen off, year after year, in this State, and is destined to more severe losses, by the desertion and apathy of dissatisfied followers.

The Republicans have no hope of New York, except such as they count upon from the divisions in the Democratic ranks. They urge, and will do much and pay much, to bring into the field a Breckinridge Electoral ticket (whether the real friends of Breckinridge want it or not,) and upon this they count to draw off some thousands of votes, and to discourage the Democracy in the very outset of the contest.

They reckon without their host! The proposition put forth by Tucker & Co., has already proved an abortion. It may be pressed; but its only effect will be to concentrate those dissatisfied and factious votes, which otherwise would go for Lincoln. Instead of disheartening the Democracy, it has given them encouragement.

Never have the Democratic ranks in this State been animated by such a general sympathy and such a spirit of hopefulness. They stand shoulder to shoulder, and they see victory before them. They invite all who believe the people should rule, and who expect in this faith to triumph, to unite under their banner. It is a noble cause and glorious is the promise that already smiles upon it.

COLD COMFORT.—The Secessionists are rejoicing over the accession to their ranks of the Quitman Advertiser, heretofore a Douglas paper. We guess, however, they will find but little comfort in the following, which we extract from a late number:

Although we shall support Mr. Breckinridge, and will exhort the people of the South to raise his banner upon

every hill and in every valley," and may wish that "its bright fold may greet the sun in its coming, from the dancing waters of the Atlantic, and wave him a triumphant adieu as he sinks upon the placid bosom of the Pacific," yet we are far from endorsing the political sentiments of many who will support him, and in yielding him our support, we shall not hesitate to express our honest conviction that Judge Douglass was wholly worthy of the support of the South, and that the opposition to him in the South was wholly groundless, the result of personal ambition and political intrigue, set on foot by a corrupt administration.

Louisiana Items.

The Short Corn Crop.—From the Natchitoches Union we take the following regarding the corn crop in that and adjoining parishes: "The sad effects of a partial failure in the corn crop, is already being felt to a considerable extent. Scarcely a day passes that we do not see persons from the neighboring parishes, begging the sad intelligence that the corn crop is fearfully short. From the parish of Sabine in particular, reports are daily coming, by those who have been on a search for corn for bread, that they have had to travel some distance to find it. The corn crop in this State has not been experienced in years, and much suffering will be the inevitable consequence in many localities. The river is now so low that it is almost impossible to procure corn from New Orleans, and what is worse, numbers of persons who have failed to make corn, have nothing to buy it with. A great many have left their homes and come to this parish in search of work; we hear of them nearly every day in this vicinity, offering to hire out their services for corn—something to sustain life! This is no fancy sketch; on the contrary, if our informants speak the truth, (there is no good reason for doubt,) it is a true statement of the existing state of affairs in Sabine."

Franklin Parish.—Of the weather, crops, and health in this parish, we have the following: "The weather this week has been much milder than last week, induced by refreshing breezes from the gulf and beautiful showers of rain. On Thursday we had a glorious shower of rain, benefitting the crops, and filling up the nearly empty cisterns. Yesterday we had another light shower cooling the atmosphere and reducing the temperature to about 86° as indicated by the thermometer in different localities. The crops are flourishing finely, and if this showery weather is not protracted too far we may expect a reasonably fair crop of corn, the fodder crop turns out very good, and with the suspension of rain for a few days and the prevalence of sunny weather, will be all gathered and in large quantities. Cane is now growing vigorously and presents a fine appearance. The charbon is prevailing on some plantations and quite a number of mules have been lost by it. We do not learn its prevalence to any considerable extent."

Health.—The health of our parish continues uninterrupted good. We hear of some few deaths among the laborers on the railroad here in this parish, induced by exposure and want of care.

Winn Parish.—Agreeable to a suggestion published in the Sentinel, quite a large number of the voters of Winn Parish met at the Courthouse in Winnfield, on last Saturday, the 14th, for the purpose of taking measures to open and conduct the Presidential canvass. Several speeches were made, and after consultation, it was finally agreed to request the Parish Democratic Central (Douglas) Committee to call a regular meeting for the fourth Saturday in August next.

Thibodaux College.—Noticing the closing session of this institution, the Gazette remarks: "The closing exhibition was one of the most splendid we have ever witnessed, and were it not for the crowded state of our English page, we would take pleasure in giving our readers a full account thereof."

An Old Paper.—Tuesday, the 17th, was the ninetieth birthday of the Worcester (Mass.) Spy, which was commenced in Boston by Isaiah Thomas on the 17th of July, 1770, under the name of the Massachusetts Spy. It was so active in behalf of the cause of Liberty that it was obnoxious to the Tories, and during the siege of Boston its publication was suspended. After a silence of about four weeks, the Spy was presented to the public in Worcester with the motto—"Liberty or Death." It is now the oldest paper in Massachusetts.

[COMMUNICATED.]
Mr. Editor: I see my name in the list of delinquent tax payers published in your paper. And as it got there by no fault of mine, but through the gross neglect or carelessness of our Assessor, I feel it my duty to make a plain statement of the facts in the case. When the tax collector presented me with the bill I stated to him that it was not correct, that I had only three negroes, and the bill called for taxes on five; that I had not been assessed by Mr. Porter, or any of his Assistants; nor had any of them mentioned the subject in any way to me, or given me a blank to fill up, which I believe is the customary way of getting lists of taxable property in Carrollton; I also, called on Mr. Porter, "the Assessor" and told him that he had made out a bill against me without taking the trouble to call on me, that it was incorrect, and I would not pay it until he corrected it; his reply was that he did not know how they got the amount, or number of negroes, but supposed that his Deputy called on me for it, that he was sorry the thing had happened and would do anything he could to correct it, but thought the only way would be for me to petition the City Council to rectify the mistake. I insisted that it was no mistake of mine, but his and it was his place, and I thought his duty as a public Officer to correct it—for I did not think the law required me or any other tax payer to be responsible for any Officer's negligence. That he had assessed me with more negro property than I owned, and whenever he would present me with a bill of taxes made out properly for my three negroes I would willingly pay it, and had proposed to do so to the Collector, when he first presented the one claiming taxes on five.
D. M. HOLLINGSWORTH.

Shipping Muskets to the South and West.

The Springfield (Mass.) Republican says: "The United States government is now packing at the main arsenal in this city 7000 guns of the latest model for shipment to California via the Horn. Guns packed in the usual manner have been heretofore delivered on the Pacific coast in a rusty condition; to provide against the liabilities of damage at sea, they are now first packed in tin boxes which are sealed, and then placed in the ordinary wood boxes. One hundred and twelve thousand guns, mostly of early models, have been sent to Southern and Western State arsenals since last January, besides several thousands furnished companies in this vicinity; 800 are finished each month, but the demand is so great, that only 260 of the new model now remain on hand; and about 16,000, mostly of the models of '22 and '42, are yet in store in the Springfield United States arsenals—comparatively a very small number."

A new American authoress, Sophia May Botney, who has published in London a work on the East—"The Oldest of the Old World"—is yet unknown to fame in our own country. The critics speak well of it as an effective narrative, written in a lady-like spirit, and among other scenes, recounting the voyage up the Nile, with a large party of ladies, in a boat called the Topsy, with the flag of the stars and stripes displayed.

The Hon. William B. Lawrence, of Rhode Island, who was invited by President Buchanan to represent the United States at a convention in London of delegates from different European States, for the purpose of establishing uniform weights and measures and a uniform currency, was obliged to decline the commission on account of his desire to return home.—The Boston Post states that the Hon. R. C. Winthrop, at the suggestion of Mr. Lawrence, has been appointed as the associate of Dr. Longstreet, of South Carolina, in place of Mr. L.

OFFICIAL.

CARROLLTON COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS. REGULAR MEETING.

WEDNESDAY, July 28, 1860.

Present: Hon. A. S. Ferth, Mayor—and Messrs. J. Davenport, F. Fischer, William Mayo, G. Herrle and Charles Engleman.

Absent: Messrs. J. R. Hutchison, G. Brookes and F. Schuler.
The minutes of June 27th and July 11th and 17th were read.

A motion to approve the minutes as read was lost.

A motion of Mr. Fischer to strike out that portion of the Minutes of July 11, where it is stated that the "Comptroller, with permission, notified the Council, etc., was carried.

On motion, the minutes as amended, were approved.

The Treasurer's Report for the two weeks ending this day was read, showing a balance of cash on hand of \$3,075 57.

A letter was read from Mr. F. Schuler, Councilman asking leave of absence for one month. On motion of Mr. Engleman, it was granted.

A letter was read from Mr. B. Murphy, asking to have his Coffee-house License transferred to M. J. H. Hodge. On motion, the Mayor and Comptroller were authorized to transfer the License as requested, provided Mr. Hodge complies with the necessary formalities.

A report was read from the Finance Committee in relation to the Examination of the Books and Accounts of the Comptroller, Treasurer and Collector; also a Report and two accounts made up by Mr. Arthur Ware on the same subject. On motion, the report was received.

The following Ordinance and Resolution from the Streets and Landings Committee were read. On motion, the rules were suspended and the Ordinance considered and adopted Section by Sec-