

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 Burthe 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 arrearages are settled, unless the publisher should choose to do so.

Rates of Advertising:

All Advertisements will be charged \$1 (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 of one square, of ten lines, (or less) one month, \$4; two months, \$6; and for

	3 months	6 months	12 months
1 square.....	\$ 8 00	\$10 00	\$12 00
2 squares.....	15 00	20 00	22 00
3 do.....	20 00	24 00	26 00
4 do.....	23 00	28 00	31 00
5 do.....	25 00	30 00	35 00
6 do.....	30 00	36 00	40 00
7 do.....	32 00	40 00	45 00
8 do.....	40 00	45 00	50 00
9 do.....	45 00	50 00	55 00
10 do.....	50 00	55 00	60 00
11 do.....	55 00	60 00	65 00
12 do.....	55 00	60 00	65 00

ANNOUNCEMENTS:

For State Offices..... \$10 00
For Parish Offices..... 8 00
For Town or City Offices..... 5 00

CITY OF CARROLLTON:

SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1860.

City of Carrollton.

The public works of this City have been somewhat delayed in consequence of the storm of Saturday last—though the operations on our Shell Road and Levee have advanced regularly and as rapidly as could well be expected, taking into consideration all the unforeseen obstacles which have recently intervened to retard the more speedy progress of the work upon them. Business in this City has been rather dull for a week or more past.

Improvements in Greenville.

By advertisement in this paper under the title of "Public Notice," it will be observed that the Board of Commissioners of Public Works, elected by the residents of that Village for the purpose of deciding upon and having constructed the improvements deemed necessary by the majority of the public, have Resolved, that the main and most important street in that pleasant little Village, shall be improved by having built on the north side of said street, (Broadway) a good foot-way, in accordance with the specification laid down in said "public notice."

We view the above as the first step toward the advancement of the best interests of the property holders and residents in that region; it is scarcely possible to conceive that any serious cause of objection can be urged in opposition by the inhabitants in any portion of that Village; and that all will at once perceive the great benefits which must result to the citizens generally, from the erection of a good walk on the main thoroughfare of that Village.

There was a ratification Mass Meeting held by the supporters of Breckinridge and Lane on Thursday evening last on Canal street, in the city of New Orleans. The number of persons present has been variously estimated by lookers-on, at from two to fifteen thousand—quite an extended estimate.

Ship Building.—The New York Herald gives a list of the vessels in course of construction at the various yards in the neighborhood of the city, and remarks: No surer or more reliable index of the prosperity and welfare of our commercial relations is to be found in the activity of the ship building trade of our city. Its progress is in a direct ratio, with the spread and demands of commerce, either internal or foreign, and gives employment to many thousands of our artisans and workmen.

Dinner to the Press.—The foreign representatives of the press, now in St. John, N. B., "doing" the Prince of Wales, were entertained on Tuesday week to a dinner. The High Sheriff presided, and speeches were made by Mr. Andrews of the London News, Mr. Chamberlain of the Montreal Herald, Mr. E. H. House of the New York Tribune—who responded for the press of the United States, and said that the visit of the Prince was not simply a national but an international demonstration—Rev. D. Blackwood of the Philadelphia Inquirer, and others. The company seem to have had a good dinner and a good time.

Promiscuous Political News-Items.

Enthusiastic Breckinridge Meeting in Memphis.—MEMPHIS, August 15.—A large and enthusiastic Breckinridge and Lane meeting was held in this city last night. It was attended by a large number of citizens and addressed by the Hon. William L. Yancey, of Alabama, whose speech lasted four hours.

Pretty Low Down.—The Pennsylvania having said, "Mr. Breckinridge enters the canvass with an assurance which no one questions that Kentucky never deserts her own," the Louisville Journal thus retorts:

Kentucky honors her sons when they deserve her honors, but the Pennsylvanian may rest assured that Mr. Breckinridge will never convince his fellow citizens here that his present political associations entitle him to any further recognition. Kentucky resolved to desert him when he took the suicidal step of deserting the cause of the Union. He is politically as dead as John Tyler—if we knew a deeper pit of partisan sepulchre, a lower deep of the lowest deep, we would use it to express how irretrievably the prospects of Mr. Breckinridge have been buried out of sight in Kentucky.

The Vote for Breckinridge in the House of Representatives.—The New York Times, says the Cincinnati Enquirer, made an erroneous calculation lately of the result of the election for President, if it went into the House of Representatives, and the Commercial yesterday copied it, errors and all. It gives Mr. Breckinridge twelve States, seventeen being required to elect. Among those twelve States are Louisiana, Missouri and Texas, neither of which Breckinridge can get. In Louisiana two of the four members, Miles Taylor and Bouigny, are intensely hostile to Breckinridge. This ties up the State. Hamilton, one of the two members from Texas, is for Douglas, which prevents that State from going for Breckinridge. In Missouri four of the seven members, Phelps, Noell, Craig and Clark, are stumping for Douglas. Mr. Breckinridge has but nine States, including Oregon, where his member will undoubtedly be unseated next winter, in favor of Logan, Republican, and would lack eight States, if he should get in the House, of being elected!

Keenly Do They Feel It.—The result of the late local elections in Alabama shows that the disunionists are doomed to ignoble defeat in a State where they thought they would have an easy "walk over." Alabama, like Kentucky; has shown that she has no sympathy with, and utterly repudiates, those disunionists who are endeavoring to accomplish the overthrow of the long-established institutions of this great and prosperous people. From the Montgomery Confederation we extract the following:

The Breckinridges in our city, who, on the first announcement of their nominations for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, boasted of their thousands and thousands of voters, have now dwindled down to utter insignificance. When the news began to come in on last Tuesday of their defeat in the several counties of this District, not one could scarcely be seen on the street. Even in Montgomery, the home of "their gallant and much beloved Yancey," had the cause of Breckinridge been doomed. Even in Chambers, the home of their "worthy ally" and "their own beloved Dowdell," had the cause of Breckinridge met with defeat. Even in old Macon, the home of "our beloved, and fascinating, and able Clopton," had the cause of Breckinridge been defeated. Even in Tallapoosa, the home of their "valuable champion," Rowe, had the cause of Douglas triumphed.

Truly, this defeat must be keenly and sorely felt by the disorganizers. They had drawn the party lines even in the county elections, and now we have the delightful satisfaction of knowing that they have been badly thrashed. Meeting with a most earnest and at the same time the most honest advocate of Breckinridge on the street yesterday, we asked him what he thought of the county elections, when he replied: "Sir, I had believed that Breckinridge would carry every district in Alabama, but now I think he will be defeated in all but one." This is one of the many candid confessions that we are hearing every day. There is no doubt but their disastrous defeat in this district, has already driven many away from them, who had supposed they were strong.

Missouri Election.—Sufficient returns have been received from Missouri to show that the Democratic State ticket, which was Douglas throughout, headed by C. F. Jackson for Governor, has been triumphantly elected over all opposition, together with a Democratic Legislature and five Democratic members of Congress.

The entire Breckinridge vote in the State will not exceed five thousand. While Kentucky repudiates Breckinridge, Missouri pronounces for Douglas. The Bolters and Seceders will be astounded when they learn the con-

temptible vote their candidate has received in Missouri. It is an example of what awaits them in our Southern States.

Barrett, Democrat, has been elected to Congress for the short term, in the St. Louis District. This is a rebuke to the Republican House of Representatives, which turned him out and put Frank Blair in the seat.

Significant.—Speaking of the late local elections in Alabama, the Mobile Register thus refers to the "homes" of the disunionists:

Montgomery county, where Yancey lives, has always been an opposition county. Some six weeks ago the principal leaders of the opposition, all but one, went over to Yancey. At the recent county election Montgomery county went for Bell.

Autauga, where Fitzpatrick lives, has always been sure for the Democracy. Mr. Fitzpatrick inflicted what he thought a fatal blow by declining the nomination and declaring for Breckinridge and Lane. Mr. Hall, an influential man, followed his example and resigned his post as elector for that ticket. Autauga county has gone for Douglas.

What does this prove but that the people are not like sheep which their leaders jump, and that whoever he be, can be a leader only if he represents the will of the people. He may walk foremost, but when he turns aside from the path which the people have indicated, they will not follow him—and just walk on.

The Little Rock Gazette.—The 11th says that Col. Hindman, from the information he has been able to gather from different portions of the district, concedes his defeat. His opponent was Jesse N. Cypert, Union.

Douglas Electoral Ticket.—The Gazette also has the following: Hon. Albert Rust has been with his friends in this city, this week. He is zealous in the support of Mr. Douglas for the Presidency, and says that there will certainly be an able Douglas Electoral ticket in Arkansas. Col. R., besides being sanguine as to the success of his favorite candidate for the Presidency, is in fine health, and good condition to make his proposed canvass of the State.

Arkansas Items.

The Little Gazette of the 11th, says the river remains below the low-water mark of any former year. It adds:

The rains, which have fallen within the past few days, have somewhat cooled the air and benefitted the late corn crops, but enough has not fallen to produce any noticeable effect upon the river.

Little Rock by Gas Light.—Gas was introduced into Little Rock for the first time on the evening of the 31st ult.

Texas Items.

Incendiarism on the Frontier.—A Printing Office Burned.—The Austin Gazette publishes the following letter from Capt. Hamner, editor of the White Flag, dated Jacksboro, July 30:

My printing office and entire fixtures were consumed by fire last night—the work of an incendiary, beyond the possibility of a doubt. My friends offer to give me a new press, and reinstate me. Murphy's house on the Clear Fork was burned recently, and we are given to understand plainly, that we, (the White Man party) are not over safe at any time. For myself, I am determined to die, by assassination, if need be, rather than leave my friends to a certain fate. Chapman, of this county, was murdered by Indians yesterday.

The Gazette remarks upon the above as follows:

Against the man thus relentlessly pursued by a pack of hell-hounds, with the torch of the incendiary in one hand, and the knife of the assassin in the other, no charge has been laid, except that he has seen fit to wield his powerful pen in the columns of his paper, in the condemnation of Gov. Houston's frontier policy, and the advocacy of the South and its institutions. His enemies at the same time have been encouraged by official appointments and executive patronage, and supported by the profits of bootless Indian wars.

If Baylor, Hamner, Murphy, and their friends can be moved from the frontier, it will be what Northern abolitionists and Southern condutors might well desire in seeking to accomplish their infernal designs in that most lovely portion of our State.

More Lynching.—The following is an extract from a private letter to a Commercial house in Galveston:

Magalia, August 5, 1860.—Several negroes and one white man have been hung above this place, and others are in jail. Last night they attempted to make a break in Palestine but were prevented. Several negroes who were taken up, had a full supply of poison wherewith they confessed they intended poisoning all the drinking water in town, and what white folks they did not poison they intended to kill on election day, which was set apart as a day for the general rising. They acknowledged that there are a good many white men engaged in this affair.

Another.—A letter to a commercial house in Galveston, from Montgomery,

Texas, says a meeting of the citizens of that place has recently been held, and that a committee of twelve men was appointed to examine such evidence as they could find in relation to certain white men who had been implicated as having instigated the negroes to insurrectionary movements. The circumstantial testimony against certain white persons is said to have been quite strong. Further developments are expected.

Fine rains are reported to have fallen at Brenham on the 10th; at Columbia on the 4th and 7th; at Matagorda on the 6th and 8th; at Huntsville previous to the 10th; in Grimes county also; at Paris, Lamar county, a fortnight ago.

Cattle Dying.—In the upper part of Grimes county the cattle have been perishing rapidly for a fortnight past, from actual starvation—a circumstance never before heard of there. The pin-oak trees have nearly all died from the unparalleled drouth.

A number of sharks have taken up their quarters in Corpus Christi Bay, the attentions being devoted to the sea hogs abundant there.

At Gonzales, corn is worth \$2 per bushel, and flour \$11 50 per barrel.

California.—By Henry K. Brown.

San Francisco, August 16.—The central market, being advised by the San Francisco branch to the 14th inst., at St. Joseph.

The San Francisco market ruled as follows:—Wheat, but little speculation was done, and prices are quoted as follows:—

Wheat, previous rates. Lard, but little speculation, and prices close as follows:—Sugar, good demand. Sugar, 10c. per pound for crushed.

Quality of spirituous liquors had experienced a slight advance.

The steamer John L. Stephens, on her last trip from San Francisco to Panama, took 45,000 lbs. of silver ore received from the Washoe mines.

Within the past three months upwards of 7,000 Chinamen have arrived at San Francisco, more than half of whom have gone to British Columbia.

The reports from the Colorado mines are very favorable. Col. John G. Fremont and friends have gone there.

Reports have gained ground of a battle between thirty-three whites and a party of Indians, near Black Rock, in which two Americans were killed and the remainder forced to retreat.

Both wings of the Democracy are quite confident of carrying the State.

Newspapers are denouncing Senator Gwin as a responsible person for the defeat of the Overland Mail Bill in Congress.

Advices from Oregon state that three Democratic papers have come out in favor of Stephen A. Douglas.

Army and Navy Intelligence.—The annexed items of army and navy news we extract from our New York exchanges of the 11th.

To-day the steam sloop Brooklyn is to leave Norfolk with the Chiriqui Commission. We should not be surprised, however, that she was detained till next week, as she has some preparations to complete as yet.

From some cause or other desertions from the United States navy continue to be reported daily. We have before alluded to the desertions of the United States ships Lancaster, Cyane and Water Witch. Additional news state that sailors and marines are leaving without authority, the Congress, of the Brazil Squadron. The Troquois is in the Mediterranean, and two other vessels of the African Squadron. A few hands have also gone from the Brooklyn, the Wyandotte, and the Crusader. Official advices from the troops (800 strong) that left for New Mexico on the 18th of July, say that nearly 100 men have already run away. Letters from several posts and landmarks indicate, though on a small scale, similar dissatisfaction among the soldiers.

A detachment of U. S. Dragoons from Albany, recently recruited there, arrived in this city yesterday evening. They will, this morning, be reinforced by a company from the rendezvous here, and will leave immediately for Carlisle, Pa., to be drilled and equipped in time for the next battalion going West.

The U. S. corvette Jamestown is to be taken in hand at once and prepared for active squadron duty. She is at Philadelphia, where operations will be immediately commenced on her. The Jamestown is a first-class sailing sloop-of-war, 985 tons burden. She will have on board 22 guns, and about 300 men. The station to which she is to go has not been named.

The U. S. steamer Bibb returned to this port yesterday from the coast of Labrador, where she has been with a scientific party of astronomers who went to observe the eclipse of the sun. The Bibb left here a few weeks ago and has had a pleasant cruise. She came up to the Navy Yard early yesterday morning, and awaits orders to go to sea again.

The Navy Department having received the report of the Wabash Survey, have decided to put that vessel in trim for "service orders." Accordingly, workmen have been detailed for her, and will go on board soon. This ship's preparation will afford considerable employment during the Fall.

There are at present four companies of the United States troops encamped at Fort Leavenworth, K. T.

The following remarks and letter from St. James, in reference to the crops of the present season, we copy from the N. O. Daily Picayune of the 16th instant:

Estimate of Crops.

In the early part of July an occasion presented for some reflections in regard to the impolicy of giving too early a currency to crop estimates, as the result of the harvest then depended upon so many contingencies.

A correspondent, writing from Rapides, while acknowledging the justness of such an opinion, regards it possible at the present moment to make an approximation to the number of bales that is likely to be made this season. No doubt, in particular localities of narrow limits, a planter who has actually surveyed the fields might judge from present appearances whether they promised a full yield, or a half, or less than that proportion of a fair crop. But even now, what might not be the result of an unusually late frost on plantations that have seriously suffered with drouth? We have seen cotton picked as late as the 20th of January, and also the fields bare early in December.

The fall, judging from the amount of rain already precipitated since January last, must be wet—at least, marked by an abundance of rain. But it is to be remarked that the whole cotton region, though there has been witnessed a very dry summer, does not complain of loss from drouth. The uplands have been injured, but new openings and the lowlands promise well.

It is, therefore, very doubtful whether any definite statement, that the crop will be short one-third, or one-half, should be relied on as true, of any other part of the cotton region than that of which the writer has made personal observation. That the drouth has diminished the crop of many plantations—perhaps the majority of the old uplands—must be admitted. The extent of the diminution is another matter, to be decided by the nature of the coming fall. But this admission does not give data for a reliable estimate for the whole crop. How much more land is under cultivation this year than last! To what extent has the force in the cotton field been enlarged! These questions must be answered before a comparison between this and last year's crop is instituted.

Our correspondent from Rapides does not believe that more than half a crop will be made this season. His estimate is based on the appearance of the crops in his neighborhood, and as the unpromising condition of his fields results from the drouth, he predicts the same failure in all places where it has been experienced. Such may be the result, but it is yet too early for this estimate to be safely relied on. Such data as he furnishes has some value in aiding a judgment, at the present time, of the cotton prospect, but, to be used must be accompanied with definite facts from all parts of the cotton States. Then the estimate obtained is yet only conjectural, the result being dependent on future rains, temperature and late-ness of frosts.

Another correspondent, writing from St. James, gives his views of the sugar crop. We present them without comments, except that we think he is not sufficiently cheerful.

ST. JAMES, AUGUST 14, 1860.

Messrs. Editors: For several years I have made it a duty to give to those interested, a correct estimate of the crops in the parishes around me. In coming up on the Capitol, a few days ago, the conversation (as usual between planters,) turned to the prospect of the cane and corn in Louisiana; we were not a little astonished at the remark, made by a commission merchant, from New Orleans. He said that in the city, many estimated the growing crop of sugar at 400,000 hhdts. I had been absent from home one month, and had received letters from my overseer, stating that the cane did not improve, for want of rain. After going over the field, I concluded that one whole month had been irretrievably lost, and at this moment, the sugar crop does not promise to be equal to that of last year.

The weather, at this time, is cool and dry, with no prospect of rain. Our corn crops are fair, and enough will be made for home consumption.

Yours, COLONEL.

The Fruits of Abolitionism.—A few days ago a white man calling himself Ephraim Halleck, and hailing from New York, was arrested in Washington city on the charge of kidnapping a negro. It leaked out that the negro had said he was a slave, and belonged to John A. Spruill, of Columbia, Tyrrell county, North Carolina. Upon this suspicion they were both arrested and committed to jail for further examination. Yesterday, upon information, (says the Constitution of the 11th) Mr. Spruill came to this city, and the case was examined before Justice Donn. The slave immediately recognized his master and seemed to be quite delighted to see him, and told him how he had desired to return to North Carolina and be forever freed from the clutches of the Abolitionists. From the evidence adduced before Justice Donn, it was evident that the slave was Mr. Spruill's property. Mr. S. stated that he had every season to believe that the negro was his property. When asked if he had ever seen Halleck before, said he thought he had, but would not be posi-