

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.

CITY OF CARROLLTON:

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 21, 1860.

Third Judicial District Court:

Parish of Jefferson.

THE HON. JUDGE BURTHE, Presiding.

CIVIL TERM—OCTOBER 1860.

CASES FIXED FOR TRIAL:

Wednesday, November 21, 1860.

1856. City of Carrollton vs. F. Babin, R. L. Preston, N. Commandour.

1818. A. M. Smith vs. William Smith, R. K. Cutler, Dugué & Dreux.

1838. J. F. Zeller vs. Edward King, Chas. Dreux, C. F. Jonte.

The weather has been rather warm a few days past for the month of November; it is not deemed advantageous to the interests of many of the growers of fruit, who would prefer a few degrees lower temperature just at this season, to insure the safety of some of their productions. The river continues to rise slowly at this point.

The Jefferson Rifles.

It will be noticed by order No. 7, which appears in an adjoining column, that the above corps are to assemble at their Armory to-morrow, at 1 o'clock, P. M., in full uniform, for the purpose of attending brigade inspection and review.

It is expected the presentation of the splendid flag, prepared by and to be donated on the part of the patriotic young ladies of our city and vicinity, to the gallant RIFLES, will also form an interesting portion in the ceremonies of the occasion. We anticipate a full appearance of the Members.

Serious Accident.—During the forenoon of Monday last, Mr. THURBERT BOESCH, a worthy and industrious citizen of this city, in the employ of the Railroad Company as foreman over a gang of hands, whilst engaged in attending the loading of cross-ties on the Jefferson and Lake Road out in the swamp, accidentally fell from the top of one of the loaded cars into the water below the crib-work, striking upon a projecting stump in his fall, which injured him very seriously in his body; so much that his life was despaired of for some time. Dr. Schubert, of New Orleans was called in, and we were informed yesterday that no bones were broken and that he was easier.

Another Serious and perhaps fatal occurrence.—On Monday afternoon last, about 5 o'clock, a young gentleman by the name of HENRY CRALING, son of M. C. H. Craling, Lumber and Wood Dealer, in the Fourth District, New Orleans, whilst riding on horseback in company with some friends was very seriously injured by the falling of the animal which he rode. The accident took place on Levee street, in this city, in rear of the Carrollton Hotel, to which he was immediately conveyed and medical aid procured, and attention rendered him by his friend Mr. Williams, who was one of the company, and several of our citizens, who volunteered their services.

Dr. Schubert was called early in the evening, and no effort spared to restore consciousness, but he remained in the same insensible state in which we first saw him, up to four o'clock yesterday afternoon, when we went to press.

A steamer was launched at Berwick's Bay on the 10th inst., called the A. B. Seger, built and owned by Captain Kerr, of Texas. The Seger is to be employed in the Attakapas region in transporting freight to the western terminus of the New Orleans Opelousas and Great Western Railroad, and from thence to New Orleans by rail. The launch took place amid the applause and loud cheering of the crowd assembled. Success to the A. B. Seger, say we.

The convenience of the Navy Yard at Brooklyn, New York, has been placed by the Department, at the disposal of her Catholic Majesty, the Queen of Spain, for the overhauling of a frigate or steamer, the Barranguela, which is expected daily at that port. The Spanish admiral, now in this country will, it is said, leave New York in the vessel referred to, so soon as she is ready for sea.

Spirit of the Louisiana Press.

From the N. O. Picayune of yesterday we copy the following synopsis on the above subject. That paper says:

"We find every journal that comes to hand from this State, giving a decided prominence to the subject of the consequences of the late election. To meet the expectation of readers, we present enough of the leading articles now before us to show the views of the parish press."

The Civic Guard, published at Houma, Terrebonne parish, says:

A meeting has been called to consider the great issue now before our people.

We can inform our Union friends that the meeting is not called with any view to fostering secession, but merely to determine on the propriety of calling upon the Governor to convene an extra session of the Legislature. Still cherishing, after defeat, the same unshaken devotion to the Union, the constitution and the laws, which we proclaimed before the election, we yet feel the necessity, as good citizens, of invoking peace and harmony among the people, whatever may have been their past party attachments. Let all Southerners unite for the sake of the Union, for the sake of a united South should disunion—that direst of calamities—be forced upon us by the precipitate action of our sister States. A meeting of the Legislature of Louisiana would, probably, retard and check too hasty actions on the part of other States.

The Iberville Magnolia (Iberville parish) says:

Some of our Breckinridge friends, who were clamorous for the dissolution of the Union before the election, have changed their minds already. Most of them, seeing the disastrous consequences which must follow, do not like the idea of "precipitating." They have commenced the work, and certainly should finish it.

When the roll is called, if called it is, there will scarcely a sufficient number answer to it to form a corporal's guard. If ever it becomes necessary to dissolve this Union it will be done by the cool determination of sincere men.

It is time that the people should awaken themselves to the responsibility under which they are to the country; it is time that they should take the matter in hand. Insincere politicians should no more govern; they will certainly bring on anarchy and ruin. But from an honest people nothing need be apprehended. Under their guidance the ship of State will sail on through every storm, the rich blessings which have been bestowed upon us will be transmitted to future ages.

The Baton Rouge Gazette and Comet is opposed even to the calling of the Legislature, together for an extra session. It says:

We are told that there must be an extra session of the Legislature to consider contingencies that may arise; this, too, when a regular session is within a few weeks' march. Petitions were in circulation in North Louisiana but a few months ago, asking the Governor to call an extra session to consider a threatened famine in that region. Trade is depressed, the crops are short and the State alarmingly in debt on her bonds, here on the eve of a general financial crisis, which is to prove more disastrous than any which has ever touched her interest; yet we must have an extra session in order that certain gentlemen may hear themselves in spread-eagle speeches, and after that, a convention, involving an expenditure of three quarters of a million of dollars! Where is the money to come from to pay for the consideration of the contingencies that in all human probability will not arise?

The Baton Rouge Advocate is earnest for a called session of the Legislature, and decided in an expression of the necessity of taking prompt and extreme measures for State protection.

The Sugar Planter, of West Baton Rouge, gives the following utterance:

The petition in circulation in New Orleans requesting Gov. Moore to convene an extra session of the Legislature, at an early day, seems to meet with favor by all classes of people, irrespective of party.

It republishes and adopts the views of the New Orleans Bee, on this subject, as the correct doctrine.

The Planters' Banner says:

South Carolina has made a movement as was expected in the event of Lincoln's election, but the effort has shown actual doubt and misgivings on the part of her people. Still, we find almost a solemn pause in the South since the 10th inst. We hope that pause may be continued a few weeks. If the Southern people resolve to go into secession and revolution, they have a great, an arduous task before them. They will enter upon that work as well and as wisely by counting the cost and consequences in advance, and planning carefully the stupendous scheme of breaking up a government of thirty millions of people, and the establishing a new government out of a part of the old one.

What the South will do, no human foresight can, at present, clearly un-

derstand. We hope she will not follow the counsel of any of her political mad-caps of any party. But neither the South nor the North seem disposed to imitate the example of those who lived in the earlier days of our republic. A life-long devotion to our country is now no passport to office. The people have been harassed, deluded, and excited by cunning politicians until they are stupefied. They are ready to give up in despair, and let the government be entirely controlled by those who made politics their trade.

For the honor of St. Mary, we will say that we do not believe there are ten honest sensible men in this parish, of any political party, who do not deprecate the idea of keeping up the divisions which have been so disastrous to Southern interests in the presidential canvass which has just closed.

The Gazette and Sentinel, Iberville parish says:

We perceive many prominent gentlemen of the Bell and Everett party enlisting heartily and enthusiastically in measures of defence, and we cannot doubt that any material diversity of opinion can exist in the parish as to the entire propriety of our citizens organizing armed forces for self-protection, in view of the Government going into the hands of a party friendly to servile insurrection, rapine and murder—and the abject of whose statesmen, but a few weeks back, spoke boldly, in case of the success of that party, of disbanding our army and navy as useless, fit only to prevent successful revolution in the slave States.

We have, therefore, been "forewarned" as to what we may expect in event of Lincoln's election, or the election of a Black Republican to the Presidency, and our own fault now if we "scream" and prepared for the worst.

We are free to confess that we are opposed to any undue extension of the public arm, but we do not consider anything significant at the present—organizing military companies, and the Legislature together, etc.—is demanded of us, as an evidence of our determination never to submit to the carrying out of the Black Republican programme.

The following remarks with the various extracts from the different Journals at a distance, we copy from the N. O. Daily Picayune of Sunday last. The Picayune says:

The opinions held in the various Slave States in regard to the action that becomes the South in the present emergency are of deep interest to every Southern man. While all slave communities agree in the fact that the election of Lincoln to the Presidency is an outrage upon the South, and is so full of menace to her constitutional rights as to produce great anxiety and to render preparation for any future evil a necessity, so different are the plans of action, so various the views in regard to the first duty imposed on these States, that the utterances of the press, so far as they give a reflection of public opinion, become the most interesting feature of the current news of the day. We consequently present extracts from the leading journals in several States on the great question of the day. The Raleigh Register vehemently opposes disunion under any circumstances. The Raleigh Press, on the other hand, thinks "there is no hope for the Union." The Goldsboro' (N. C.) Tribune says: "The Republican victory of the North sounded to our ears like the death-knell of this United Confederacy."

The Richmond Whig opposes secession and disunion, and thinks Virginia acknowledges a fealty to the constitution, and regards her own honor too highly to favor extreme measures before they become the last alternative. In the words of the illustrious Jackson, whose memory she reveres, "compared to disunion, all other evils yet experienced are light; because that brings with it an accumulation of all."

The Petersburg Express opposes disunion in the following strong language:

As long as this Union can be preserved with honor—as long as there is the faintest hope or chance or prospect of the present unhappy and fearful dissensions being appeased or moderated—it is the sacred duty of every citizen to do all in his power to effect that end. We are for the South. Part and parcel of her, our interests are identified with her interests, and her fortunes are our fortunes. There breathes not within her beautiful sunny borders a soul more devoted to her rights and welfare than ours. Yet at the same time we have such a veneration for the Union which our fathers handed down to us—such a deep solicitude for the cause of free institutions, which must perish if the fabric in which they are enshrined in our land is broken up—that we cannot contemplate without emotions of horror the approach or imminence of a calamity so appalling.

The Lynchburg Virginian protests against Virginia having anything to do

with the South Carolina movement. The passage before us from that paper is too severe on that State to be profitably reproduced in our columns.

The Richmond Dispatch says:

While we consider the continuation of the Black Republican crusade against the South as incompatible with the existence of the Union, we trust that the South will forbear at this time to take any extreme measure. Not that we wait for an overt act. We do not "wait for a sign." The outrage perpetrated is great, and cannot be wiped out by the failure of Lincoln to commit an overt act. But there are reasons why we should wait and try to preserve this powerful union of States, in spite of fanaticism and the unchivalrous and unscrupulous, and the low and depraved instincts which govern the body of the leaders of the Black Republican party at the North.

The Richmond Examiner continues to discuss secession as the only remedy for the wrongs of the South.

The Louisville Democrat, the organ of Douglas in the late election, says:

Well, there is, unquestionably, danger of a disruption of the Union. There is danger, great danger, that a number of the States will regard the election of Lincoln as a declaration of war against them by another and the larger number; and thus regarding it they may choose to act before action becomes impossible.

This is the danger; and as it is impossible that any can be blind to it, so we hope all who feel, as the people of Kentucky feel, that the point is not yet reached at which forbearance ceases to be a virtue—at which resistance becomes a sacred duty—will do whatever may be done to avert it.

Has any leading politician in Kentucky asserted that the election of Lincoln, threatening, menacing, alarming as it is, of itself warrants an immediate disruption of the Confederacy? If so, who? when? where? Has any leading newspaper in Kentucky advised our people to go out of the Union because Lincoln is elected?

But while we desire the maintenance of the Union, and while the people of the State will stand by it as long as it is the Union our fathers made, it is possible that a point will be reached when they will feel it necessary to protect themselves and defend their rights!

So far we present to-day the deliberations of leading journals in the States. Without commenting upon them, we leave them to give indications of the feeling of a large number of citizens in their vicinity, and propose thus to collect the views of all that come to hand, without regard to their position on the great question before us, for the information of our readers.

The Chicago Fugitive Slave Case.

The Chicago Journal gives the following particulars of this affair:

South Charles street and vicinity were thrown into an unusual state of excitement last night, by an attempt on the part of a slave owner from Nebraska city, assisted by a Deputy United States Marshal, to seize a colored girl, and carry her back to slavery. The alleged owner of the girl is named Stephen F. Nuckles. He claims that on the 25th of November, 1858, the girl, Eliza alias Lottie Grayson, ran away from him. She came to this city, and has been living in the capacity of a servant with one Mary Beebe who keeps a house of ill fame, at No 315 South Clark street.

While thus engaged, it became known to certain runners about the house that she was a slave, and by dint of questioning and threats they ascertained her master's name and residence. They at once opened a correspondence with him, informing him of her whereabouts, and offering to deliver her up for a certain sum. The plan, at first concocted, was to go to the house in the night time, knock her down, and render her senseless, and then put her in the box of a pedlar's wagon, and carry her out of the State in this manner. Uneasy about the working of this plot, the owner himself determined to come here and obtain her.

He procured a warrant for her arrest under the Fugitive Slave Act, from Commissioner Corneau, at Springfield, and arrived in this city on Saturday night. Yesterday, U. S. Commissioner Hoyne in vain tried to find a Deputy Marshal who would serve the warrant, and appointed Jake Newsome a Deputy for that purpose.

Armed with the warrant, Newsome and Nuckles went to the house above mentioned. There was no one present but a girl named Mattie and the colored girl Eliza. The latter at once recognize Nuckles, and piteously begged of him that he would not carry her away. The other girl joined in her entreaties, but was silenced by a drawn revolver. In spite of her cries and implorings, she was dragged into a back station outside.

The colored population in the meantime had got wind of the affair, and followed the hack down Clark street, wrought up to a terrible pitch of madness by the screams and cries of the girl. For their own safety, the hack was driven to the Armory, and the girl placed in one of the cells. The news spread like wildfire, and in a few moments a large mob of colored men,

armed with clubs and knives, surrounded the armory, demanding her release.

In the meantime a warrant had been taken out before Justice DeWolf against the girl Eliza, for disorderly conduct, and Deputy Geo. Anderson attempted to remove her from the lock-up to the jail. He had hardly got out of the door with his charge, however, before she was wrenched from his grasp and, with the rapidity of lightning, hurried down Adams street by the agents of U. G. R. and removed to a place of safety.

In the meantime George was left sprawling in the mud, his new election hat battered out of shape, and an infuriated crowd of negroes with clubs threatening his life. He at last managed to make his escape, and was last seen making two-forty tracks for home.

After the armory *emute* the mob went up South Clark street, and for a time threatened to tear down the house from which the girl had been taken and do personal violence to Mr. A. J. Sink proprietor of the Stanwix Hall, whom they suspected of being concerned in the seizure. About midnight, however, after several yells of triumph, they dispersed to their respective homes.

The owner of the slave was only saved from violence by placing a policeman's badge upon him and marching him under escort of a strong police force to the Briggs House.

Louisiana Items.

Fatal Accident.—The Spirit of the South (East Feliciana) says:

A lad named Edward Lane, while hunting a short distance from town on Monday last, accidentally shot himself. The lead passed through the right arm, severing the main artery and producing severe hemorrhage. Drs. Taylor and Langworthy were on hand immediately and rendered surgical assistance.

We are sorry to say that all help was of no avail. The unfortunate youth died this morning about 5 o'clock, in great agony. He was of remarkable corpulence for one of his age, and was in perfect health.

Murdered by a Runaway.—The Terrebonne Civic Guard of Thursday last has the following:

A sad and melancholy affair took place in this parish a few days ago. A negro belonging to O. T. Aycock & Co., stabbed and killed Pierre Becknel, the engineer on the plantation of Aycock & Co. The negro man was a runaway and the dogs were in pursuit of him, and Mr. Becknel had joined in the chase, and on his coming up with the negro, he attempted to stop him, they clinched, both had knives, but Mr. Becknel drew his knife with a scabbard on it, and the villainous negro plunged his knife into the side of Mr. Becknel, causing death in a short time. After the rencontre, Mr. Aycock came up and made an attack on the negro with his loaded whip; but the whip soon gave way, and Mr. A. saw demonstrations in the negro's countenance to attack him, so he told him to go. It seems that he is a villain and has always been troublesome on the place, and if not killed in the woods he will no doubt meet justice at the end of a strong halter. Mr. Becknel was a poor man of family, a good citizen and highly respected.

Judge Douglas at Vicksburg.—The Whig of Saturday says:

Hon. Stephen A. Douglas passed up the river yesterday morning, on the steamer James Battle, en route for his plantation in Washington county. A large crowd assembled on the wharf boat while the Battle was at the landing, and called for the distinguished gentleman. He came forward and spoke for about twenty minutes. He declared that he was in favor of the maintenance of the Union under the Constitution, and said the administration of Lincoln was powerless, as both houses of Congress were opposed to his policy, and if the South kept her members in their seats, he would be unable to carry out a single measure of Republicanism. He was repeatedly cheered by the crowd, and the Senator remarked that he considered it a good omen, that at the most important point in Mississippi, Union sentiments were still appreciated. Judge Douglas was in fine health. He will remain on his plantation for a few days, when he will be joined by his family and proceed homeward.

Mrs. Ann Stevens, the popular authoress, has written for the *New York Weekly* a novel, entitled "The Gold Brick." It is said to be superior to all her former productions.

Gov. Brown, of Georgia, in his recent Message, recommends the passage of a law to prevent the running of passenger trains in the State on the Sabbath day, with penalties to punish every Superintendent permitting it.

The Consequences of Secession.—We heard one of our largest and most intelligent planters say, a few days ago, that if the State determined to secede from the Union, he would leave it. He would not live in any State that would repudiate her honest debts and then secede from the Union without a cause. A few demagogues in this State are doing more to injure the State, pecuniarily, than all the Abolitionists in the Union.—(Brandon (Miss.) Republican.