



BY M. G. DAVIS:

"THE 'SUN' SHINES FOR ALL."

PUBLISHER.

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Terms of the Paper.

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.

Rates of Advertising:

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ANNOUNCEMENTS:

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

ADDRESS

Of the Executive Committee of the "Southern Rights Association," Parish of Jefferson.

ROOM EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE SOUTHERN RIGHTS ASSOCIATION OF JEFFERSON PARISH, Carrollton Hotel, Dec. 5, 1860.

To the Citizens of the Parish of Jefferson, State of Louisiana:

In accordance with the provisions of Article 10th, of the Constitution of the "Southern Rights Association of the Parish of Jefferson," we the Executive Committee beg leave respectfully to call your attention to the objects of our association, in order that we may obtain your heartfelt co-operation and sympathy with us, who have banded ourselves together to protect our State and assert as citizens her rights.

Associations similar to ours, in their aim, are now being formed all over the South, in every parish and county of every State, and the necessity of union of sentiment, sympathy and action is everywhere being recognized and acknowledged. The South, by the election of Lincoln, as President of the United States, by overwhelming majorities, has been aroused from the lethargy in which she had fallen.

Before this election we were told—and many true and loyal Southerners believed the tale—that there were enough conservative men at the North to keep in check that fanatical abolition element, from which materials are gathered to make raids and commit robberies on the South. We were told that the name of our friends there was legion, and with money, influence and power, they could stay the advancing tide of destructive fanaticism.

Notwithstanding the fact that for thirty years, in defiance of constitutional guarantees, the North has been assailing Southern institutions, and from the school room, the pulpit, the rostrum and the Senate, has taught, fostered and encouraged hostility to us and ours. And in their State Legislatures have, by direct, unfriendly, and revolutionary legislation, passed hostile and unconstitutional acts against slavery and slave holders, and disregarding acts of Congress and defying the penalties therein imposed for their infraction—have enforced their State laws by mobs and bloodshed; and not withstanding the threatening attitude which Northern citizens, in communities and as private individuals, have assumed towards us, making constant attempts by what they call "Southern Aid Associations," to raise and arm the Southern slaves against their masters, and flooding the South with incendiary documents; and, in short, doing all in their power as States communities and individual to rob us of our property, and by complete subjugation insure our ruin. Notwithstanding all these facts, which were certainly known, there were men good, loyal and true in the South, who still hoped, from lures and promises

held out to them, that these evils could be remedied, their rights still secured to them in the Union, and that we might preserve and perpetuate our Union as it was formed, and thus transmit it to posterity. The Union men organized in the South, and in the North a fusion of all tickets was formed to defeat the candidate of the fanatical and piratical band of Abolitionists. The ballot box has told the tale. All Southern and all Union candidates were defeated by the Black Republicans, not by pluralities, but by large majorities.

This starting fact has opened our eyes, and we find that in hugging to our breasts this hope for Union, we have been hugging a vain delusion. By this blind affection for Union we have been led to the brink of a precipice and taught by our enemies the danger of our position. It is not now too late to retract. We have been warned in time—"All is lost save honor." Lincoln's election has shown us, first, the strength of our enemies; secondly, our weakness in the Union; and has pointed out to us with absolute certainty the future of the Republican party, and shown us that it will extend its power all over, and absorb the South as it has the North. The irrepressible conflict doctrine is not without favor and followers here in our own State. But now the fiat has gone forth, and the unalterable decree has been rendered, that the Union can not and should not be preserved. We have now truly learned the estimate which our enemies at the North put upon paper compacts, oaths and pledges. All they may now grant us in the way of concession and compromise we should regard as naught. Look to their past and learn their future. We all know and feel that they are too strong, too fanatical, too treacherous to be kept in check by Constitutional amendments, or by compromises. They respect not the Constitution, openly defy the acts and penalties imposed by Congress—we can trust them no longer.

No true Southern man asserts, nor can assert, that the South or a single Southern State can stay with honor in the present Union. The danger is apparent, and the hour has arrived for us to show ourselves true and loyal to that State in which we were born, or by which we were adopted.

The opinion that the Union ought to be dissolved, is fast becoming the universal sentiment of the South, and our State is ready to re-echo it. There are some amongst us who still love the Union, but can see no way by which it can be preserved, and our own honor as citizens of a Southern State preserved at the same time. From their ranks our State in the coming contest will gain her firmest and noblest supporters and defenders. They will soon find by analyzing their love for the Union, that it is a purely sentimental love, and one that will eventually be merged in, and overwhelmed by, their love for their State and her institutions. And when they see the folds of the Pelican banner unfurled, they will be among the first to fall in under it, and be ready to do battle manfully and fearlessly for Louisiana.

We can no longer boast of a common country—but our State is left us, and we should love and cherish her.

At such a time as this the question presents itself to our citizens, what shall we do? how shall we act?

It is our deliberate opinion that we should first avert by the use of all honorable means, the disasters which will inevitably arise from divided sentiment amongst us. We must be here united to a man, for if we desire to secure peace abroad, we must secure it at home; and union of opinion and feeling is the only thing at this time that will secure this great blessing to us.

To effect this great object our Association has been formed. We have adopted a Constitution which has been adopted by other Associations all over

the South, and in the second Article, the objects of our Association are distinctly stated, and the plan of immediate and separate State action advocated. That Article reads as follows:

"Article 2. The objects of this Association shall be to encourage Southern independence of interest and feeling, and to promote concert of action among the Southern States. And should any State or States, in the exercise of their sovereign right withdraw from the Union, and the Federal Government attempt coercion, to extend to such State or States our cordial support any sympathy; to use all honorable means to bring about, under the sanction of a state Convention, the withdrawal of the State of Louisiana from the present Union, and the assertion of her independence and sovereignty; and finally, to promote in every way the establishment of a confederated government of the Southern States, or such of them as will unite for that purpose."

Our purpose is there laid plain and unmistakable terms. The article bespeaks immediate and separate action. The time for compromise is past. The time for action is now. We must act, and act for ourselves.

Many good men amongst us doubt the expediency of separate action. They want first a united South, and then are willing to sunder the ties which bind us together in a dishonorable Union with the North. Mature deliberation will teach any one that this is impracticable. Had the colonies waited for united action, they would never have thrown off the yoke of British tyranny, and the Revolution would never have secured to us the blessings of civil and religious liberty. One might as well advocate another compromise, and urge us of the South again to resort to paper compacts to secure our rights in the Union. We are in a State of revolution against a government incompetent to protect us—a government to whose support we contribute; and although represented, we can get from it no protection, because it is powerless and can not aid us. It is, therefore, incumbent upon every State to act for herself—to act immediately through a Convention—to act manfully and fearlessly, and at once assert its independence and separate sovereignty. As soon as we have, by separate State action, burst asunder the shackles which bind us in dishonorable union with our enemies—when following in the lead of South Carolina, or any other Southern States who shall secede, each Southern State takes her stand with those who have gone before her—we will then have the materials out of which to form a Union strong and harmonious, whose future will be brilliant, and through which we can with honor and peace transmit to posterity the blessings of civil liberty, for the attainment of which our present Union was formed. A community of interest and sentiment will at once bring about this union amongst the Southern States, who will secede; and we then can honorably and safely secure by treaties our rights, which have been trampled upon and despised in our present Union, and under our present Constitution.

It, therefore, at this crisis becomes the duty of each citizen to act and think for himself. He will be called upon to vote, and we earnestly hope that upon this important subject we of Louisiana will not be divided in feeling or opinion.

We therefore respectfully call your attention to our Constitution, and ask your co-operation by becoming a member of this Association.

Let all come forward and act with us, and we shall stand or fall together.

T. OGILVIE SULLY, Chairman.

JULES G. DREUX, Secretary.

A. N. Ogden, Jr. J. M. Magee,
Edward Dillon, Pierre C. Perret,
Wm. H. McCraw, Charles Engelman,
Ernest Commenge, Frank Haynes,
D. M. Hollingsworth, W. P. Duncan.

OFFICIAL.]

POLICE JURY—PARISH OF JEFFERSON, LEFT BANK.

SITTING OF DECEMBER 3, 1860.

The Jury met this day pursuant to adjournment.

Present: the Hon. Wm. Mithoff, Messrs. L. C. Perret, L. L. Levy, R. L. Preston, J. Miller, Wm. Fish and N. Betz.

The minutes of the last meeting were read, and approved.

The Finance Committee approved the following bills which were, on motion, ordered paid:

Guy Dreu, Joint Committee, \$62 83
Guy Dreu, Joint Committee, 230 56
Estate of M. Paulet, Joint Committee, 9 04
Theo. Bienvenue, 4 00
S. Kerner, 3 00
J. D. Kamper, 4 00
Daniel Young, 40 00

Mr. Preston on behalf of the Police Committee reported the arrests by the Night Police of four (4) slaves. Also, that the Committee had received and accepted the resignation of Mr. S. Zeller as Night Watchman. On motion of Mr. Preston the report was received and adopted.

Mr. Preston seconded by Mr. Levy offered the following resolution, which was adopted.

Resolved, That the Police Committee be empowered to fill the vacancy in the Night Police.

Mr. Preston presented the following communication.

To the Hon. the President and Members of the Police Jury, Left Bank.

By a resolution passed by the Joint Committee of the different Corporations of this Parish, I am empowered to recommend to this Hon. Body to authorize in said Committee, to bind this Corporation for their proportion of a sum of between four hundred and fifty dollars (\$450) and one thousand dollars (\$1000) for the repairs to be made upon the Court House and Jail.

(Signed,) R. L. PRESTON.

Mr. Levy seconded by Mr. Fish offered the following which was passed.

Resolved, That the Member representing the Police Jury of the Parish of Jefferson, Left Bank, in the Joint Committee, be hereby authorized and empowered to bind this Jury in the sum of their legal proportion of one thousand dollars for repairs to be made upon the Court House and Jail.

The Treasurer's Reports were read and received:

Treasurer's Report.

Cash on hand last report \$2,310 26 1/2
Received since from Tax Collector.... 322 07
Total..... 2,632 33 1/2
Disbursed since..... 1,107 94

Balance on hand..... 1,524 39 1/2
Report as Treasurer of the School Fund.

Cash on hand last report 1,852 57
Received since apportionment up to 31st of October, 1860..... 1,209 00

Interests on sales and rent of Sixteenth of Sections, less Commission..... 87 64
Total..... 3,149 21

Disbursements:

Disbursed since....
First District..... \$50 00
Second District.... 41 00
Fourth District.... 50 00- 141 00

Cash on hand..... 3,008 21
CHARLES E. ROYER, Treasurer.

Mr. N. Commandeur, Attorney reported verbally that he had judgment against Mr. J. Hooy, for the amount of his back taxes.

Mr. Perret on behalf of the Police Committee, here stated that they had appointed Mr. T. Lazzare to replace Mr. S. Zeller, as Nightwatchman.

On motion of Mr. Preston the action of the Committee was approved.

The President reported that in accordance with resolution passed at the last sitting of the Jury, he had contracted with Mr. D. Young, for the making of the Fences, Bridges and Gates on the line of Magazine street, through the Foucher Estate for the sum of six hundred dollars. And with Mr. J. Maguire for the ditching, at two and a quarter cents (2 1/4) per running foot for the side ditches, and (5) five cents per running foot for the cross ditches.

The following communication from the Secretary of the Joint Committee was read.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Carrollton, Dec., 3, 1860.

To the Secretary of the Police Jury, Left Bank.

Sir—By a resolution of the Parish Committee, approved July 30, 1860, I am directed to furnish you a list of all bills passed at each sitting of the said Committee.

The following list of bills have been approved at their sitting of December 1st 1860.

Guy Dreu, Sheriff for expenses of Election Nov. 6, 1860... \$308 00
Guy Dreu, Sheriff for maintenance of prisoners from 12th July to the 19th Nov. 1860... 1150 23
C. P. Heidman, Medicines furnished for Jail use, up to November 20, 1860..... 57 65

J. D. Kamper, J. P., for fees in Criminal cases from June 12, 1860 to Oct. 20, 1860... 421 34

S. Kerner, Constable for fees in Criminal cases from June 12, 1860 to Oct. 19, 1860... 584 00

Y. J. LeCorgne, J. P., for fees in Criminal cases from Dec. 21, 1859 to Oct. 29, 1860... 283 98

E. Commenge, Recorder for correcting State Tableaux for the year 1860..... 250 00

S. N. Canon, for 80 barrels of Coal and 1 Cord of Wood for the use of Court House, and sundries for Jail use... 69 30

J. H. Bender, for an Armoire with Pigeonholes for Clerk's Office..... 50 00

Brookes & Pursglove, for repairing Pump in the Jail-yard..... 11 50

N. Commandeur, Attorney for prof. services rendered in three cases vs. Parish Committee..... 75 00

Respectfully, P. A. BIENVENU, Secretary of the Parish Committee.

The following communication from Mr. Heuchert was received and read.

And on motion of Mr. Preston, was referred to a committee of three: The President appointed Messrs. Preston, Miller and Perret, to act on said Committee.

GREENVILLE, PARISH OF JEFFERSON, December 1, 1860.

To the Hon. Police Jury, Left Bank.

Gentlemen—The undersigned, on behalf of the Commissioners of this Village of Greenville, and the inhabitants thereof, would respectfully urge upon your Honorable Body, to take into consideration the condition of the drainage—in the rear of our Village.

The limits of Greenville extend only four Squares in the rear of the Railroad, after it comes Fribourg, over which, we as Commissioners have no control; but the same is under your jurisdiction. We as Commissioners have caused the ditches on both sides of Broadway to be opened to Fribourg, where there is no outlet, and unless some action is had by your Body and relief granted by extending said ditches on through Fribourg, it renders useless our work in the premises, as it causes the water to back up in the rear of our Village to the detriment of health, etc.

We earnestly commend this matter to your earliest consideration.

HENRY HEUCHERT, for self, Commissioners and Inhabitants, per N. COMMANDEUR.

A Memorial from the "Jefferson Rifles," offering their services, to act as Patrol and asking for an appropriation to assist in Equipping themselves and to aid to defray expenses attendant on the discharge of their duty as Patrol, was received and read, and on motion of Mr. Levy, the same was referred to a Committee.

The President appointed on said Committee, Messrs. Miller and Fish.

On motion of Mr. Perret the President was added to the above Committee.

Another Memorial from the same Company was also read, asking the Jury to instruct their Representative in the Joint Committee to vote in favor of allowing them to use the Rooms over the Sheriff's and Clerk's Offices as an Armory, and to allow them to remove the partitions between said rooms, so as to make one room out of the two. The cost of the removal of partitions to be paid by the Company.

Mr. Perret moved that the Member of the Joint Committee be instructed to vote in favor of allowing the "Jefferson Rifles" to deposit temporarily their Arms in the Room above the Clerk's Office; which motion was carried.

On motion of Mr. Preston, the Jury adjourned to Monday December 17th, 1860, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

(A true copy.)

CHAS. E. ROYER, Sec'y.