CARROLLTON

THE SUN:

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.

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 square, of ten lines, (or less) one month $5; three months, $6; and for

	3 months:	6 months:	12 months.
1 square	$ 8 00	$10 00	$12 00
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7 do	30 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 Offices	$10 00
For Parish Offices	8 00
For Town or City Offices	5 00

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Guano Birds Thousands of Years Older than Man.

M. Boussingault has presented to the Academy of Science an interesting paper on this valuable manure from which we learn that deposits of guano extend from the second to the twenty-first degree of South latitude along the coast of Peru. Those which lie beyond these limits are much poorer in ammoniacal compound than the former, and are therefore less valuable as manure. Guano is generally found deposited on small promontories or cliffs. It fills up crevices, and is to be found wherever birds seek shelter. The rocks of this part of the coast consist of g[illegible]ite, gneiss, simite and prophyric sienite. The guano deposits are generally covered with an agglomeration of sand and saline substances, called caliche, which the laborers remove before beginning their attacks on the guano. In some places, as at Pabellon di Pica and Punta Grande, the deposits lie under a mass of sand descended from the 'neighboring mountains;' on which subject De Vivero makes an extremely curious observation, viz: that, at the places above mentioned, the lowest guano deposits are covered with a stratum of old alluvial soil; then comes another layer of guano, and then a stratum of modern alluvial soil. To understand the importance of this fact, it must be borne in mind that the age of modern alluvions does not extend beyond historic times, whereas old alluvions date from the period immediately preceding that at which man first began to inhabit the earth; so that the guanes or cormorants, and other allied birds which deposit guano, must have existed thousands of years before man, seeing that the lower layer of guano is sometimes fifteen or twenty yards in depth, while the old alluvial crust above it has a thickness of upwards of three yards. To explain the immense accumulation of guano in those regions, M. Boussingault observes that there has been a combination of circumstances highly favorable to its production and preservation, among which are to be reckoned a dry climate, a ground presenting a vast number of chinks, fissures and caverns, where the birds can rest, lay their eggs and hatch them, without being disturbed by the strong breezes from the South, and, lastly, abundance of food suited to them. Nowhere else are fish so abundant as on this coast, where whole shoals are often cast upon the shore, even in fine weather. Antoni di Ulloa states that anchovies especially are in such abundance here as to defy description, and gives a graphic account of the manner in which their numbers are diminished by the myriads of guanas which are sometimes seen flying in countless flocks, intercepting the sun's rays like clouds, and darting into the sea to ca[illegible] their prey. According to M. Bo[illegible] calculation, one hundred [illegible] (the kilo is equal to two [illegible]) of guano contain [illegible] of air hundred kilogram[illegible] the guano d[illegible] to be worked, [illegible] and seventy-eight millions [illegible]trical quintals (the *quintal metrique* is 1 cwt., 3 qrs., 24 lbs. 8 oz.) of guano, the birds must have consumed 2,268 millions of quintals of fish.

Courting on Scientific Principles.—Among the 'necessary evils' courting may be classed as one of the most serious and interesting. If attempted at all, it should, like duelling, be conducted according to some well defined rules. The subject has not been entirely overlooked in books on etiquette and deportment, etc; but the most plain and practical rules we have seen, are those laid down by Samuel Slick, Esq., as follows:

'Courtin' a gal, I guess, is like catching a young horse in a pastur. You put the oats in a pan, hide the halter, and soft sawder the critter, and it comes up softly and shyly at first, and puts its nose to the grain, and gets a taste, stands off and munches a little, looks round to see that the coast is clear, and advances cautious again, ready for a go if you are rough. Well, you soft-sawder it all the time: so-so pet! gently, pet! that's a pretty doll! and it gets to kind a like it and comes closer, and you think you have it, make a grab at its mane, and it ups head and tail, snorts, wheels short round, lets go both hind feet at you, and off like a shot. That comes of being in a hurry. Now, if you only had put your hand up slowly towards its shoulder, and then felt along the neck for the mane, it might perhaps have drawed away, as much as to say, hands off, if you please; I like your oats, but I don't want *you;* the chance is you would have caught it. Well, what's your play, now you have missed it? Why, you don't give chase, for that only scares the critter; but stand still, shake the oats in the pan, and say, cope, cope, cope! and it stops, looks at you, and comes up again but awful skittish, stretches its neck out over so far, steals a few grains, and then keeps a respectful distance. Now, what do you do then? Why, shake the pan, and move slowly, as if you were going to leave the pastur and make for him; when it repents for bein' so distrustful, comes up and you slip the halter on.'

The Wooden Watch.—There is an old dodge often played upon countrymen, in London, called the 'wooden watch dodge.' A country greenhorn is walking in the street, when a man, dressed as a respectable farmer, addresses him, enquiring the way to some street, saying that he is a stranger in London.

'Wall, I be stranger myself,' replies the countryman.

The sharp then enters into conversation with flat, and finally invites him to take a glass of ale with him; they proceed to some public house in the neighborhood. In the tap-room there is a gentleman with a handsome gold chain. The sharp politely asked him the time of day.

'I can't tell you,' replies the man.

'Well,' says the sharp, 'what is the good of having a chain without a watch?'

'I have got a watch.'

'Let's see it, then, if you have got one.'

The man refuses, but persists that he has a watch. He soon after goes to sleep.

'No,' says the sharp to the countryman, 'I don't believe that fellow has got a watch, though he has such a fine chain; he's asleep; I shall see if he has.'

He then pulls out the chain of the sleeping man, and exhibits a round lump of wood attached to the end of it.

'There,' says he, 'I knew the fellow was gassing: he has got no watch. Now,' addressing the countryman, 'we'll see if we can't 'get' him when he wakes.'

The man wakes up, and the sharp says:—'You have not got a watch.'

'I have,' replies the other; 'I'll bet you five pounds I have got a watch at the end of this chain.'

'Let's bet him,' says the sharp to the countryman. 'We'll go halves, he does not know we have looked in his pocket, and thinks we won't bet.'

The countryman, having seen plainly that there was only a piece of wood attached to the chain, offers to bet. The bet is accepted, and the man, who is a confederate of the sham countryman, pressing a spring in the wood, shows that it encloses a small gold watch, and takes possession of the five pounds, thus gaining two pounds and ten shillings by the operation. The sham countryman condoles, of course, with the greenhorn, and takes his departure as soon as possible.

Exploration of Australia.—Recent intelligence from Australia represents that the problem of crossing the continent from south to north has been virtually solved, and no question now remains that a land tra[illegible] may be opened up, available not only for the general purposes of commerce, but also for telegraphic communication. Mr. Stuart, who [illegible] exploring expedition last [illegible] returned, after having crossed the country to a distance of about 1600 miles from Adelaide, and to within 200 miles of the Victoria River, where he was turned back by hostile [illegible] he reached [illegible] miles [illegible] north than the [illegible] expedition in [illegible] from Victoria, the continent may be considered, by the joint result of these two surveys, to have been fairly opened up from one end to the other. Instead of an arid desert, it is described to be a practicable country throughout. Mr. Stuart and his companions suffered terribly from want, not only of water, but food, and also from an attack of scurvy. The part of the route from which water was totally absent, however, was only sixty miles. In many parts there was a fine grass, besides splendid gum and other trees, including at least four kinds of palm. A very large salt lake was also discovered in the interior, supposed from the blueness of its water, to be of great depth. The parliament of South Autralia has voted £2500 to enable Mr. Stuart to start again with a large party, and complete his exploration and full particulars of the expedition are withheld, lest some rival explorers in the other colonies should avail themselves of his information, and snatch from him the triumphs of final success. The event created great rejoicing at Adelaide, as opening a new field for enterprise and colonization.

Universalism of a Very Decided Type.—At the criminal term of the Supreme Court held in Lawrence, Massachusetts, a little boy six years old was called as a witness in assault case. The District Attorney, having some doubts whether a boy of so tender age knew the nature of an oath, proceeded to ask him a few questions as follows:

District Attorney.—'Little boy, do you know what it is to testify?'

Little boy—'I suppose it is to tell the truth.'

District attorney—'Yes; but what would be the consequences if you did not tell the truth.'

Little boy—'I suppose I should be sent to jail.'

District attorney—'But would not God punish you?'

Little boy—'No, I guess not; *dad's a Universalist.*'

☞ An Irishman tells of a fight in which there was only one whole nose left in the crowd, "and that belonged to the tay-kettle."

☞ The right man in the right place—A husband at home in the evening.

"Anything in Reason."—When the United States army started for Utah there was a scarcity of transportation, or, in other words, there were too few baggage wagons. Now, every soldier knows how like the apple of one's eye are these baggage wagons drawn as they are by six mules, on the long marches across the plains. A Colonel of Dragoons, who had command of one of the columns, restricted the officers very much in their allowance of baggage, and was most bitter if any one tried to exceed the just amount. One morning the Colonel met one of his Captains, (a dragoon of course) when he burst as follows:

'Captain do you know what those artillery officers want to take across the plains?'

'No, Colonel, I do not,' said the Captain, with an inquiring look.

'Well,' said he, 'if you'll believe me, there's one of 'em wants to take across a box of books.'

'Books!' exclaimed the Captain, 'what next, I wander. Now, Colonel, I have but little to take across myself—nothing, in fact, but a barrel of whisky.'

'Of course, Captain, of course; anything, for reason, anything in *reason.* But the idea of carrying a parcel of books across that stretch is a little more than I can stand.'

Distress in London.—The London Times, of January 15th says:

Wherever a London paper reaches—and it is hard to say where it does not, here column after column tells of hopeless destitution, starving masses, towns besieged by stern famine, neglected desert, unrequited industry, starvation and nakedness at our very doors, and all that we might expect to hear in the most oppressed region of the continent after it had been pillaged by invaders or tax gatherers. Famine numbers its thousands. The distress in this metropolis is becoming a fact of European dimensions.

The London Times on Secession.—A dispatch, giving a summary of the news brought by the steamship Bohemian, at Portland from Liverpool, says:

The Times deprecates the secession movement. "The Southren confederation wouuld become the real United States, as far as territory present and prospective is concerned. It is doubtful whether connection between New York and New England on one hand, and Illinois and the neighboring States on the other, would long servive a total separation of the South."

A poet was once walking with Talleyrand in the street and at the same time reciting some of his own verses. Talleyrand perceived, at a short distance, a man yawning, and pointing him out to his friend, said, 'Not so loud; he hears you.'

☞ 'Gentleman of the jury,' said a Western lawyer, 'I don't mean to insinuate that this gentleman is a covetuous person; but I'll bet five to one that if you should bait a steel trap with a new three cent piece, place it within three inches of his mouth, you would catch his soul. I would not—the court and gentlemen of the Jury—I would not trust him in a room with a millstone, and the angel Gabriel to watch it.'

[OFFICIAL.]

CARROLLTON COUNCIL.

REGULAR MEETING.

WEDNESDAY, February 6, 1861.

Present: Hon. A. S. Ferth, Mayor: Messrs. Chas. Engleman, F. Fischer, George Herrle, John Davenport, F. C. Zeller and Peter Stoulig.

Absent: Messrs. Wm. Mayo and F. Schuler.

The Minutes of January 23rd were read, and approved.

Treasurer Kern's Report for the two weeks ending this day, was read, showing a balance of $6 51 cash on hand.

A letter was read from Comptroller Porter, asking the Council to fix the 'time and manner' for compiling the Ordinances: On motion, it was received and referred to the Finance Committee.

A letter was read from Commissary Deibel in relation to the balance of his account. On motion, it was referred to the Finance Committee.

A letter was read from Dr. Thos. G. Campbell, asking the Council to accept his resignation as a Director of the Public Schools. On motion, the resignation was accepted.

Mr. Engleman stated that he had been requested by the Agent of Dan Rice's Great Show to ask the Council for permission to erect their Show Tent and exhibit on Dublin street in front of the Market, on Saturday, the 9th instant.

On motion of Mr. Engleman the request was granted; provided, they do not obstruct the Roadway on either side and leave the Street in the good order they find it.

The following report was read, received and approved,

To the Hon. Mayor and Council of the City of Carrollton:

The Finance Committee begs leave to report against the payment of the bills of $98 50 from Henry Jurgens, for Carriage and Horse hire to the Mayor, Surveyor and Commissary; it is the opinion of your Committee, that the Council has nothing whatever to do with the payment of the Carriage and Horse hire of those Officers—no more than with their Shoemaker's bill.

We, recommend the payment of Clerk Buisson's bills for $11 20 and $13 45. We would further recommend that the decision of Mr. C. Roselius, as Arbitrator in the suit of City of Carrollton vs. L. Millaudon, be accepted, as there has been an agreement made beforehand, that said decision should be final and binding, only on that ground we make the recommendation, not that we think it is just, for we are of the opinion that it is unjust in every respect. We further state that if the proper testimony had been produced to Mr. Christian Roselius, which our Attorney neglected—his decision would be different.

(Signed,) CHAS. ENGLEMAN,
GEO. HERRLE.
F. C. ZELLER.

Carrollton, February 6, 1861.

On motion of Mr. Herrle, the Rules were suspended and the Mayor authorized to draw a Warrant in favor of Clerk Buisson for amount of his bills named in the report above.

The following report was read, received and ordered spread on the Minutes.

To Mayor and Council of the City of Carrollton:

Your Streets and Landings Committee respectfully report on the petition of Mr. Vidou to fence in part of the Levee, that the Council has no authority to permanently close up or obstruct public places, and it is our particular duty through our Officers to see that no one else does it.

On the petition of Mr. J. B. Gassin, to erect a shed and to construct a Roadway across the Batture at the head of Jefferson street both for the accommodation of Ferry Passengers, that inasmuch as the public use of the Batture would not be interfered with in the least by such construction, we recommend that Mr. Gassin have permission to construct at his own expense the Shed and Roadway proposed by him, the Shed to remain only during the pleasure of the Council.

J. DAVENPORT,
F. FISCHER,
PETER STOULIG.

Sundry bills were read. On motion the rules were suspended and the following ordered paid on the Warrants of the Mayor.

F. Marquez, 885 barrels shells	$247 80
H. Deibel, for Census of People and list of Cattle for 1860	25 00
The Jury Certificate of Charles Howe for	19 50
The Jury Certificate of Peter Williams for	18 00

were referred to the Finance Committee.

A motion of Mr. Herrle to go into an Election for a Director of the Public Schools in place of Mr. Campbell was carried. On motion of the same Member, Mr. Charles Engleman was elected by acclamation, every Member voting for it.

On motion of Mr. Stoulig, the Commissary was directed to employ six hands to finish by Shelling that portion of Canal Avenue now torn up at the upper end of the present Shell Road; to repair all broken places in the Road now constructed and to finish out the Shellroad at the lower end by Shelling.

On motion, the Council adjourned until Wednesday, February 20th, 1861, at 5 o'clock, P. M.

A true copy,

C. C. PORTER, Secretary.