The New-Orleans Bee.

Post Vol. X.—NEW SERIES. Vol. XXIV.—Whole No. 6408.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE ..... NEW-ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 6. 1850

MAGNE & WEISSE, Proprietors. NO. 83 CHARTRES STREET

CONDITIONS OF THE BEE.

DAILY BEE, one year ..... $ 2 00
WEEKLY BEE, one year 5 00

Advertisements not to exceed one week's notice before he could be allowed to discontinue.

Dollar for every TEN lines for the first insertion, and Fifty Cents for each subsequent one. No advertisement for less than one dollar.

Advertisements to be published every other day, or every other week, will be charged Fifty Cents per line for each insertion.

Yearly Advertisements will be taken within the limit of the Paper at the rate of one square every other day.

New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Official Journal of the State, General Council, First Municipality and Board of Liquidators.

Friday Morning, Dec. 6, 1850.

EXPLANATORY.

We have been absent for little more than a fortnight, in the Country, on an excursion to the Lower Lakes and Bayous, and have indeed matters of interest to us, and yet both the *Delta* and the *Picayune* seem either to misunderstand or misrepresent us. Whatever may be the shortcoming of our paper, we hardly think it is with a want of frankness in definitely stating our position in absence of courage in maintaining it. From the commencement of the Slavery question during the Congress, we assumed a position which we are unconscious of having abandoned. We approved the Compromise, and we still regard it jealously, and with a face of that project which we separate acts, has become widely and heartily and entirely acceptable that there may be some of its measures grouped together under the "adjustment," we have been better pleased to have had it taking that "adjustment" in extensis as and we believe it is with the South. Is this explicit? Is it candid? Is it consistent?

We continue to suppose that we and the Compromisers with the Democrats generally have we taken pains to explain our ground, and we shall now do it the last time. The South is divided into parties, each characterized by a peculiar view of the subject. The first, and largest, regards the Compromise as a whole, and in consideration of concession, considers the most part equitable, is satisfied, as a matter of course, with no any further agitation of the Slavery question during the existence of any attempt whatever to disturb the existing laws. The second regards the Compromise as unfair and unjustly, in which the North claims to have conceded, believes that the South has conceded in the passage of that Compromise, and for the same time, and for the sake of harmony and the Union, to acquiesce in the "adjustment," but with a strong feeling of discontent, and with a determination of Congress, if which has received from the Nation of the President, and would execute the will, though his sense should prove the legislation which, I do verily believe, would be the course of all my deputies. I do deputy should see proper to speak in the law, however, we should be strongly corrected by me, so far as I am vested with power to make the correction.

BENJAMIN BOND,
U. S. Marshal, District Louisiana.

Here, says the Washington *Union* is the example of a public officer worthy of all praise and imitation. If the marshals in all the other nonslaveholding States will but determine to perform their duty promptly, in the execution of this law, as Mr. Bond has done, we have no hesitation in believing that the great majority of the people will come to their aid, if necessary, and that our glorious Union will yet be preserved from the dangers which now so alarmingly threaten it from so many quarters, for it is no longer a matter of uncertainty that upon the faithful execution or non-execution of this important law in the free States depends the destiny, for good, or for evil, of this now prosperous and glorious republic.

PARTIAL POLITICAL PARASITES.—Mr. Calhoun enjoys the credit of having originated the phrase, a "*wise and masterly inactivity*" which has now become so common in conversation upon political topics. It belongs, however, also to many of the other current political phrases, which are unconscious of having been the inventor of a failure to accomplish. Mr. Clay is known to have coined the phrase "compromise," and in its sense he is universally adopted in California and the Southern Gulf, as a Slave-holding repeal of the act abolishing the slave trade in the District of Columbia, and as the Constitution of the U. S. by the guarantees of safety may be. If these radical, extraordinary conditions are not in favor of immediate admission, what are the opinions of Quitman, Mississippi, Texas, and other Southern gentlemen, who have uniformly evaded the question, and who are the most of Carolina does a very large portion of the conditions, disunion, secession, and other purposes, are regarded as the hardiest. All Virginia and Gov. Quitman, who is one to overthrow the Union, and operate secession in Mississippi, declare complying with the Compromise, are listening and fanning, and sectional discord, we look for either direct or indirect, the doctrines is inevitable. Such a state of mind, pernicious and fatal to the stability of the Union—such fatal, therefore, and shall continue to oppose their principles and to expose their conduct of our humble ability.

The friend of the Compromise, and the opponents of the Compromise, who are acquiescence in it, are not disunionists, never abjure them as such. The Compromise on which desire to destroy the Union, who declare themselves ready to be maintained, are disunionists, and treat them, that the Union Whigs and the South are banded together.

We are in debted to the Publisher of Cole, through the politeness of Mr. Sewell, a copy of "Ochenhan's German Reader." This is a very neat book for those who desire a practical entry in the German Language.

Valuable source we have received No. 1 of Dictionary of Mechanics, Engineering, Mining. This number contains the first volume of this truly valuable work.

Yellow fever has heavy paper calls Mr. FILLMORE ..... and in the very columns ..... appears the refutation of ..... the wise and patriotic ..... President to his countrymen ..... of the Compromise and sustain it. ..... the Compromise abolishes the Slave Trade, Nashville, Dickinson, ... and Webster must take their ..... stalwarts along with FILLMORE. ..... of such action ..... is so apparent ..... safely leave it to be disposed of ..... common sense of the people.

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..... attention is respectfully solicited to ..... of Wines and Wears, by Murphy & ..... which will take place THIS DAY, at 11 ..... store No. 57 Common street.

NEW BOOKS.—Our thanks are due the publishers, Harper & Brothers, through J. B. STREE, No. 14 Camp street, for the following new publications

Popular Education, for the use of parents and teachers, and for young persons of both sexes, by Ira Mayhew. The author of this treatise was recently superintendent of public instruction in the State of Michigan, and in this capacity investigated very closely the subject of education. The results of his reflections and inquiries are embodied in the volume before us, which is certainly the most complete, elaborate and practical disquisitions on education we have yet seen. Much attention is paid by the author to physical education and moral training—branches of the system which are too often neglected, or made wholly subservient to intellectual cultivation. We commend the book to those who are interested in a subject of such paramount importance.

Alton Locke, tailor and poet. An autobiography. This annonymous work evinces many characteristics of a powerful and highly imaginative intellect. It is a graphic picture of the woes and miseries of the English working classes. The story lacks artistic ability and symmetrical connection; but it is admirably told, and abounds in pathetic incident and effective description. Altogether, "Alton Locke" is a remarkable book.

History of Mad'me Roland, by J. S. A. Abbott. This captivating narrative of a most lovely, intellectual, virtuous and unfortunate woman is one of the series of excellent publications issued by the Harpers for the instruction and entertainment of young persons. We have rarely a more graceful, well sustained and touching biography than this of Mad'me Roland.

The Broken Bracelet and other Poems, by Mrs. Ealing, formerly Miss Waterman. We have here a number of fugitive poems collected together. They are generally of the fair average standard, displaying facility of versification, accuracy of ear, some sprightliness of fancy, and occasional poetic inspirations of a higher order. The pieces smack of the light and graceful style of Mrs. Welby, without, we think, attaining the exuberant imagery and extreme elegance and beauty of that lady's compositions.

Pictorial Field Book of the Revolution, No 9. The typographical beauty, the spirited illustrations and the accurate historical sketches of this work leave nothing to be desired.

The Green Hand. Part 2. This concludes the capital sea story, originally published in Blackwood, and said to be written by Professor Wilson.

WILL THE FUGITIVE-SLAVE LAW BE EXECUTED IN THE STATE OF ILLINOIS?—The Illinois State Register of November 14, says the Chicago Tribune, charges the marshal of Illinois, Benjamin Bond, Esq., with a culpable omission of duty in permitting warrants for the arrest of fugitive slaves to "*lie dead in his office*," to which the marshal replies, in a letter addressed to the State Register, as follows:

"Mr. Editor: My attention has just been directed by a friend to the foregoing in the St. Louis Republican of the 7th inst. In reply, I can only say that no warrant to arrest a fugitive slave has come into the hands of any marshal, nor am I advised that any such warrant has ever been put in the hands of either of my deputies. If such a warrant were placed in my hands, I would serve it no further than I was required by Congress, and which has received the sanction of the President, and would execute the writ, though my official bond prove the legislation which, I do verily believe, would be the course of all my deputies. I do deputy should see proper to speak in the law, however, we should be strongly corrected by me, so far as I am vested with power to make the correction.

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Particulars of the Loss of the Yorktown.

The following letter, giving an account of the loss of the United States ship *Yorktown*, commanded by Captain MARSTON, has been addressed by one of her officers to his parents and brother, to whom the *Republic* is indebted for the annexed copy:

ISLAND OF MAYO, (CAPE DE VERDES,)
September 13th, 1850.

I hasten to inform you of the wreck and entire loss of the United States sloop-of-war Yorktown, she having stranded on a coral reef at the Northern extremity of this Island, on the 6th September, 1850.

About five o'clock on the morning of the 6th, while endeavoring to pass between Bonavista and Mayo, (as is our custom in coming from the windward to Porto Praya,) low land was discovered very close on our port bow. Orders were immediately given to haul the ship on a wind, as she had been going free, at the rate of seven or eight knots an hour, from the time we first made the Islands, which was on the previous day; but, so rapid was the current, that, in less than fifteen minutes, (according to my judgment,) we struck on a very broken coral reef. Endeavors were then made to brace aback, but without effect, as she had completely wedged on the reef. The topgallant yards were then sent down, minute gun fired, and the ensign hoisted, union down, as signals of distress.

Happily for us, however, by the untiring exertions of the officers and men, the boats were hoisted out in time, or else deplorable, indeed, would have been our fate. In less, I should think, than thirty minutes after we had struck she was an entire wreck.

Orders were then given for every one to save all they could; but before any one could get below she careened over on the starboard side, making it impossible for any person to get below the spar deck. Word was then passed to cut away the masts, in the hope that she might right again; but, alas for the Y. known, her days were numbered, and her race was run, although everything in the power of man had been done to save her; and that, too, I must say, with the utmost calmness and composure.

Fortunately, however, no lives were lost, nor was even the slightest bodily hurt received by any one; although everything on the deck was tumbling about in the wildest confusion. Two men were saved from drowning in the wardroom, by having the quarter-deck scuttled over their heads.

Everything having been done that could be of any service, the boats were called away, and every person ordered to get into them, and subsequently we were all landed on the beach — But, alas for human misfortune, here we were doomed to suffer new difficulties and privation, which you can much better imagine than it will be possible for me to describe to you, at least on paper. Imagine a large level point of land, covered entirely with bits of sharp broken lava and stone, which, to many of us who were forced to leave the ship without shoes or stockings, was extremely painful. But this was not the worst, for we had nothing to eat, and not a pint of water to cool our parched tongues; nor could we obtain any water for many hours, the nearest springs being three or four miles off — Nothing had been saved from the wreck that could allay our thirst or satisfy our hunger.

In the evening, we succeeded in pitching a temporary tent, which answered in a measure to shield us from the burning sun and damp night dews, which are so dangerous in this country.

On the following day preparations were made for taking us all to the town of Mayo, which was about twenty-one miles distant from the wreck. Accordingly, we took up our line of march, some on mules and some in boats, myself in the latter, and reached town late in the evening, where we were kindly received by the American Consul, a colored man, and many of the natives. We were soon as comfortable as the circumstances would admit.

At the time news of the alarm of danger from a second tenant was dispatched with the second cutter to Porto Praya to procure assistance for us, and returned again on the 9th with a small schooner containing provisions for us.

We are now doing as well at present as could be expected by shipwrecked mariners on an almost desolate island, and are in the daily expectation of the arrival of the store ship, or the Dale, which we have long since learned was fitting out for our relief, or some other vessel to take us home.

I think no blame can be attached to Commander Marston, or officers any other person. Board-ers frequently have narrow escapes in passage, and we are meeting the same course as usual, which should have kept us at least twenty miles from the *reef*; but the oldest inhabitants of this place, as well as masters of vessels, say that there is no regularity at all in the current at certain seasons. Several wrecks have occurred on this island very lately, and within twenty miles of the same place where we struck; the officers and crew of one of which, the Isabella, a barque, are here at present, and are partners in our distress.

On the 12th, John Hages, one of our men, while washing clothes, was, as supposed, at the reef, was knocked off by the surf and drowned. His body was afterwards recovered and buried on the beach.

Thus ends one of the most unlucky adventures through which it has ever been my fate to pass, and which I pray Almighty God may never happen to me again; and oh let us all unite in praising Him for having preserved us thus far from harm.

"A subscription letter states that all hands had been received on board the Isle."

VALLEJO—*The new Capital of California.*—The Kelhesides are employed by a native Californian M. G. Vallejo, a descendant of the old Spanish settlers of California, last winter submitted a proposition to the Legislature of that State, to the following effect. He has laid out a city on a tract of land on the Bay of San Francisco, lying some twenty-five miles above the city of that name, and proposes to the State, if they will establish at Vallejo the seat of government permanently, to give to the commonwealth 156 acres of land, divided into the necessary lots and grounds for the government buildings, university, charitable institutions, &c. And, furthermore, he proposes to expend, in the erection of some twenty-five different public buildings, including $125,000 for a State house, an aggregate of $370,000, to be paid over within two years. The State Legislature turned the proposition over to the people for their decision, and, as we are informed, they have accepted it in their late election by a large majority. We understand, further, that Gen. Thomas J. Green, of California, and Hon. Robert J. Walker, late Secretary of the Treasury, now at the Irving House in this city, are associated with Vallejo in this enterprise, making here the necessary arrangements for entering promptly into the fulfilment of the contract. The arrangement is all clear, giving to the State, but with the prospect of making Vallejo the great commercial centre of California, it is not likely to prove a losing business to the other side. It is with in California such things can be done.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Mayoralty of New Orleans.

5th December, 1850.

GENERAL COUNCIL OF CITY OF NEW-ORLEANS.
Sitting of Saturday, Nov. 23d, 1850.

An Ordinance to establish a uniform rate of Taxes on Hawkers, Pedlars, Merchants, Traders, Inns, Hotels, Boarding Houses, Theatres, Taverns, Brokers, Bankers, Drays, Carts, Carriages, &c.

Art. 1. Be it ordained by the General Council of New Orleans that a tax of fifty dollars per annum, payable in advance, shall be paid by each hawker and pedlar from and after the 1st January next, into the Treasury of each Municipality, on the exhibit of which the licenses of the City shall be issued, and he is hereby authorized to issue a license, with which such hawkers and pedlars shall be privileged to traffic within the limits of the Municipalities respectively, and license to expire on the 31st of December in each year, and further, that they shall pay one dollar for each license obtained.

Art. 2. All persons keeping a coffee house where a bar shall be kept to retail spirituous liquors by the glass, shall pay an annual tax of two hundred and fifty dollars semi annually in advance, and one dollar for the license. The payment of which tax shall be secured to the satisfaction of the Mayor previous to issuing the license.

Art. 3. All persons proprietors or lessees of a theatre, circus, ball room, &c., shall pay on the 1st day of January, in each year, the sum of one hundred and twenty five dollars on each bar within said theatre, circus, ball room, &c., for the privilege of retailing wines and spirituous liquors, at or during the time of the performance only, and one dollar as aforesaid.

Art. 4. All persons keeping a cabaret where groceries are sold and liquors retailed by the glass, shall pay a tax of three hundred dollars, payable quarterly in advance and one dollar as aforesaid.

Art. 5. All grocers, who shall sell spirituous liquors by the bottle or pint, shall pay an annual tax of one hundred and fifty dollars, payable semi annually in advance, and one dollar as aforesaid.

Art. 6. Each and every person doing business as a wholesale and retail merchant or as a grocer, auctioneer, agent for collecting rents, shipping master, dealer, trader or drayman, shall pay a tax of forty dollars per annum.

Art. 7. Each and every person doing business as a retail merchant only, retail trader, dealer, or apothecary or confectioner, shall pay a tax of fifteen dollars per annum.

Art. 8. An annual tax of 40 dollars, payable in advance, shall be paid by each and every commission merchant, and every member or co partner of a firm engaged in commission business—each and every person being a partner in commerce, shall pay in advance, a yearly tax of 40 dollars.

Art. 9. Each and every money broker or dealer in uncurrent money, or gold and silver bullion, or specie shall be dispensed with, and the President requested to sign the same.

Art. 10. Each and every private banker, and each and every person buying and selling bills of exchange as their principal business, and persons carrying on both the private banking and exchange business, shall pay a tax of two hundred and fifty dollars. This article is not to apply to the ordinary money brokers comprehended in the 9th article. And further, each and every agent of any bank not incorporated by the State of Louisiana, engaged in buying and selling exchange for account of said foreign bank, shall pay a tax of $1000 for each bank so represented. The tax shall be in addition to any tax said agent may pay in any other capacity.

Art. 11. Each and every Agency of a foreign insurance Office doing business in the city of New Orleans, shall pay an annual tax in advance, as follows:

Those receiving premiums of $400,000 and upwards, ... 1000
" from $300,000 to 400,000, 3000
" " 200,000 to 300,000, 2000
" " $150,000 to 200,000, 1500
" " $100,000 to 150,000, 1000
" " $75,000 to 100,000, 800
" " $25,000 to 50,000, 600

All others shall pay $500; provided that the amount of premiums, as ascertained by their last annual statement, shall be the basis of payment.

Art. 12. Each and every Insurance Company organized under the laws of the State doing a general Fire, Marine, or River Insurance business, shall pay an annual tax of five hundred dollars in advance, and each and every Insurance Company organized under the laws of this State, insuring lives only, shall pay an annual tax of two hundred dollars in advance.

Art. 13. Each and every pawnbroker shall pay a tax of five hundred dollars per annum, in advance, and one dollar for the license; and every person who shall attempt to carry on the business of pawnbroker without first having paid said tax, and obtaining a license as aforesaid, shall pay a fine of twenty-five dollars for each and every day they shall carry on said business as aforesaid.

Art. 14. All keepers of warehouses for the purpose of storing merchandise, shall pay an annual tax of twenty-five dollars on each and every warehouse they may keep.

Art. 15. An annual tax of twenty-five dollars payable in advance, shall be paid by each and every produce, merchandise, ship, real estate or house broker.

Art. 16. Each and every soda dealer shall pay a tax of ten dollars per annum in advance, and every person manufacturing soda or mineral water, shall pay an annual tax of twenty dollars in advance.

Art. 17. From and after the first day of January next, all persons keeping an hotel or public boarding house, where there shall be a bar attached, shall pay for said bar the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, and shall pay an annual tax of two dollars on each bedroom they are prepared to accommodate, and one dollar for a license, payable half yearly in advance, and the person or persons keeping such establishment, shall, before receiving such license, be compelled to make oath before the Mayor, as to the number of boarders they are capable of accommodating: *Provided* that an hotel or public boarding house shall pay less than fifty dollars for any more than two hundred and fifty boarders at the rate of two dollars for each boarder, and for all boarders over two hundred and fifty they shall pay the sum of one dollar for each and every person they may be prepared to accommodate.

Art. 18. All persons keeping a private boarding house, and accommodating not more than six boarders, shall be exempted from the payment of a tax, and all persons accommodating over and above six, shall pay a tax of two dollars for every such boarder, payable in advance, and one dollar for license, and such person keeping such private boarding house, shall be bound to make oath before the Mayor, when taking such license, as to the number of boarders they are prepared to accommodate in their said house.

Art. 19. Each and every boarding-house for seamen and laborers where there is a bar, shall pay the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars per annum, payable quarterly in advance, and one dollar as aforesaid, and when there is no bar, they shall pay forty dollars.

Art. 20. Each and every restaurant where there is a bar, shall pay a tax of $300, and where there is no bar, $150 per annum, payable half yearly in advance, and one dollar as aforesaid.

Art. 21. Each and every brewer or dealer in malt liquor shall pay a tax of $30 per annum, in advance, and one dollar as aforesaid: and every person keeping a beer house or beer saloon, where beer or other malt liquors are retailed, shall pay yearly a tax of fifty dollars, payable semi annually in advance: *Provided*, no spirituous or vinous liquors shall be sold, which last clause they shall pay an additional tax of one hundred and fifty dollars, and a fine of twenty five dollars in case of contravention.

Art. 22. Each and every billiard table shall pay a tax of forty dollars per table, per annum, in advance, and one dollar as aforesaid.

Art. 23. Each and every ten pin alley shall pay a tax of twenty dollars on each alley, per annum payable in advance, and one dollar as aforesaid.

Art. 24. All proprietors or lessees of a theatre or amphitheatre shall pay yearly in advance, a tax of one hundred and fifty dollars; proprietors or lessees of a transient theatre, circus or menagerie, shall pay, in advance, a tax of ten dollars for each performance. All persons keeping ten pin alleys, or saloons, hired for concerts or other exhibitions, shall pay an annual tax of one hundred dollars on each hall or school; all other exhibitions of whatever kind, given in halloon saloons, not licensed as above, shall pay five dollars for each and every performance or exhibition. Such proprietors are hereby required to take, before any exhibition, their license, under a penalty of $150 for each contravention.

Art. 25. All keepers or owners of stables where horses and carriages, wagons and burgers of other kind are kept for hire, or for other purposes, shall pay a tax of $50 per annum, in advance, and a dollar as aforesaid.

Art. 26. All persons not citizens of Louisiana, and not permanent residents of the city, who shall transact any commercial business within the limits of either of the municipalities, by buying or selling any articles of produce or merchandise, or receiving or warding goods for a compensation, by buying or selling bills of exchange, or transacting any other business of produce or merchandise, shall pay a tax to the municipality within which they temporarily reside or transact business, one hundred dollars, the payment of which tax shall authorize them to transact business for one year, and no longer, provided that they shall not be required to pay the license obtained, and in business, occupying a store or room for rent in the city, and who pay the tax fixed by law upon merchants generally, shall be exempt from the persons vending from on board boats or vessels, or from the issuance of hawking articles, which they may have brought to market for sale, and have in their made them from which the term fixed by law and every person neglecting the provisions of this article, without first obtaining a license, shall pay a fine of fifty dollars, recovering a license, shall pay a competent or adjudication for the benefit of the municipality within which the business is made.

Art. 27. Each and every person or persons engaged in selling produce or merchandise on the levee or on board of any vessel or boat, or at ship or wharf, shall pay a tax of twenty five dollars per annum, payable in advance, and one dollar as aforesaid, and all persons engaged in selling the branches of business enumerated in this ordinance without first obtaining a license, shall be liable to be arrested by the collector as well as the parties who have obtained licenses, and any such person or persons so neglecting or refusing to pay, or to obtain, carry on such business without first paying such tax or obtaining such license, shall pay a fine of not more than twenty-five dollars nor less than fifty dollars for each and every day they shall continue to carry on such business without first having paid the tax or obtained a license, and the same shall be recovered before any court of competent jurisdiction, besides the amount of said tax shall be imposed as a fine, and be recovered in the name of the Municipality, where the interaction has taken place.

Art. 28. Each and every person selling yaters, shall pay a tax of fifteen dollars per annum, payable in advance: *Provided* that this article shall not be construed so as to affect persons who sell during the months from the 15th April to the 15th September, in carts, etc.

Art. 29. Each and every fruit seller shall pay an annual tax of $20, in advance.

Art. 30. All dealers in vendors of patent medicines or nostrums, shall pay a tax of one hundred dollars per annum, in advance.

Art. 31. Each and every person or persons who shall pay a tax of two dollars for every such boarder, payable in advance, and one dollar for license, a d such person keeping such private boarding house, shall be bound to make oath before the Mayor, when taking such license, as to the number of boarders they are prepared to accommodate in their said house.

Art. 32. The keeper of every intelligence office shall pay a tax of 25 dollars made once, and shall take out a license therefor, each license shall draw with the number of the office, the name of the office and the number of such license, and every person than intelligence office, the amount of tax and the license at the time of the issuance of such license, to keep an office in the city without first having a license, shall pay a fine of $50.

Art. 33. All persons who shall have one or more stallions with bars in the same establishment, shall pay a tax of $100 for each stallion, and no stallion shall pay the tax of $50 per annum, payable on each and every stallion, coffee house grog shop, billiard room, etc.

Art. 34. All negro traders shall pay an annual tax of one hundred and fifty dollars, and they shall take out the license before making any sale, either by themselves or by their agents, under a penalty of twenty-five dollars for each negro sold.

Art. 35. Each and every hawker and contractor shall pay annual tax of twenty-five dollars in advance.

Art. 36. Every keeper of public gardens, established for the purpose of dancing, such as Tivoli, Vauxhall, &c., where a bar is attached, shall pay a tax of three hundred dollars, per annum, and where there is no bar, a tax of fifty dollars, payable in advance.

Art. 37. Every keeper of public bathing house or establishment, shall pay a tax of $40 per annum, payable in advance.

Art. 38. Every establishment where ice cream and sorbet are sold, shall pay a tax of $20 per annum, payable in advance.

Art. 39. The taxes on draws, carts, &c., from and after the 1st January next, shall be $15 per year, payable annually in advance, and 30 cents for the branding of each of said carts, &c., and $1 for the license.

Art. 40. From and after the 1st January next, all hack and four wheel carriages shall pay an annual tax of $40, and all cabs and two wheel vehicles a tax of $15 per annum.

Art. 41. All omnibuses that carry ten passengers or less, drawn by two horses or mules, shall pay, in advance, an annual tax of fifty dollars, and all omnibuses that carry more than ten passengers, and drawn by more than two horses, shall pay, in advance, an annual tax of one hundred dollars.

Art. 42. No omnibus shall be driven with more than four horses or mules, under a penalty of $50 for each offence.

Each and every omnibus shall be numbered on a conspicuous place on the side, the number to be of the same dimensions as those on the drays, and for every contravention of this article the owner shall pay a fine of not less than twenty five dollars, nor more than fifty dollars, and each and every omnibus shall have lamps, with the number of said omnibus painted thereon, the lamps and numbers to conform to the ordinance relating to hacks, cabs, &c. And for every contravention of said article the owner thereof shall pay a fine of twenty-five dollars.

Art. 43. All omnibuses drawn by more than two horses or mules, shall have the tire of their wheels at least 2½ inches in width, under a penalty of $25, for each offence.

Art. 44. All drays, cart, omnibuses and wagons, shall be numbered, the number and the last number of the year in a conspicuous place.

Art. 45. All persons keeping a public or public society hall, shall pay a tax of 50 dollars per night, and any person keeping such hall without previously paying said sum shall pay a fine of one hundred dollars, or imprisonment for thirty days, for each offence.

Art. 46. All persons engaged in street exhibitions, of whatever character, or as street musicians or singers, shall pay a tax of twenty dollars for each person engaged in such exhibitions, and shall obtain from the Mayor a license to pursue such occupation for the term of twelve months on presentation of the receipt of the Treasurer of the Municipality in which he shall reside, and, in default of the payment, and in default of procuring such license, he, she or they shall be liable to arrest and imprisonment for the space of thirty days for each and every violation of this ordinance. It shall be the duty of the Chiefs of police to see this ordinance strictly enforced.

Art. 47. Each and every person keeping a junk shop or place where second hand articles are bought and sold shall pay a tax of three hundred dollars in advance, and take a license from the Mayor for such business, for which license, they shall pay one dollar.

Art. 48. All persons taking out licenses under the provisions of this ordinance, shall be subject and liable to the penalty imposed by an act of the Legislature, entitled "An act more effectually to prevent slaves from obtaining spirituous and intoxicating liquors without the consent of their masters, approved 5th December, 1846, which ordinance shall be introducing the new licenses issued under articles 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 17th, 19th and 36th of this ordinance.

All persons taking out licenses, who neglect to furnish the required security, or, and to have their license duly recorded in the Mayor's Office, within thirty days from the time of taking out their license shall pay a fine of twenty-five dollars, recoverable before any Court of competent jurisdiction, one-half for the benefit of the informer, and the other half for the benefit of the Municipality in which the license is taken out.

All penalties or fines imposed for any violation or violation of this ordinance, as well as taxes levied by this ordinance, shall be recovered before any Court of competent jurisdiction, one-half of the fines to be paid to the informer, and the other half to the Municipality in which the infraction may occur, and all violations and infractions of this ordinance not otherwise provided for, shall be punished by a fine of from ten dollars to one hundred dollars for each offence, fines to be for the benefit as aforesaid, and to be recovered by the Municipality in which the offence may be committed.

Approved 5th December, 1850.

CHAS. M. WATERMAN, President.
(Seal of the City.) A. D. CROSMAN, Mayor.
L. A. ST. CERAN, Clerk.

TOYS—FOYS—1000 boxes, containing an elegant assortment of Toys, Fancy Goods, and a fine choice of Dolls, dressed and undressed, for sale by

CHABANIOL & BOULENGER,
corner Chartres and Conti

[COMMUNICATED.]

LIFE INSURANCE.

Amongst the many benevolent enterprises of the age intended to assuage grief consequent upon premature or sudden death, none rank so high or are at all comparable with that of Life Insurance Companies;—the beneficent influences of which have long since been appreciated by the people of England and recently in the more Northern cities of this country;—but here, in the Emporium of the South—where their necessity is more apparent—they are of still newer origin;—yet, we are pleased to know, are becoming better understood and very properly appreciated—more especially one—the *Southern Mutual*—doing business since July last—having taken since about same believed to be greater than was ever taken by any similar office in the same short period after opening.

Although many sudden and unexpected deaths have recently occurred here, and some of them insured—still the Southern Mutual continues to insure at her former rates;—having declined none of her daily numerous applications. Such an Institution is deserving of the public consideration.

AFFRAY IN ALEXANDRIA.—The *Republican* of the 30th ult., has the following:

An affray occurred on Thursday last, on the plantation of Mrs. Williams, between Mr. J. W. Everett, the manager of the place, and Mr. Dever, a carpenter. Some words occurred between the parties which led to blows. Everett struck Dever several severe blows on the head with a hatchet, fracturing his skull, and causing him to lose his senses. Everett was severely bruised in the face, and a part of his upper lip nearly or quite taken off. Both parties have been bound over.

The difficulty came very near producing more serious consequences afterwards. Mr. Dever came to town after the fight, and while groping about, unconscious of what he was doing, got up stairs in the court house. He remained there until after the court adjourned, when deputy sheriff Wise, having obtained assistance to take him to some place where he could be cared for, laid the way with a candle in his hand. Suddenly, and while Wise's back was turned, Dever drew a revolver, pointed at Wise and pulled the trigger. Fortunately it snapped, as did one or two other barrels. Wise put out the candle and then took the pistol from him. It is a good pistol, and seems to be a miracle that it did not fire.

P. S. Since the above was in type, we are glad to learn that Mr. Dever is not so badly hurt as was supposed.

THE SCHOOL MISTRESS AND HER CANINE FRIEND.—A young lady of one of the northern towns of this country, while engaged in teaching school, the past summer, a few miles from her home, was singled out, towards the close of her engagement, without any apparent inducement, by the dog of one of her employers, as the peculiar object of his regard, which seem concomitantly so increased that he could scarcely be beat in from her side, or prevented from entering the schoolhouse, to which he daily repaired. At the termination of her school, which she left in failing health when about to start for her parental residence, the dog gave signs of his determination to follow her, which perceiving, she turned to the owner, and soon effected a purchase of the animal, which now joyously attended her home. Her first words on entering the house were—"Mother, I have come home to die, and have brought a friend here to watch over my grave." After making this announcement, she immediately took to her bed, and sunk rapidly in a typhoid which in about a week terminated in her death. During her whole sickness the faithful and grief-stricken dog never left her, but for a few moments at a time, from her sick room, constantly lying directedly near the head of her bed, and seeming but too true when the tidings of her death reached him, which occasionally extended for hours, he would an hour drew near he became indifferent and about food soon refused it altogether. After death, which he seemed to comprehend, he continued to watch for the corpse, only at rare time leaving it, and that was when the coffin case, which, being arrived with the coffin was carried and placed by the side of the grave dug to receive it, he would remain near the house. He then, having been somehow aware of what was going on, came out of the house, went to the case and with his paws on the side rolled it, and jumped down into the grave, and appeared to inspect that with equal care and attention. He then came out and turned back to his post by the house, which he continued to watch, till it was brought out for interment, when he closely followed the coffin and looked sorrowfully on, as it was lowered to its final resting place, and then turned and sat. When has human friend and living down at the head of the grave, could not be induced to leave the spot, relaying for the first few days, a friend, then, for a week or two sparingly receiving it when brought to him and at last, going occasionally to the house for it, but only to despatch in haste what was set before him, and return, to his sad and lonely vigil, which night and day, he still continues to keep over the remains of his beloved mistress — *Vermont Freeman.*

Industrial Committee.

Conference Room, Hall Over 1 Bayman L. C. Duncan, the Industrial Committee, met to day 5th, 1850 at the above place. Members White & ..... Present L. C. Duncan, Vice-Chairman; Judge Rost, A. M. Holbrook, Col. Lewis, Dr. Riddell, Professors Forshey and B. D. DeBow.

The Committee then proceeded to the Chairman of the Executive Committee in Washington, giving his views in regard to the mode of shipment of articles for the Fair.

The Chair presented a sample of cotton from a bale sent to the Committee by the Local Committee of Mobile, and a letter from the same on the subject, to be sent to London. This cotton was from the plantation of Mr. John Pope, of Hartby county, and was estimated as with thirty cents worth pound in the market.

On motion of Judge Rost, the Secretary was directed to write to Judge Morse, of St. Mary's and request him to forward to the order of the Committee a sample of the best Attakapas drill or cotonade, to transmit to the London exhibition.

On motion of Professor Forshey, the Secretary was directed to write to John T. Pauli Monroe, Louisiana, for a specimen of the leather manufactured by him.

On motion of Dr. Riddell, it was resolved that specimens of sugar be transmitted to the Fair in London, should be put up in boxes not holding more than 100 lbs.

Judge Rost called attention to the value of the wood raised Bois d'Arc, and the fact that it is valuable for carts-wheels, and suggested the importance of sending a specimen of it. One of the gentlemen present suggested that it would be well to supply the committee with a specimen of the wood.

Dr. Riddell stated that the greatest curiosity which we could send to London, would be a sample of that wild whose products contributed so largely to the manufactures of that country. It is still apparently very abundant, and he could, as a friend, assure them that the composition of that soil would be found very per that it was different from all other soils,—based in no respect similar to that of the delta of the Nile.

Professor Forshey suggested that with samples of the soil of the delta,