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TERMS OF THE BEE.

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The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

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

Friday Morning, Nov. 29, 1850.

☞ The Northern Mail came through yesterday with the latest dates.

THE SOUTHERN RIGHTS MEETING.

Well, the friends of the Union and the Constitution—as they are—have had their meeting, and an overwhelming gathering of the masses it was. There was no blinking of questions at this assemblage; no politic reservation nor halting and stinted manifestations of attachment to the Union. The recent legislation of Congress in respect to slavery was fully reviewed by the speakers—much of it approved; little of it censured—and all recommended to the cordial and universal acquiescence of the South. The pervading sentiment of the vast multitude which thronged the St. Charles, and of that still larger gathering which assembled in the public thoroughfare, was one of deep and unconquerable affection and reverence for the whole confederacy, and for that bond which connects the States with each other and with the Federal Government, and which imparts to the combined whole its vigor, its power, its prosperity and its greatness.

Upon no night the self-styled friends of the Constitutional rights of the South and the Union, are to hold their meeting; and though it is convened most illiberally under exclusively Democratic auspices, as if Democrats alone were defenders of the South, we feel some curiosity to learn what will be the platform adopted by them. One might hazard an opinion without evincing any very profound sagacity, by merely letting out the list of speakers who have been invited to attend. Among them we find such fire-eaters as QUITMAN, JEFFERSON DAVIS, MORSE, BOYKIN and PHILLIPS, and such incomprehensibilities as SOULE. We know very well what Gov. QUITMAN, and the Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS think of the Union. They have spoken too plainly to be mistaken. They have both denounced the Compromise in gross and in detail, clamored for the Missouri line, insisted upon certain impossible amendments to the Federal Constitution, and in default of the acquiescence of their views—they go for disunion, which they call "secession." What Mr. SOULE thinks no one knows, and by this time very few care. It is possible, however, that the gentlemen recently condescend at a special meeting of the Union, peculiar friends to remove the veil that has hitherto so seriously shrouded his opinions. He has said it may be "The Friends of the Constitutional Rights of the South" have invited a number of patriots, who are disunionists in a certain contingency, which they well know must occur—and which is therefore be styled disunionists per se. Now, the question is whether there are any now in New Orleans who are willing to endorse the sentiments of Gov. QUITMAN or JEFFERSON DAVIS. Both these gentlemen are gallant, open and frank in the exposition of their principles—and if they should address the meeting, they will not shrink from reiterating the views they have heretofore asserted. We are anxious to know whether the Democratic friends of the Constitutional rights of the South are prepared to endorse disunion in any shape or form.

We take it, the meeting will lay down some sort of a platform; and the impatience of the public will be thus finally gratified. We hope the resolutions will speak intelligibly, so that he who runs may read. The people are sick of ambiguity and equivocation. The anti-Compromise journals declare that every body in New Orleans is in favor of the Union. But what kind of a Union? The meeting at the St. Charles went for the Union as it now stands, without hesitation, with the utmost unanimity and enthusiasm. It is therefore, certain that so long as the Compromise is observed and carried out, every man who assented to the resolutions adopted on Wednesday, will stand and warm and undeviating by the Union. Now, how do the Friends of the Constitutional rights of the South intend to evince their attachment to the Union? By insisting to destruction of the Compromise; to usurpation of the North, to abuse of the "submissionists," to the eloquent tirades of "QUITMAN against the Union, or to invectives against Yankees and in unmeaning generalities from the lips of a Louisiana Senator, who takes care in every word he utters to throw no light whatever on his position? But speculation is useless. The meeting has been convoked; it will be held; something must be said; some expression of sentiment must be put forth—and it will then be time enough to ascertain exactly the nature of the platform upon which these superabundant supporters of the South think proper to stand.

SUPERINTENDENT OF THE MINT.—We learn from the *Picayune*'s despatch that our fellow-citizen, ROBT. M. MCALISTER, Esq., has received the appointment of Superintendent of the New Orleans Mint.

☞ Senators Foote, Downs and Gwin, and Mr. Morse, Representative from the Fourth District of Louisiana, and Judge Bullard, from the Second District, left yesterday on the steamship *Georgia* for New York, whence they will proceed to Washington.

BATON ROUGE GAZETTE.—W. R. Adams, Esq., the gentlemanly and able editor of the Baton Rouge Gazette, is in town, and may be seen at the Verandah. Mr. Adams publishes an excellent and interesting sheet, which enjoys a large circulation in the interior. Our merchants would do well to patronize him.

☞ Mr. James has come out in public denial of the rumor that he intends to become a naturalized American citizen. He says he means to reside here permanently, but intends to retain his allegiance to his own government.

INDIANA RAILROADS.—Indiana is fast becoming to the West what Massachusetts has been to the East—the railroad State. There are in the State 13 railroads, either completed or in progress, the aggregate length of which is 1,305 miles. There are already completed 212 miles.

☞ The population of Chicago is now 28,000. Four years ago, it scarcely exceeded 5,000. Milwaukie had in 1845 a population of 10,000; in 1850 it has 20,036. Detroit in 1845, had 9,000; in 1850, 21,057. Westward the Star of empire takes its way.

THE CROP CUT SHORT.—From all parts of the adjoining parishes, do we hear bitter complaints in the effects of the late frosts upon standing cane. Never, within the memory of our oldest planters, has there been an instance so fatal with which this portion of the State was visited on the mornings of Sunday and Monday last. In the candid opinion of persons who are experienced in matters of this kind who live out short, at least eighty thousand hogsheads of sugar, in consequence of the last frost—should it have been as severe in other portions of the sugar-growing district.

Planters are now busily employed in cutting and securing their standing cane—but the deed is really done—the fruit has now had its effect. The planter, in a greater or less degree, is to be the sufferer. The warm weather which we had, and the rain of Wednesday morning, were inclined to be brief, has settled the matter for the worst, beyond the least probable doubt—though we hope we may err in our conclusions.

We give the above information to our readers not as an indammatory newspaper article, for mere effect—but as one of information—conveying things as they actually exist, without being influenced by the hope of reward or fear of punishment.—*Thibodeaux Minerva.*

☞ CONVICTED.—At the term of the criminal court, at Winchester, Va., on Monday, John L. Thomas was convicted of passing counterfeit notes on the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank of Waynesborough, and sentenced to three year's imprisonment in the penitentiary.

ARRIVAL OF THE ALABAMA.

The *Alabama* left Chagres on the night of the 20th with 169 passengers, 160 of whom came from the R. M. S. C. ship *Avon*, arrived from San Juan. They report that about 2800 passengers are on their way from California to Realejo.

There were continued rains on the Isthmus of Panama. The weather and the heavy sea in Chagres bay were such, as nearly to prevent communication between the vessels and the shore.

GEORGIA ELECTION.

DISUNIONISM BLOWN SKY-HIGH.

We have unspeakable gratification in laying the annexed telegraphic despatch before our readers. It was transmitted by the editors of the Macon *Messenger and Journal* to our friends of the Mobile *Advertiser*. Brief as it is, its perusal will send a thrill of heartfelt joy and exultation through the bosom of every patriot in the land. Well done Georgia! Noble Empire State of the South! Our confidence in your faith and loyalty has never faltered. We knew that an appeal from brawling and blatant politicians, to the staunch and sturdy yeomanry of the land, would prove that the popular heart was sound. The result vindicates our trust, and overwhelms with confusion and dismay the miserable faction which has been treacherously urging Georgia to desert the Union, and to consort with the misguided and erring sons of the Palmetto State. Hereafter, there will be no further doubts of Georgia—disunion cannot rear its miscreated front, and poor forth its screeching accents among her generous and faithful people. She is pledged to the Union—pledged to the same sanctified and glorious cause which Louisiana is ardently engaged in upholding—pledged to combat and resist the schemes of unscrupulous demagogues, political incendiaries and insatiable mischief mongers, whether they hail from Vermont or South Carolina, Massachusetts or Mississippi. In a word, Georgia stands invincibly opposed to fanaticism, whether embodied in the Abolitionism of the extreme North, or the rampant disunionism of the extreme South. ALL HAIL GEORGIA!

MACON, Nov. 26, 71 o'clock P. M.

The Union Party have carried the State by an overwhelming majority—perhaps THIRTY THOUSAND.

Out of twenty-three counties the Disunionists have carried but three, by an aggregate majority of less than 200. The others send Union delegates by from 1000 to 1300 majority.

No use in knocking at the door any more!

LATER FROM MEXICO.

The brig *Union*, Captain Rodovich, arrived yesterday from Vera Cruz, whence she sailed on the 22d inst. She brought as passengers Mr. Stewart, Mexican Consul for the port of New York, Col. Russel, Col. Ramsay, and the Mexican Col. E. Alleraiu; with 136 returned Californians, having $200,000 with them in gold dust. The *Union* has on board $7,600 in specie, on consignment.

By this arrival we have dates from the city of Mexico to the 13th inst., inclusive. They contain some intelligence.

Arista is very certainly elected President, having received the vote of Sonora, which makes the 13th State that has cast its suffrage in his favor.

The question of the settlement of the foreign debt of Mexico is the stumbling block before Congress. The Senate and Chamber of Deputies appear decidedly at issue on the subject.—The propositions of the former are amended by the latter, and *vice versa*. Much excitement prevails, and at the latest dates, nothing like a definite understanding had been arrived at.

Great commotion was produced in Mexico on the 10th, in consequence of the Presidential electors from that district assuming, by virtue of a decree of the Minister of Home Affairs and the Governor of that district, the power of electing the President and Secretaries of the Ayuntamento (council). Protests were offered by the minority who refused to vote, but the majority proceeded to elect Senor Ruano, as President, and Senors Alcalde and Arreaga as Secretaries. The matter will probably be laid before Congress.

The public executioner of Queretaro was assassinated a few weeks since by a band of robbers, out of revenge for having hung so many of their gang, who had been capiured and condemned.

General Tomas Reguena died on the 30th ult., at Guadalajara, and Gen. Manuel Romero on the 31st, at San Luis Potosi. Gen. Joaquin Rea, living at a village called Minerva, was, about the same time, murdered by one Felipe Delgado, and a band of scoundrels under his command. Prompt measures have been taken for arresting the assassins.

Mr. Cuevas has been chosen President of the Senate, and Mr. Rejon, Vice President. Mr. Carpio was elected President and Mr Bonilla-gue Vice President of the Chamber of Deputies. They hold their offices only for the month of November.

Robberies of mail-coaches still continue along the Mexican highways. On one occasion the diligence was attacked at the very gates of the Capital. The bandits seems to apprehend no difficulty whatever in the execution of their projects.

The *Trait d'Union* says it is certain that the Mexican Government had made two contracts with Col. Ramsey, for the transportation of foreign correspondence across the republic. The government by one of these contracts guaranties the safety of the mails, and levies a tax of $20 on every one hundred pounds of correspondence and 20 cents on every one hundred pounds of papers. The other refers to the communication by steamers between Vera Cruz and New Orleans or Mobile, twice a month; between Vera Cruz and New York, *via* Havana, twice a month; between Mexico and San Francisco, every week. From Mexico to Acapulco on the Pacific, requires but four day's travel, and a Company has already been established to carry out the scheme. The *Trait d'Union* has its information from high sources, and adds that Col. Ramsay is about to leave for the United States, in order to prepare for the early execution of an enterprise. He arrived last evening on board the *Union*.

Telegraphic wires are being laid in the city of Mexico. They are designed to la Mineria. It is said that the work is very bungling.

A quarrel occurred recently between Mr. Garcia y Garcia, a deputy, and Mr. Cano, a lawyer, in which the latter was severely wounded with a poignard.

Speaking of the Tehuantepec Railroad and of the promise of Mr. Webster that the United States Government will protect the enterprise by military force, if necessary, the *Trait d' Union* is of opinion that the Mexican Government will refuse to consent to such an arrangement, and that the Mexican Congress would withhold its sanction even if the Government were disposed to yield the point.

The *Monitor Republicane* learns by letters from New Grenada, that the Jesuits have been expelled from that country. The Congress of that Republic confirmed the decree of the Government with great unanimity.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 19.

RIOT AND LOSS OF LIFE.—A friend who arrived yesterday morning from Blairsville, gave us a few particulars of a dreadful riot, which occurred near that place on Friday last, between two bodies of the laborers on the Pennsylvania railroad. It seems that these persons, known as the Lockport men, (from the little town of that name,) and the Pecksdidle boys, (the latter, we believe, deriving their names from one of the contractors,) resolved to decide their difference by a regular pitched battle. They advanced towards each other, armed with guns, pistols, clubs, and other weapons. At the first fire four fell dead and numbers were wounded—none of them mortally. The Lockporters then made a charge upon their opponents and succeeded in completely routing them. We learn from other sources that the militia have been ordered out, but that none of the rioters had been arrested.—*Gaz.*

THOMSON WASHINGTON.—WASHINGTON, Nov. 20, P. M.—Mr. Sloan, the former representative from Ohio, is expected here to-morrow, to enter upon the duties of U. S. Treasurer on Monday next, in the place of Mr. *Selden*, resigned.

It is further rumored that Mr. Selden will on the same day, unite with Mr. Latham, the banker.

Mr. Sloan has accepted the [illegible] and consented to take the required bonds.

I learn upon good authority that the long report of the Secretary of the Treasury will show an auspicious condition of financial affairs.

A modification of the tariff will be recommended in regard to some particulars, but no increase of duties.

The message of President Fillmore it is said will be unusually long.

"THE CITIES ARE SOUND."

The Philadelphia papers of the 19th contain a call for a Great Union Meeting, at the Chinese Museum, on Thursday next, to thus embrace its patriotic appeal:—

"PHILADELPHIANS! Respect for the rights of our sister States, and a fraternal regard for the general welfare of the American people, are sentiments which are dear to us, and which have always controled our actions as citizens.

While Northern and Southern FANATICS seek to divide and distract our beloved country, SILENCE IS NOT OUR DUTY! We live on the spot where the nation was born, and with one accord and one heart, let us proclaim our unchanged devotion to

OUR COUNTRY'S UNION!

The meeting will be addressed by John Sargent, Geo. M. Dallas, Josiah Randall, Richard Rush, Joseph R. Ingersoll, Charles J. Ingersoll, J. Hazlehurst, James Page, and Charles Gibbons.

BOSTON TOO!

We find the following in the Boston papers of Monday morning, the 18th:—

CONSTITUTIONAL MEETING.—The citizens of Boston and its vicinity, who reverence the Constitution of the United States; who wish to discountenance a spirit of disobedience to the laws of the land, and to refer all questions arising under those laws to the proper tribunals; who would regard with disfavor all further popular agitation of subjects which endanger the peace and harmony of the Union, and who deem the preservation of that Union the paramount duty of every citizen, are requested to meet and express their sentiments on the present posture of public affairs, in Faneuil Hall, on the 26th inst., at 3 o'clock P.M.

DREADFUL STEAMBOAT DISASTER. LOSS OF LIFE.

The steamboat *Arkansas No. 5*, which arrived at Mobile on Tuesday evening, brought the disastrous news of the explosion of the boiler of the steamboat *Antonella Douglass*, at Tate's Shoals, on the morning of the 26th instant. The Mobile *Tribune* furnishes the following particulars of the catastrophe:

It appears that previous to the occurrance, the Douglass was lying aground on Tate's Shoals, and while her captain was engaged in every effort to get her over it, she burned one of her boilers with a terrific explosion. At the time the greater part of the passengers (numbering some hundred and twenty-five) were fast asleep. The noise instantly woke them, and those who were unhurt fled to the deck in the greatest terror. The scalding steam rushed through and enveloped all parts of the boat. With great difficulty, a number of the passengers, with several of the wounded, fled in their night clothes to a barge laden with cotton, which the Douglass had in tow. This was cut loose from the wreck and went drifting down the stream.

Fortunately, the steamboat Arkansas No 5, Captain James A Greer, was lying about a mile above the scene of the disaster, and hearing the explosion, and apprehending the cause of it, she immediately got up steam and went to the rescue. She soon reached the burning ruin and took off those of the passengers who were on it, and in all probability, saving numbers of them from a watery grave, or, perhaps, a more terrible death by fire. She lay alongside until the hurricane roof of the Douglass was enveloped in flames, at the imminent hazard, it is said, of her own safety. She then drifted down and took off those who were on the barge which was cut loose.

Short'y after the steamboat Wm. Bradstreet came alongside and offered every assistance in and of the perishers, many of whom took passage on board of her.

Below we give a list of those who were killed, wounded and rescued. It is stated that there were about one hundred and twenty five passengers on board of the Douglas. Of these we have accounts of some ninety-five. The others, it is supposed, were killed either by the explosion, or, in their terror fled to the river and were drowned. The effects of the passengers were almost entirely destroyed. We hear that Commodore Moore, who was among them saved his baggage. The papers and books of the boat were also lost.

The cotton destroyed is reported at about eight hundred bales. Including what the Douglass had on her barge, there were some fourteen hundred bales altogether. About half of this was on the steamboat.

We have received a "Card" addressed to the public, from which we obtain the main part of these particulars. It is signed by all the passengers of the steamboat Arkansas No. 5, and those of the survivors of the catastrophe who were on the same boat, and pays a very high compliment to the courage and humanity of the Captain of the Arkansas No. 5, James A. Greer. We feel, it says, "that we are not discharging our duty, without bearing a willing and heartfelt testimony to the gallantry, promptness, energy and efficiency of young Captain Greer of the Arkansas No. 5, for the relief he afforded to us, and to our afflicted fellow passengers. He deserves, as he will doubtless receive, the patronage of a community so deeply interested in all such acts of disinterested benevolence. It is proper to add," concludes the tribute of the passengers, "that Captain Greer left the two cotton flats he had in tow a short distance below the scene of the disaster, and hurried to Mobile with the passengers of the unfortunate Douglass."

After the above was written, we learned that young Edward McCord, numbered among the wounded in the list below, died after his arrival in the city; also, that Mr. King is dead.

List of killed and wounded.

J. A. Golson, Autuga, killed; Samuel Montgomery, bar keeper, do; T. I. Bennett, Marengo, badly wounded; W. Fisher, do; do.; Adolphus Carter, Selma, do.; E. P. Watts, Dallas, do.; A. G. Tuttle, Pike county, do.; W. Forster, Montgomery, do.; Edward McCord. Mobile; E. C. Grimmon, do; Bridgeport, badly wounded; John Cole, Marion, do.; C. H. Lockett, do.; John Hart, Wilcox, do.; E. B. Wall, Marengo, do.; N. M. King, Georgia, do; E. W. Rose, Georgia, do.; S. A. Nelms, Perry county, do.; W. Watts, Dallas county, do.; N. A. McMillen, Wilcox county, slightly wounded; C. C. Sellers, Wilcox county, do.; John Wilcox county, do.; Dr. Caldwell, do; E. Parkman, Selma, do.; E. L. Schroebel, Mobile, do.; A. J. Martin, Dallas, do.; T. C. Officer, first clerk, do.; Jas. A. Wright, Mobile, do.; Henry Adams, do.; Benj. Oppanheim, do.; W. B. Taylor, Wilcox county, do.

Passengers not injured.

Commodore E. W. Moore, Texas; Wm. B. Weaver, do.; Mr. Mullin, and Co., Mobile; R. N. Philpot, lady and child, Columbus, Miss.; A. J. Freeman, Georgia; Aaron Ready and daughter, Wetumpka; Mrs. Latting, child, and servant, New Orleans; Jas. Bankhead, Nashville, Tenn.; C. G. Forbes, Harry Doty, lady, and two children, Ga.; Wm. Roland, Ga.; H. W. Gater, Montgomery; T. M. Clayton, Washington City; F. C. McDowell, Mobile; Jerry Fail; Sumpkan and son; Capt. Geo. E. Stewart, Aberdeen, Miss.; W. W. Divine, Mobile; J. Bussey, Dallas county; D. M. Lang, Dallas county; H. Bussey, Dallas county; A. S. Park, Montgomery; J. E. Windham, Gainesville; John W. Roland, Georgia; J. B. Diggs and two daughters, New Orleans; Mrs. Hendrick, Tuskaloosa and Vandegriff—6.

Boys—Messrs. Jarvis and Waterman—2.

THE TEHUANTEPEC RAILROAD.—The *Republic* has an article in which it commends very earnestly the project of a railroad across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. We copy the greater portion of its remarks:

The project is now in fair train for its successful accomplishment. It has been started under the auspices of some of the most distinguished and enterprising citizens of Louisiana, who appear to have directed their whole energies to the consummation of this great undertaking. The names of Samuel J. Peters, Peter Conner, Jr., Leonard Matthews, J. P. Benjamin, J. M. Lesspre, and Bernard Fallon appear in the published proceedings as those of the permanent committee for organizing the company, and their names are a satisfactory guaranty that the work will be carried through. Before embarking in it, those gentlemen thoroughly examined the subject with a view to ascertain its practicability, and, having ascertained that they are now engaged with laudable industry in perfecting all the details necessary to accomplish it. Nearly all the papers in the city of New Orleans are the warm advocates of this undertaking. Perhaps there is but one journal which takes ground against the project. We see from the proceedings that Mr. Benjamin, with his usual talent and manly nerve, has encountered this opposition, and is boldly and successfully defending the position taken by the permanent committee, of which he and the secretary, Mr. Fallon, are such energetic members. The subject is worthy of his pen, for distinguished as he now is as one of the most prominent members of the bar of New Orleans, his powerful advocacy of this great work will place him still higher for his future fame.

There is another trait in the movement at New Orleans on this subject, rather novel in its character, and which assures us that it work undertaken under such auspices must succeed. If we are correctly informed, a large portion of the stock now subscribed has been taken by persons subscribing for one, two, three shares, and so on, in small quantities of stock, by which means the mass of the citizens will be concerned and identified in this great project.

The work now about to be undertaken is one which interests the whole community, in fact, the whole country. Its importance to the commercial world will very surely discover what is the best route, and will certainly adopt that one. Our own mind we are convinced that time and circumstances will lead to the opening of the various routes proposed, and each will accomplish in its turn high social and commercial results.

The great desideratum now, however, is to obtain—and that as speedily as possible—the shortest and quickest communication with our Pacific possessions; and, according to a statement by a gentleman who had resided sixteen years on the Isthmus, Dr Baldwin, the mails and passengers could be put in San Francisco in not over fourteen days from New Orleans. With the lines of railroads which are every day being made in the direction of New Orleans, an entire line will soon be completed, which will make the time between San Francisco to New York no more than twenty days.—It now takes thirty five.

The high moral effects of the railroad system in cementing the various interests of the Union must be obvious to every intelligent mind. The present project will prove widely separated worlds, and bring in its train countless blessings to mankind. As we have every reason to believe that the genius, Mr. Hargrove, has been animated by sentiments of the highest patriotism in securing the advantages of this grant for his country, we wish him and his project entire success.

POPULATION OF NEW YORK CITY.—In nine wards of the city of New York, the actual population, as returned by the Marshals, was on the 1st June, 520,766. In ten more, where the census is still incomplete, the number of inhabitants is estimated at 208,000. Total population of the City proper: 522,766.

Add to this, Brooklyn and the circumpacent places which are as much a part of New York as Manhattanville is, and we have, says the *Tribune*, a Metropolitan Population of nearly 750,000, or three quarters of a million.

BUFFALO, NOV 19, 1850.

DESTRUCTION OF THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD DEPOT—INCENDIARISM AT BUFFALO, &c.—The loss by the burning of the Michigan Central Railroad Depot, at three o'clock this morning, is estimated at $110,000; $40,000 to the company, and $70,000 to those who had wheat, flour, and other property in the store. About 40 tons of goods in transit were also consumed. The depot was 250 feet long, and 68 wide, and was one of the best in the United States.

The fire originated in the elevation cupola, supposed to be from the friction of machinery. The company had already commenced preparing timber for rebuilding, and have planned an improvement by which the building will be covered in future from a general conflagration. It will be divided into fireproof sections. Mr. Brooks says it will be rebuilt in 60 days.

Incendiaries were at work in this city last night. Fires were set in five different places at the same time, in the vicinity of Elm, Ellicot and Clinton streets, which consumed twelve buildings inhabited mostly by colored people as dwellings, and carpenters' and joiners' shops. Loss not ascertained, but mainly covered by insurance.

A MAN ATTACKED BY A PANTHER.—We learn from the Thibodeaux (La.) *Minerva* that a short time ago a man was attacked by a panther, on the Raccourci Road, leading from Bayou Black to the Little Terrebonne. The panther had crouched himself on the branches of a large tree by the road side, and, as the man was riding by, pounced at his prey, but missing his aim, caught upon the horse's rump, tearing the skin and flesh in a most shocking manner. The rider in his fright, and in his endeavor to dismount, let fall his overcoat, which the panther discovering, quitted his hold on the horse, pounced upon it, tearing it in many pieces. The man made his escape without receiving any greater injury than a severe fright and the loss of his over-coat.

General Council.

CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

Sitting of November 26th, 1850.

The Council met pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Allan was called to the chair.

The following persons were—Messrs. Allan, Beard, Caldwell, Jarvis, Legendre, Thompkins, Vandegrift and Waterman—8.

Absent—Messrs. Bienvenu, Cucullu, Roselius and Vignie—4.

On motion of Mr. Vandegrift, the Council proceeded to the election of President.

The roll being called, the Council re-elected, by 7 votes cast, of which, Mr. Allan received 6, and blank 1 vote. Consequently, Mr. Allan was declared duly elected.

On motion, the reading of the journal of the last sitting was dispensed with.

On motion of Mr. Jarvis, the following resolution was adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the suspension of the rules—lists the police of drays, carts, coaches, cabs, hackney, &c., within the limits hereto annexed, to be, for hire, and to regulate their licenses &c., approved 1st December 1846, be amended as follows:

ART. 16. Every dray, cart, wagon, tumbrel, lumber cart, wood cart, brick-carter other vehicle whatever, for public or private, who shall be guilty of running his horse or horses, mule or mules, through any of the streets of either of the three municipalities of this city or driving at a faster gait when loaded, than a slow trot or pace, or turning to the second or any street or road, whether loaded or not, at a faster gait than a walk shall pay a fine of from ten to fifty dollars, for the first offence; for the second offence he shall forfeit his license and shall also pay the above fine.

The following message from the Mayor was then read:

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, }
November 26th, 1850. }

To the Honorable President and Members of the General Council of the City of New Orleans.

Gentlemen,

I avail myself of the occasion of your meeting this evening, to inform you that in consequence of the death of Francis Thomas, the Constable of the second Justice Court of the Parish of Orleans, His Excellency, the Governor of the State, has ordered an election to take place on Saturday, the 7th December next, to fill the vacancy in question. It will therefore be necessary for you to appoint the Commissioners and Clerks to preside over said election in the several Wards comprising the district, viz: The Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Wards.

I have the honor to be

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) JOHN CROSBY, Mayor.

Mr. Waterman offered the following resolution, which, after dispensation of the rules, was adopted.

Resolved, That at the next election to take place for a Constable of the Second Justices Court of the Parish of Orleans, (in the place of Francis Thomas, deceased,) on the 7th of December next; the following named Commissioners and Clerks be, and they are hereby appointed to preside over said election, viz:

FIFTH WARD—At Eagle House Mississippi Fire Company No. 9, Thompkinsville street—Commissioners, W. E. Seymour, W. H. Pitkin, W. T. Spriggins. Clerks—E. D. Davis and M. Bayon.

SIXTH WARD—At Lovelasses House Company house, corner Peoples and Carondelet streets—Commissioners—E. W. Burke, Jr., Lewis Reynolds, Allen Hill. Clerks—C. De Bruhl, J. Dart.

SEVENTH WARD—At Eagle house No. 14 Fire Company, Bayou Road—Commissioners—James Conrad, Robert Allen. Clerks—G. Johnson, G. W. Rosselius.

Mr. Roselius takes his seat.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

On motion of Mr. Jarvis, the Council proceeded to the consideration of the Order of the Day, being "An Ordinance to regulate Levee Dues and harbor fees on ships and vessels arriving from sea, and on steamboats, barges, &c., arriving at the Port of New Orleans."

The ordinance as reported by the Committee of the Whole, was read, the only amendment for certain fees, offered by Mr. Legendre at the last sitting.

Whereupon Mr. Legendre withdrew the amendments first offered, for article 1st, and substituted another (received below as article 1st of the ordinance, as adopted) which was adopted by ayes and nays as follows:

Ayes—Messrs. Beard, Caldwell, Legendre, Roselius and Vandegrift—5.

Nays—Messrs. Jarvis, Thompkins and Waterman—3.

Mr. Caldwell moved a re-consideration of the sections last adopted, in order to declare that it applied to the first section of article 1st, which, as herein once adopted, by ayes and nays as follows:

Ayes—Messrs. Beard, Caldwell, Legendre, Roselius, Thompkins and Vandegrift—5.

Nays—Messrs. Jarvis and Waterman—3.

The substitute being again before the Council, it was moved and carried that the substitute be considered as applying only to the 1st section of article 1st of the ordinance under consideration.

The motion to strike out of article 1st being under consideration, Mr. Caldwell moved to strike out 95% and insert 90c per ton, which was lost by ayes and nays as follows:

Ayes—Messrs. Caldwell, Legendre, Roselius and Vandegrift—4.

Nays—Messrs. Beard, Jarvis, Thompkins and Waterman—4.

There being a tie, the President voted nay, and declared the motion lost.

The section was then adopted as reported by the Committee of the Whole.

Article 2d was adopted, after being amended, on motion of Mr. Waterman, by striking out 12½ and inserting 15c.

Article 3d was adopted without amendment.

Article 4th was, on motion of Mr. Jarvis, amended, by inserting after the word "vessel," in the first section of Mr. Caldwell—

By striking out $40 and inserting $30.
By striking out $75 and inserting $60.
By striking out $100 and inserting $80.
By striking out $130 and inserting $90.
By striking out $220 and inserting $125.

Which amendments were severally adopted.

Article 5th was adopted without amendment.

Article 6th was adopted, after being amended, on motion of Mr. Jarvis, by striking out the words "Levee Dues, and inserting "Levee and Wharfage Dues."

Article 8th was adopted without amendment.

Art. 9th was adopted without amendment; and

An Ordinance as follows was adopted

Wharfage on Ships and Vessels arriving from sea, at Port of New Orleans, and other decked Vessels arriving from ports on the Mississippi River, and arriving at the Port of New Orleans.

Art. So it Ordained, That from and after the 1st day of January next the Levee or Wharfage dues on ships and other decked Vessels arriving from sea, whose registered tonnage shall be 5 tons or upwards, shall be paid to the Municipality within the limits of which such vessels may be moored—the day of arrival and departure counting one day—at the following rates—viz:

50	tons and under.		
50	tons and not exceeding	75 tons,	22c. per day
75	" " "	100 tons,	44c. "
100	" " "	125 tons,	56c. "
125	" " "	150 tons,	75c. "
150	" " "	175 tons,	91c. "
175	" " "	200 tons,	$1 09 "
200	" " "	225 tons,	1 23 "
225	" " "	250 tons,	1 41 "
250	" " "	275 tons,	1 58 "
275	" " "	300 tons,	1 76 "
300	" " "	325 tons,	1 91 "
325	" " "	350 tons,	2 08 "
350	" " "	375 tons,	2 26 "
375	" " "	400 tons,	2 41 "
400	" " "	425 tons,	2 58 "
425	" " "	450 tons,	2 76 "
450	" " "	475 tons,	2 91 "
475	" " "	500 tons,	3 08 "
500	" " "	525 tons,	3 26 "
525	" " "	550 tons,	3 41 "
550	" " "	575 tons,	3 58 "
575	" " "	600 tons,	3 76 "
600	" " "	625 tons,	3 91 "
625	" " "	650 tons,	4 08 "
650	" " "	675 tons,	4 26 "
675	" " "	700 tons,	4 41 "
700	" " "	725 tons,	4 58 "
725	" " "	750 tons,	4 76 "
750	" " "	775 tons,	4 91 "
775	" " "	800 tons,	5 08 "
800	" " "	825 tons,	5 26 "
825	" " "	850 tons,	5 41 "
850	" " "	875 tons,	5 58 "
875	" " "	900 tons,	5 76 "
900	" " "	925 tons,	5 91 "
925	" " "	950 tons,	6 08 "
950	" " "	975 tons,	6 26 "
975	" " "	1000 tons,	6 41 "
1000	" " "	1025 tons,	6 58 "
1025	" " "	1050 tons,	6 76 "
1050	" " "	1075 tons,	6 91 "
1075	" " "	1100 tons,	7 08 "
1100	" " "	1125 tons,	7 26 "
1125	" " "	1150 tons,	7 41 "
1150	" " "	1175 tons,	7 58 "
1175	" " "	1200 tons,	7 76 "
1200	" " "	1225 tons,	7 91 "
1225	" " "	1250 tons,	8 08 "
1250	" " "	1275 tons,	8 26 "
1275	" " "	1300 tons,	8 41 "
1300	" " "	1325 tons,	8 58 "
1325	" " "	1350 tons,	8 76 "
1350	" " "	1375 tons,	8 91 "
1375	" " "	1400 tons,	9 08 "
1400	" " "	1425 tons,	9 26 "
1425	" " "	1450 tons,	9 41 "
1450	" " "	1475 tons,	9 58 "
1475	" " "	1500 tons,	9 76 "
1500	" " "	1525 tons,	9 91 "
1525	" " "	1550 tons,	10 08 "
1550	" " "	1575 tons,	10 26 "
1575	" " "	1600 tons,	10 41 "
1600	tons and upwards,		11 62 "

The Levee or Wharfage Dues on Steamships navigating the waters of Lake Pontchartrain or Lake Borgne, shall be at the rate of 17½c. per ton.

ART. 2. From and after the said first January next, the levee dues on steam vessels navigating on the river, and which ply regularly as a line or boat in any part of the incorporated limits of the city, shall be at the rate of 12½c. per ton. On all steamboats of 100 tons and under, 12½c. per ton. Provided that boats arriving at the city more than three times in each week, shall pay only three times a week; one half of those rates—where the vessel was here, and after the said first January next, for every flat boat barge or other craft, not measuring more than 80 tons, $10 each; for every flat boat barge or other craft measuring over 100 tons but not exceeding 150 tons, $15 each; for every flat boat barge or other craft measuring more than 150 tons but not exceeding 175 tons burthen, $20. On each scow or round scow, $5. On each scow or round scow propelling passage, $7.

ART. 3. For every flat boat barge or other craft, not forming steamboats, employed in transportation of brick, lumber, or other building materials, or in bringing produce from the head of steamboat navigation on this city, and measuring not over 100 tons burthen, and discharging their cargoes shall be $20 per annum.

From 80 to 150 tons, $30 per annum.
Over 150 and not exceeding 175 tons, $40 per annum.
Over 175 tons and not exceeding 200 tons, $45 per annum.
Over 200 tons, $50 per annum.

Every proprietor of any small craft of the description above, shall have the right to transfer or assign the privilege accorded by the present ordinance, with the assent to the Treasurer of the Municipality in the district of which said craft shall be registered, for the purpose of obtaining a license, approved by the Treasurer, in the manner required by the Comptroller, which license shall specify the name or names of such craft, for which shall be pursued in a conspicuous place on the sides of said craft.

ART. 5. Nothing in it shall not be lawful for any purpose, flatboat, barge, boat, or keelboat, to be moored to any levee longer than eight days under the same penalty and forfeiture as is constituted in Article 3, of an Ordinance of the General Council approved May 28, 1842.

On motion of Mr Roselius the following resolution was adopted, after a dispensation of the rules:

Resolved, That Art cle 16 of the Tax Ordinance, passed at the last sitting of this Council, be so amended as to strike out the following words, viz: "Each and every Soda Dealer shall pay a tax of Ten Dollars per annum to collect and that the Tax on Mann ufacturers of Soda and Mineral Waters be increased from $20 to $50.

On motion of Mr. Caldwell the following resolution was read, and made the order of the day for the next meeting, viz:

Resolved, That Article 20 of the Tax Ordinance, passed at the last sitting of this Council, be so amended as to read $17 instead of $15, for the Tax on drays.

On motion the Council adjourned at 8¾ o'clock, P.M., to meet on Saturday next, 30th inst., at