The New-Orleans Bee.

NO. 1016. VOL. X.—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXIII.—WHOLE No. 6007.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF GENERAL COUNCIL. NEW-ORLEANS TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 20, 1849.

MAGNE & WEISS, Proprietors, No. 93 CHARTRES STREET.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

DAILY PAPER (one year in advance).....$12 00
Do. Three Days' Paper (Sun) weekly: (one year in advance).....5 00

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Advertisements: Ten dollars for every TEN lines of English language, for the first insertion, and HALF this price for each subsequent one. No Advertisement inserted for less than one dollar in each language.

Advertisements not specified as to time will be published about one month, and charged accordingly.

Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged one dollar for every TEN lines, for each language, for each insertion.

☞ The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business, and in extent to one square every week.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Tuesday Morning, Nov. 20, 1849.

THINGS ABOUT TOWN.

It a stranger from a land where New Orleans had never been heard of, had visited our city three months ago, and were now suddenly to drop down amongst us, the contrast between what he saw then, and what he would behold now, would be so startling, that but for the lo[illegible] and the buildings, he might not unreasonably imagine that he had seen on two separate occasions two different cities. New Orleans is a cresyslis in summer—a butterfly in winter. In August, she lies torpid and lifeless; in November she does her gayest apparel and [illegible] forth from her summer's repose revelling [illegible] consciousness of a renewed and joyous existence.

During the magnificent weather that prevails [illegible] pleasant undertaking to stroll about, [illegible] and thoroughfares, and to pencil in [illegible] the picture that New Orleans presents. The gorgeous side is up, and the gloomy shades that darken the reverse of the tableau are hidden from observation. In place of the [illegible] the dullness and the desolation of summer, we perceive bustle, business, a teeming population, an active and enterprising race, [illegible] every face, the evidences of public and private opulence around, and all the [illegible] characteristics that betoken the existence of a vast mart of commerce, where thrift [illegible] industry and where honest labor [illegible] its meed. Let the stranger in New Orleans wend his way along the Levee; [illegible] the cart, the manifold incumbrances to [illegible] in the shape of bales of [illegible] bags of corn, barrels of flour and hogsheads of sugar, and he will be utterly amazed at the variety and variety of productions that meet [illegible] He will see that the spacious bank of the Mississippi is too narrow, to contain the [illegible] of merchandise that every ship [illegible] that brings to our port, and empties [illegible] our Levee. He will witness a scene of [illegible] the living, labor, and active business [illegible] by no other city in America, except New York. [illegible] however, is but part of the story. Similar scenes and items are visible in all our principal streets. In Canal and Camp and Chartres, the wholesale and retail establishments [illegible] the finest of our Eastern cities, are thronged at every step. Magazine and [illegible] are [illegible] groan beneath loads of [illegible] while in all directions may present exclude slavery. But it was not known in Washington whether California would adopt any restriction in her constitution. The Era asserts that the constitution will be framed without any provision on the subject, and calls upon the Freesoilers to take care lest California should become a slave State, in the absence of any positive prohibition. It asserts that there are few slaves in California. The Mormons, in their constitution, have not excluded slavery, and some of them are slaveholders.

The writer proceeds as follows:

It is believed that the Legislature of Michigan will recede from their instructions to their Senators to vote for the Wilmot Proviso. In this case there may be a majority of the Senate in favor of the non-intervention ground of Mr. Case.

Mr. Case, the Free-soil Democratic Senator from Ohio, asserts that the national democratic party cannot be united upon the non-intervention ground in regard to new territory, where it is assumed, slavery does not exist.

In Ohio, Free-soilers undertake to state what that party is to do, or rather attempt, at the coming session, and truly it will be a considerable labor-saving task. First, they are to pass the Wilmot Proviso, or in some form exclude slavery from the territory acquired from Mexico; next, they are to abolish slavery and the slave trade in the District; third, they are to interdict the inter-state slave trade; fourth, they are to withhold federal executive offices from slaveholders, by some law rendering them ineligible to office; fifth, they are to assign the federal judiciary to the hands of slaveholders.

This is proof of the John Hand, and Senator Chase may well say that it is not contemplated to interfere with the existence of slavery in the States.

My own opinion is that both the Whigs and Democrats will be shy of the slavery projects. This is not the President-making congress, and there is no object in getting up an object for popular effect.

GEN. TAYLOR AND JOHN M. BOTTS.—It appears that these gentlemen met the other day at the Baltimore Agricultural Fair and Cattle Show. A correspondent of the New York Tribune relates the following anecdote of what occurred at Barnum's Hotel:

"Mr. Botts said: 'General, I opposed your nomination because Henry Clay was my first choice for the Presidency.' 'I dont find fault with you sir, for that,' replied the General, 'but you kept telling the people that I was an ignorant old man, and not fit for the Presidency, which may be very true, but I dont think you should let every body know it.' The good natured quizzical manner in which the reply was given, caused a shout of laughter from those who happened to hear it."

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Russia	1,344,543	1,095,995
Turkey	3,576,959	2,858,179
China, Hong Kong	1,803,309	1,448,950
Brazil	9,549,804	9,087,302
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Total	58,842,377	52,549,443

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1. *Resolved*, That whenever the Congress of the United States exercises control over the territory acquired by the late treaty with Mexico, so far as the question of domestic servitude is concerned, they have, by that act, violated the American Constitution, and dissolved the Union.

2. *Resolved*, That the State of Alabama, as it has hitherto stood by legislative resolves, is determined to pursue a firm and steady consistency, without regard to any consequences which may flow from such resolves upon the question of slavery.

3. *Resolved*, That the Governor of this State be requested to forward copies of the foregoing resolutions to the President of the United States, the Governors of the several States and Territories of the Union, and to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—A very interesting little boy, about seven or eight years of age, son of Rev. T. W. Dorman, of Demopolis, was accidentally shot a few days since, by a boy of about the same age, son of I. A. Trawick, Esq. The circumstances leading to this fatal result were as follows, as we are informed: Mr. Trawick's little boy slipped a gun out of the bar room of his father's tavern, which had been left there by a traveller some months ago, and finding that it would burst caps, equipped his knife for about forty, and after inviting several boys out upon an old prairie, some distance from town, proceeded among them to burst the caps, one after another, until the whole forty were nearly consumed. It then came to this little boy's "time to shoot," as he said, and after getting the gun in his possession, he told Mr. Dorman's son that "he believed he would shoot him." Raising the gun and pointing it at him, he pulled the trigger, and W. was expectedly fired, discharging the whole contents in the unfortunate little fellow's head—he, of course, expiring on the spot. None of the boys present were exceeding nine years of age.—*Linden (Ala.) Argus.*

FISHING AND NOT RETURNING IS STEALING.—In the Court of Common Pleas at Manchester, N. H., Mrs. Polly Lord, of Deering, was recently sentenced to the State Prison for two years, for retaining and using $250, which she picked up and hop, knowing the owner.

By Magnetic Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE N. O. BEE.]

BALTIMORE, Nov. 19

NEW YORK MARKET.

On Saturday night, the 17th, the Cotton market in New York closed dull. Buyers seem unwilling to operate freely, and the consequence has been a decline of ⅛c.

APPOINTMENT FOR NEW ORLEANS.

ROXEMOND DE ARMAS has been appointed Receiver of Public Moneys at New Orleans.

THE NORTHERN MAIL failed again yesterday from beyond Charleston.

ANOTHER EXPLOSION.—From the officers of the steamer Gant, arrived last night, we learn that the steamer Laura, plying in the Ouachita river, burned her boilers on the 8th instant, at Point Raymond, 3 miles below Ouachita City. Fortunately, there were but three persons on the boat at the time of the explosion, and they escaped uninjured.

NEW WORKS.—We are indebted to the publishers, Appleton & Co., through J. B. STEEL, No. 14 Camp street, for the following new publications:

Eichhorn's German Grammar.—This is a capital book. It combines the practical utility of Ollendorff's system, with such methodical explanations of the structure and grammatical inflections of the German, as are indispensable to the student of that copious, majestic and original tongue. We have always thought that the otherwise admirable system of Ollendorff was deficient in synthetic arrangement, and that people who followed it exclusively while acquiring a vast command of words and phrases, would fail to be grounded in the fundamental principles of grammar. The work of Mr. Eichhorn seems to supply this defect, and to leave nothing wanting.

The Living Authors of England, by Thomas Powell.—This is a rapid, brief and often hasty sketch of the style and peculiarities of the most celebrated English writers of the day. The book is a clever one, and evinces some discrimination. It lacks depth, earnestness and comprehensive idea of æsthetic criticism.

THE DELTA appeared yesterday in a new and handsome typographical garb. We tender it the customary salutations and good wishes on the occasion.

ILLINOIS.—We learn that General H. S. Cooley, Secretary of State of Illinois, arrived in our city yesterday on a visit for the benefit of his health. He is known as a gentleman of fine attainments and distinguished ability, and will be cordially received by the hospitable citizens of New Orleans.

FROST IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—A letter from Camden, dated 14th inst., says: "All the Cotton is killed about here. We have had two large frosts, and one one morning."

WASHINGTON.—The correspondent of the Charleston Courier says that it is understood in the capital that Mr. Calhoun will resist the "incorporation of California into the Union as a State, should the constitution which she may present exclude slavery. But it was not known in Washington whether California would adopt any restriction in her constitution. The Era asserts that the constitution will be framed without any provision on the subject, and calls upon the Freesoilers to take care lest California should become a slave State, in the absence of any positive prohibition. It asserts that there are few slaves in California. The Mormons, in their constitution, have not excluded slavery, and some of them are slaveholders."

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(Correspondence of the Bee.)

STATE OF LOUISIANA, PARISH OF CLAIBORNE, MINDEN, Nov. 8, 1849.

This morning, about three o'clock A. M., the courthouse of the parish of Claiborne, at Athens, was discovered to be on fire, which had progressed so rapidly, that it was utterly impossible to extinguish it. All the public records belonging to the parish, since 1828, embracing mortgages, marriages, sales, conveyances, judgments and every description of records belonging to the offices of the clerk, sheriff and recorder of the parish were totally consumed. All the private papers belonging to Wm. C. Cope, Esq. the clerk of the District Court, for the parish of Claiborne, such as his notes and accounts, vouchers, &c., money, with his library, clothing and furniture, were destroyed. George W. Peete, Esq., attorney at law, who kept his office in the court-house, was a considerable sufferer, losing the whole of his private papers, receipts, memorandums, notes and accounts, together with all his library—except a few volumes—wearing apparel, furniture and money. The notes and accounts given to him by his clients for collection, together with his private and public correspondence were also destroyed. The sheriff and the recorder of the parish were also considerable sufferers. The impression made on the minds of the community generally is, that it was the work of an incendiary, and perpetrated for the purpose of injuring those who were the greatest sufferers by the conflagration. S. P. D.

THE AUTHOR OF THE RAILWAY SYSTEM.—The following sketch of Thomas Gray, the author of the Railway system, we take from the Painesville Telegraph:

Thomas Gray was born in *Leeds*, England, about a half a century or more ago—and this is all we know of his early history. The Middleton colliery had a railway for carrying coal to Leeds, a distance of three miles. The cars moved along at the rate of three-and-a-half miles per hour. It was laughed at—not by Gray—but by the wise public. Gray saw in this little work something that might be augmented into greatness; and he thought upon the subject, and forthwith became a visionary! He talked and wrote upon his project of "A General Iron Railway" until the people declared him insane. He petitioned Parliament—sought interviews with the Lords and other great men—and thus became the laughing stock of all England. He received nothing but rebuffs wherever he went. All this took place in 1820, or thereabouts.

But he succeeded at last. The railways were laid. The world has been benefitted by the madness of Thomas Gray.

Well, what became of him, the reader will ask. We do not know, but believe he still lives in Saxony, to which place he removed. Up to 1846 he had been neglected. While thousands have been enriched by the consummation of his brilliant scheme, he remained forgotten—forced by poverty to sell glass on commission for a living. However, in the Penny Journal, gave a somewhat lengthy sketch of his career, thus bringing him into public notice. We have seen nothing in print in relation to him lately. Either we lose a great truth in these words:

"How many men who lived to bless mankind, Have died unthanked."

How many of the railroad projectors, agitators, stockholders, &c., have ever heard of the subject of this brief sketch.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF DISEASE AND DEATH.—The remarkable illness and recent death of Mr. W. G. Deale, of Washington City, aged 34, is thus described in a letter to the Baltimore Sun:

"Twelve years ago she was suddenly attacked with pain in one of her feet. It grew worse. The usual remedies failing, the skillful services of the late Dr. Thomas Sewall were obtained. Months and years rolled on. Her physician invited additional medical talent. The case assumed a singular character. Many members of the faculty of this city, and occasionally distinguished members from other places, were afforded opportunities to examine the case. But, notwithstanding all, the disease gradually and unceasingly penetrated the entire system; bone after bone left its position and worked on through the flesh; while some parts of her body seemed to undergo quite a transformation. Dr Sewall styled it "bone cancer." It was literal yesterday, also stated to the writer that during his tour of observation through Europe, in short time previous to the conversation, he had found but one single solitary parallel case to this. Within the last few months all eruption had disappeared, but it was apparent that the disease had taken deep hold on the vital parts. She gradually lost her appetite—then it became impossible for her to partake of any kind of diet without extreme suffering. Thus, under excruciating pain, unprecedented in the annals of medicine, did Mrs. D. linger without a favorable symptom from the first moment of attack. It is remarkable, however, that she retained almost uninterrupted possession of her faculties, and, with a clear, intelligent mind would distinctly describe her sufferings and complacently exhibit to her friends her mutated form! But Mrs. D. was a Christian and seldom a murmur was heard from her lips.

City Intelligence.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—*Judge McHenry.*—Thos. Simpkins, charged with larceny, was tried yesterday and found guilty. Christian Spenle, accused of stealing a small sum of money from J. Ropian, on the 20th July last, was found guilty, with a recommendation to the mercy of the Court. Chas. Simmons, a colored man, alias Daley and Samuel Harrison, were tried on a charge of larceny and acquitted. A *nolle prosequi* was entered in the following cases: Patrick Gallagher, Chas. Cavanaugh, Wm. Hill, John Clark and Leonard Slawson, severally accused of larceny.

CHARGE OF POISONING.—Anna, a slave, belonging to Mrs. Mason, was arrested in the First Municipality, on the charge of attempting to poison her mistress.

ATTEMPT TO BREAK JAIL.—An attempt was made on Saturday night, by several of the prisoners in the Calaboose, to escape, but they were frustrated in their endeavors.

REMANDED.—The notorious Bill Eubanks, who was arrested in the First Municipality on Sunday, on the charge of having picked the pockets of one Harry, was remanded yesterday for examination by Recorder Genois.

HARBORING A SLAVE.—An affidavit was made yesterday, before Recorder Genois, by Louis Perbost, charging a man named Dennis Fanny with harboring his runaway slave Fanny for some time past. A warrant was issued for his arrest.

SECOND MUNICIPALITY.—*Recorder Baldwin's Court.*—The following parties were committed yesterday by Recorder Baldwin for trial before the First District Court. James Gompson and Michael Foley, for larceny, and Henry Whipple, for assault and battery.

ARRESTED.—Oscar Webb was arrested yesterday in the Second Municipality, charged with having stolen $16 from J. Sallory, in Market street.

PICKPOCKETS.—James Robins and Octavius Lecentaur were arrested yesterday in the Third Municipality—the former for attempting to pick the pockets of Mr. Bertrand, and the latter for performing a similar trick on a person named Chauteau, in Marigny street.

LOST PAPERS FOUND.—The drafts which were on the person of Mr. Edmondston, at the time of the explosion of the Louisiana steamboat, to $2600, drawn by Jas. Robb & Co. on Joshua Dixon of New York, were picked up on the Levee on Sunday, by Michael Vegas, who forthwith restored them to Messrs. Robb & Co.

General Council.

Extra Sitting of Thursday, Nov. 15, 1849.

The Council met this day pursuant to a convocation from his Honor, the Mayor, at the request of three members.

Mr. G. Allan was called to the chair.

Members Present—Messrs. Allan, Benit, Caldwell, Culbertson, Jarvis, Burgi, Tompkins, Theard, Vinnet and Vandegriff—10.

Absent—Messrs. Bebee and Roselius—2.

On motion, the Council proceeded by ballot to the election of a President.

Messrs. Culbertson and Jarvis being elected tellers, it appeared that of 10 votes,

Mr. Allan had obtained 9
Hinsh, 1

Consequently, Mr. Allan was declared elected President.

On motion, the reading of the journal was dispensed with, and the President authorized to sign the same.

The following Message from the Mayor was read:

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 15, 1849.

To the Hon. President and members of the General Council of the city of New Orleans:

GENTLEMEN:—I cause you to be convened this day at the usual written request of Aldermen Tompkins, Burgi and Allan, and refer to said gentlemen for the object thereof.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) A. D. CROSHMAN, Mayor.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

On motion of Mr. Caldwell, the ordinance relative to taxes was taken up. The Council resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Culbertson was called to the Chair.

After discussing the ordinance, and amending the same, on motion, the committee rose and reported the Ordinance to the Council, with several amendments, and recommended its adoption. Mr. Allan resumed his seat.

The Report was adopted, and on motion, the rules being suspended, the ordinance was adopted, as follows:

An ordinance to establish a uniform rate of Taxes on Hawkers, Pedlers, Merchants, Traders, Dealers, Public Houses, Cabarets, Taverns, Brokers, Banters, 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 pedler from and after the 1st January next, into the Treasury of each Municipality, on the exhibit of which receipts the Mayor of the city shall be and he is hereby authorized to issue a license, with which each hawker and pedler shall be privileged to traffic within the limits of the Municipalities respectively; said licenses to expire on the 31st of December in each year, and further, that they shall pay one dollar for each license so obtained.

Art. 2. All persons keeping a coffee house where a bar shall be kept to retail spirituous liquors by the dram dollars per annum, payable in advance, and one dollar for license.

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

Art. 4. All persons keeping a cabaret where groceries are sold and liquors retailed by the glass, shall pay a tax of two hundred and fifty 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 dollars, payable semi-annually in advance.

Art. 6. Each and every person doing business as a wholesale and retail merchant, grocer, trader, dealer, druggist and apothecary, shall pay a tax of 30 dollars per annum.

Art. 7. Each and every person doing business as a retail merchant only, grocer, trader, dealer, druggist, or apothecary, shall pay a tax of fifteen dollars per annum; those persons selling goods exclusively manufactured by themselves, shall be exempted from the payment of said tax.

Art. 8. An annual tax of 20 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 commandite, shall pay in advance, a yearly tax of 30 dollars.

Art. 9. Each and every money broker or dealer in uncurrent money, or gold and silver bullion, or gold dust, shall pay a tax of one hundred dollars per annum, in advance.

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 dollars. This article is not to apply to the ordinary money and exchange 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, or in the transport of any foreign bank, shall pay a tax of $1000 for each bank so represented. This tax shall be in addition to any tax said agent may pay in any other capacity.

Art. 11. Each and every agency of insurance companies doing business in the city under charter of association not granted under the laws of this state, shall pay an annual tax of 300 dollars in advance, and of one per cent on the premium received, payable quarterly, and shall make a quarter by return under oath to the Treasurer of the Municipality, within which the agency is located, and in default thereof, shall pay a fine of $25 per day.

Art. 12. 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. 13. 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. 14. Each and every shop broker or shipping master shall pay a tax of thirty dollars per annum, payable in advance.

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

Art. 16. Each and every pedler shall pay a tax of ten dollars per annum in advance.

Art. 17. From and after the 1st day of January next, all persons keeping a boarding house, or lodging house, where there shall be a bar attached, shall pay for said bar the sum of two hundred dollars, and shall pay an annual tax of two dollars on each boarder they are prepared to accommodate, and one dollar for a license, payable half yearly in advance, and the person or persons keeping such establishments 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 no hotel or public boarding house shall pay less than fifty dollars, nor for 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, at the rate of one dollar for each boarder, and for all boarders over two hundred, for which 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 a license therefor, and one dollar for a license, shall pay a tax of two dollars for every such boarder, payable in advance, and one dollar for license, and such persons 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 small house.

Art. 19. Each and every boarding house for seamen and laborers where there is a bar, shall pay the sum of $250 per annum, payable quarterly in advance, and one dollar as aforesaid, and when there is no bar, they shall pay $50.

Art. 20. Each and every restaurant, 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 $50 per annum, in advance, and one dollar as aforesaid; and every person keeping a beer house or beer saloon, where lager or other malt liquors are retailed, shall pay yearly a tax of $150, payable quarterly in advance: *Provided*, no spirituous or vinous liquors shall be sold, in which case they shall pay an additional tax of one hundred and fifty dollars, and a fine of twenty five dollars in case of violating said proviso.

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

Art. 23. Each and every tenpin alley shall pay a tax of twenty dollars per annum, in advance, payable as aforesaid, 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 dollars; all proprietors or lessees of a transient theatre, circus or menagerie, shall pay, in advance, a tax of twenty dollars for each exhibition, and all other exhibitors, of what kind soever, shall pay five dollars for each and every exhibition or exhibition. All persons above mentioned will be required to take, before any exhibition, their license, under a penalty of $25 for each contravention.

Art. 25. All persons who shall sell or hire out horses or horses and carriages, wagons and buggies, or a spit for hire, or horses kept on board ships, shall pay a tax of 50 per annum, in advance, and a dollar as aforesaid.

Art. 26. All persons conducting a business in the city, who shall not be comprehended in the foregoing articles, and who shall be in the habit of carrying on business, either in their own dwelling or place of business, or in the streets, or from place to place, shall pay a tax to the municipality within which they reside, or carry on their business, of one hundred dollars, the payment of which tax shall entitle them to transact business for one year, and no longer; provided that this shall not apply to merchants already established in business, occupying a store or counting house in the city, and who pay the tax fixed by law upon merchants transacting similar business, and to persons residing from the boarding houses or rooms, or from the levees and landings, articles which they may have brought to the city for sale, such sale to be made between the hours of 6 A. M. and 6 P. M., and every person violating the provisions of this article, without first obtaining a license, shall pay a fine of fifty dollars, recoverable before any court of competent jurisdiction for the benefit of the police corporation within which he is generally resident.

Art. 27. Each and every person occupying, in whole or in part, any store, office or building, or place, for the purpose of carrying on business, matters, or any business directly connected with buying or selling, or acting as merchants, commission merchants, or agents in said buying and selling, and whether they reside permanently or temporarily in the city, whether they act on their own or on behalf of any flatboat, barge, steamboat, ship or vessel, shall pay a tax of twenty five dollars per annum, payable in advance, and one dollar as aforesaid; and all persons connected with any of the branches of business comprehended in this ordinance who shall refuse or neglect to affix their name to the collector, as well as the nature of their business and any such person or persons so neglecting or refusing, or who shall carry on such business without first procuring such tax, and procuring a license therefor, shall pay a fine of not less than twenty five dollars, nor more than fifty dollars for each and every day they shall so act without first having paid said tax as aforesaid. The same to be recovered before any court of competent jurisdiction, besides the amount of said tax hereby imposed, and suit to be brought in the name of the collector of taxes aforesaid.

Art. 28. Each and every person selling oysters, shall pay a tax of fifty dollars per annum as aforesaid; Provided, that this article shall in no wise be construed so as to allow persons to 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. From and after the 1st day of January, 1850, all dealers or vendors of patent medicines or nostrums, shall pay a tax of $50 per annum, in advance.

Art. 31. Each and every keeper of coal, wood, or lumber yard, shall pay a tax of $10 per annum, in advance.

Art. 32. The keeper of every Intelligence office, shall pay a tax of $10, in advance, and shall take out a license therefor; each license shall designate the house in which the person shall keep his office, and the number of each license; and every person that is licensed shall pay the sum of one dollar for the license afforesaid, and every person who shall neglect to keep an office in this city without first having obtained a license, shall pay a fine of $50.

Art. 33. All persons who shall have one or more cabarets, with bars in the same establishment, grog shops, coffee houses, or stores of any description, shall pay the taxes imposed by this ordinance, on each and every store, coffee house, grog shop, cabaret, etc.

Art. 34. All negro traders shall pay an annual tax of $100, and they shall take out their license before making any sale, either by themselves or agents, under a penalty of twenty-five dollars for each negro sold.

Art. 35. Each and every broker and contractor shall pay an annual tax of $25, in advance.

Art. 36. Every keeper of public gardens established for the purpose of dancing, such as Tivoli, Vauxhall, &c., shall pay a tax of $20 per annum, payable in advance.

Art. 37. Every keeper of public bathing house or establishment, shall pay a tax of $50 per annum, payable in advance.

Art. 38. Every establishment where Ice Creams and Sorbets are sold, shall pay a tax of $50 per annum, payable in advance.

Art. 39. The taxes on drays, carts, &c., from and after the 1st January next, shall be $40 per year, payable annually in advance, and 50 cents for the branding of each of said carts, &c.

Art. 40. From and after the first January next, all Hacks and for wheel Cabriolets, shall pay an annual tax of twenty dollars, and all Cabs and two wheel vehicles, a tax of fifteen dollars per annum.

Art. 41. All omnibuses that carry ten passengers or less, drawn by two horses 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 branded and numbered on a conspicuous place on the side, the brand and number to be of the same dimensions as those for a dray; 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 painted thereon, the lamps and numbers to conform to the Ordinance regulating 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 driven by more than two horses, shall have the fire of their wheels at least 3½ inches in width, under a penalty of $25 for each offence.

Art. 44. All drays, carts, omnibuses and wagons, shall be branded as heretofore, in the following manner: All licenses taken out for the above mentioned articles in the Municipality of Jacatry next, shall be stamped with the initials T. A. G.

Art. 45. All persons taking out licenses under the provisions of this ordinance, shall be subject and liable to the penalties 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 20th December, 1848; which law shall be printed on the licenses issued under Articles 26, 34, 44 and 45 of this ordinance.

IN ADDITION.

All penalties or fines imposed for any infraction or violation of this ordinance, as well as taxes levied by this ordinance, shall be recovered before any Court of competent jurisdiction, and all and any ordinances the provisions of which are inconsistent with the foregoing provisions be, and the same are hereby repealed.

Mr. Jarvis offered the following resolution, as a substitute for article 26, which was, on being put to vote, lost.

Resolved, That the tax on drays, carts and wagons employed for the carriage of goods, shall be ten dollars annually, with fifty cents for branding, payable in advance.

Mr. Jarvis then moved that the tax be fixed at fifteen dollars, which motion was also lost.

Mr. Jarvis presented a communication from Messrs. M. M. Cohen, J. O. B. DeBow, Jno. M. Bell, Alexander Walker and C. G. Forshey, relative to their mission as members of the Memphis Convention, and offered the following resolution, in relation thereto, which, after being amended by Mr. Vandegriff, was adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of the General Council of the city of New Orleans be, and they are hereby tendered to the citizens of Memphis, for the hospitality, kindness and courtesy extended by them to the delegation appointed by this Council to represent the city of New Orleans in the Memphis Convention.

Resolved, further, That the thanks of this body be and they are hereby tendered to the delegates from this city to the Memphis Convention for the faithful manner in which they have discharged the duties which said mission imposed.

Resolved, That the Secretary transmit a copy of the resolutions to the Mayor of Memphis, and to the chairman of the committee.

Mr. J. E. Caldwell offered an ordinance to regulate the Levee docs and Wharfage, which was on motion the rules being suspended, read by its title, ordered to be printed, and made the order of the day at the next regular sitting.

Mr. Caldwell offered the following resolution, which was on motion the rules being dispensed with, adopted:

Resolved, That the Mayor be, and he is hereby authorized and requested to attend a meeting of the stockholders of the Commercial Bank of New Orleans to be held on the 19th inst., and vote on the stock owned by the city, in favor of the resolution passed at a meeting of stockholders held at Mr. Graphic's office, on the 14th inst.

Mr. Culbertson, on behalf of the Committee on Claims, presented the following report and resolution, which were on motion the rules being suspended, adopted:

The Committee on Claims, to whom were referred the accounts of Messrs. Villere & Pazanie, and the Police Jury of the Parish of Orleans, right bank of the Mississippi, for labor done at the Crevasse, in front of the