The New-Orleans Bee.

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE ..... NEW-ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 26, 1850.

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Orleans Daily Bee.

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

TUESDAY Morning, Nov. 26, 1850.

UNION MEETING.

[illegible] with a resolution adopted by the [illegible] at Banks' Arcade on the 12th [illegible] Committee of Arrangements [illegible] to announce to the public [illegible] Union Mass Meeting will be held [illegible] Theatre on WEDNESDAY [illegible] instant, when General Bowes and [illegible] Senators from Louisiana and [illegible] distinguished friends of the [illegible]

[illegible] order of proceeding will be [illegible] precedent to the day of meeting [illegible]

[illegible] friendly to the cause, will be [illegible] with the offers of the meeting [illegible] to be made to the Reporters [illegible]

H. J. RANNEY, Chairman.

B. B. Lea, John M. Bell,
[illegible] H. Gayarre, W. G. Kendall,
[illegible] F. L. Conrad,
[illegible] F. P. White,
[illegible] Hayne, T. Harris,
[illegible] J. B. Walton.

[illegible] Mississippi steamboat Yesterday.

EXPRESS IN EAST ROYAL.

[illegible] have displayed a hearty [illegible] interest in the project of a [illegible] Isthmus of Tehuantepec, and [illegible] subscribed a very large amount to [illegible] that gigantic enterprise, we [illegible] remember that an undertaking [illegible] far more costly, and more [illegible] of usefulness claim their [illegible] We allude of course [illegible] Road. This is a scheme [illegible] a new population—which in [illegible] so important to the artisan [illegible] the mechanic and the farmer [illegible] from Jackson, Miss., [illegible] President St Tammany [illegible] and connect the Louisiana [illegible] New Orleans by a line of steamers [illegible] to be done, and we do not [illegible] but benefits will be derived [illegible] revenue.

[illegible] necessary to refer to the commerce [illegible] would follow the opening [illegible] means of transportation to [illegible] most populated and [illegible] region of Mississippi to [illegible] Northwest. These [illegible] the most [illegible] [illegible] West, New Orleans [illegible] of a large amount of [illegible] from which she is now debarred [illegible] naturally seeks the nearest [illegible] route for a market. This is [illegible] and self-evident.

[illegible] at does not perhaps usually [illegible] that by the contemplated railroad [illegible] of food will be greatly [illegible] enormous that New Orleans [illegible] in America—unless we [illegible] every thing which enters [illegible] preparations consider [illegible] The coast of the humble [illegible] when contrasted [illegible] and west. Meat [illegible] first extensively high, and [illegible] at enormous rates. Let the [illegible] be finished and we shall have [illegible] Mississippi, the cattle and the vegetables [illegible] the Piney Wood parishes, and the [illegible] products of the lake brought to our [illegible] the present prices. The poor man [illegible] market at something [illegible] and the same sum [illegible] meat, will [illegible] and variety. The [illegible] increase—first, the [illegible] the supply of beef, [illegible] far exceeds the consumption [illegible] such an increase is necessarily [illegible] the coast of transportation is [illegible] the so small that a fair market [illegible] greatly enhance their value [illegible] asked at the place of production [illegible] every housekeeper, every head of a [illegible] interested, and, moreover, [illegible] the cost of living, and thus [illegible] what it has never been—a [illegible] means may live in [illegible] project.

[illegible] at all disposed to disparage the [illegible] Railroad. We fully and freely [illegible] the substantial advantages which [illegible] New Orleans will derive from [illegible] execution of that imposing and [illegible] But there is no earthly reason [illegible] why we should, at the same time that [illegible] employing our capital in building the [illegible] road, invest a small portion [illegible] enterprise like the Jackson Railroad [illegible] be carried out and consummated in [illegible] and which must in the nature of [illegible] to the direct and individual benefit [illegible] resident of our city. Let us suppose [illegible] they are both worthy of the [illegible] of our citizens. The one [illegible] of California and of disposition [illegible], will enrich our commerce [illegible] our trade, and increase our population [illegible] and resources. The other [illegible] in producing some [illegible] and, with, moreover, [illegible] the cost of living, and thus [illegible] what it has never been—a [illegible] means may live in [illegible] project.

[illegible] The President has officially recognized [illegible] Smith Sayers as Consul of Portugal [illegible] Pennsylvania, Delaware and West Jersey, [illegible] Philadelphia.

[illegible] BERRIEN.—This distinguished [illegible] delivered a speech before the citizens [illegible] on the 13th inst. The *Republican* [illegible] announced the admission of California. [illegible] did not consider the New Mexico bill a cause of grief [illegible] South—detested the Texas [illegible] recommended the bill in relation [illegible] District of Columbia—and [illegible] the fugitive bill as simply the performance of a moral duty on the part of [illegible]

As to the remedies for these [illegible] thought the approaching Convention [illegible] an appeal to the Northern [illegible] legislation within their limits, [illegible] encourage manufactures at [illegible] a discriminate tax upon articles [illegible] growth and manufacture after [illegible] in the State. He announced [illegible] opposed to disunion or [illegible] secession.

[illegible] are other topics in the speech of Mr. [illegible] which we have not time to notice—[illegible] where he is the strongest Union man [illegible]

[illegible] Noah, of the New York Sunday [illegible] an article relating to Mr. Hunt, says: [illegible] Governor-elect is no abolitionist, is [illegible] the fugitive slave bill, and is in [illegible] and sustaining the law. This [illegible]

[illegible] ARIZAVAL.—The steamer ALABAMA, [illegible] advertised to sail on the 5th December [illegible] on the 10th only. Major I. [illegible] daily completing the surveying [illegible] Isthmus Route, have arrived in [illegible] necessary preparations to such an [illegible] not allow them to depart sooner [illegible] This explains the change [illegible] the steamer's day of sailing. See advertisement.

[illegible] We beg to draw the attention of our citizens [illegible] extensive sale of choice Furniture, China, [illegible] &c., &c., which takes place THIS DAY, [illegible] at the residence of James Robb, Esq., [illegible] Charles street. n26

EUROPE.

The News by the Franklin.

The U. S. mail steamer *Franklin*, James Wotten, Commander, of the New York and Havre Line, arrived on the morning of the 16th, bringing dates from Havre to November 1st, and Cowes and London November 2d.

GERMANY.—Advices from Berlin are to the 30th ultimo. Prussia had proposed a free conference of the German States on the affairs of Schleswig Holstein and Hesse Cassel, but the proposition had been rejected at Warsaw.

On the other hand, the Sunderbund had decided upon sustaining the elector of Hesse Cassel, and had required the electorate to cease their opposition. Austria, and it is said Russia also, had avowed the determination to support and enforce that decree; and Prussia, in consequence, had increased her military preparations. It had been resolved to make seven army corps, or 140,000 men *mobile*. It was probable the landwehr of the first class would also be called out. Anxiety about the preservation of peace had deepened. The funds, however, were but little affected by the warlike rumors.

The Staatsallerschaft had accepted the proposition of Prussia, to suspend hostilities with Denmark, only on certain conditions.

FRANCE.—Among the arrests that have been made at Marseilles, is that of M. Thouret, barrister of Aix, who defended one of the accused tried by the High Court of Versailles.

Twenty-seven houses in the village of Cousegre, Aube, with the granaries, stables, and cattle, were destroyed by fire on the night of the 25th ult. The loss is estimated at 300,000f.

A corporal of the 56th regiment of the line was condemned to death, on Thursday, by court martial in Paris, for striking his sergeant on parade.

A stone-mason was sentenced by the Assize Court of Paris to three months imprisonment, for having uttered language insulting to the President of the Republic.

A funeral service was performed on Wednesday, in the Cathedral of Rouen, for the repose of the souls of their late Majesties Louis Philippe and the Queen of the Belgians.

PARIS, Oct. 31st.—The Permanent Committee of the National Assembly held an extraordinary sitting to-day, in consequence of the difference that has taken place between General Changarnier and the Government. It appears, however, that the majority did not consider that anything had occurred to warrant the convocation of the assembly before the time fixed at the prorogation.

It is rumored that the Minister of War has given General Newmayer 48 hours to re-consider his refusal to accept the command conferred upon him in lieu of that which he lately held in Paris, with an intimation that persistence in his refusal would involve a violation of the respect due to the executive power, that could not fail to be attended with consequences injurious to his personal interests. It is understood that General Changarnier warmly advises his gallant friend to withdraw his letter of refusal.

TAXES BOURSE, Oct. 31.—The Response de Prince was made at 57f. 05c. for the Threes, and 92f. for the Fives. The closing prices for the account were respectively 57f. and 92f.—The market closed also following: Threes, for cash, 57f. 10c.; do. for account, 57f.; Fives, for cash, 91f. 95c.; do. for account, 92f.

PARIS, Nov. 1.—There is more tranquility on the score of Gen. Changarnier's difference with the Elysee, since Ministers have pledged themselves that there should be no more removal of officers under his command. The Legitimists still try to keep up uneasiness, promising that the Commander-in-Chief only waits for the meeting of the Assembly to resign.

The Bank account is highly satisfactory, showing a considerable increase in discounts, and an enlarged issue of notes.

SPAIN.—It is announced that the second division of the expedition to the Island of Cuba was to have sailed from Cadiz on the 24th of this month. It is composed of 1500 men, embarked on board the merchant ships, the Guadalquivir, Esmeralda, Victoria, Europa, and Isabel, which are to be escorted by the brig of War Ligera. The convoy is to meet the division from St. Andero, at the Canary Islands.

AUSTRIA.—*Vienna, Oct. 27.*—His Majesty's brother, the Archduke Ferdinand, intends to enter the Naval service. He will go in the course of a few days to Trieste, accompanied by Major Count Von Coudenhoven, and will go from thence in the frigate Venus, for America.

HOME NEWS.—*Frankfort, Oct. 26.*—It is said that the Bund has communicated the disbanding of the Hessian army. The Prussian troops stationed to Hochst and the environs have received marching orders.—*Hamburg Borsenhalle, Oct. 29.*

INDIA.—The following is the letter of our correspondent at Bombay, dated the 3d of October. Our advices from Calcutta are to the 21st of September.

Nothing of importance has occurred in India since the departure of the last mail from Bombay. The country continues tranquil, and the state of the frontier provinces satisfactory.

The Commander-in-Chief and suite were to have left their retreat on the 23d of September, but they were expected to arrive at Simla on the 8th or 10th of October, and are to move thence for the Punaub about the 20th or 25th. Sir Charles Napier starts about the 20th of November, but will be regretted by all who have at heart the real interests of the Indian army.

"The court martial on the officers concerned in the Baunda duel has terminated, and all four the seconds, Ensigns White and Smith, as well as the principals, Lieutenant Litchford, and Ensign Hatham, have been cashiered. The last only has been pardoned by Sir Charles Napier, in consideration of his not having been the aggressor, and being already punished by a dangerous wound. The sentence of the court martial is generally approved, and appears to have well nigh extinguished the practice of the execution of duelling in the Indian army.

"The Nepaulese ambassador is expected to arrive at Bombay on his return from England, by the mail steamer daily expected. A house has been taken and furnished by Government for his reception."

"The Sydney papers report the commencement of the first Australian railway. It is to extend from Sydney to the interior. The contract for the construction of the Calcutta experimental line has been taken by Messrs. Elmslie and Co. of London, whose tender was the lowest. The tenders for the Bombay and Tana line (about twenty miles in length) were seen yesterday, and will be despatched to the London Board of Directors by to day's mail."

SAILING OF THE BAYRE.—*Departure of Archbishop Hughes.*—The steamship Baltic, Capt. Comstock, the fourth ship of the Collins line, sailed from New York at noon on Saturday the 16th inst. for Liverpool, with the mails. She takes out sixty-five passengers and $150,000 in specie. Among the passengers are: Mr. Dev O. Kellogg, United States Consul at Glasgow, and lady; Rt. Rev. Archbishop John Hughes, The Very Rev. Mr. Villanis, The Very Rev. Mr. Donahue, The Very Rev. J. Cretin, The Very Rev. John Caulfield, Mr. Trock, bearer of despatches, John McMullen and son, Baltimore; Mrs. J. Scribner, Baltimore; R. H. Dulany and lady, friend and two servants.

THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS.—*Posting the Books for 1850.*—There being no more elections for 1850 for Federal Officers, we close our accounts below for the year for members of Congress:

RECAPITULATION BY FIGURES.

	1850. Whig	Dem.	1849. Whig	Dem.
Missouri,	3	2	0	5
Iowa,	0	2	1	1
Vermont,	3	1	3	1
Florida,	1	0	1	0
Maine,	2	5	2	5
South Carolina,	0	7	0	7
Pennsylvania,	9	15	15	9
Ohio,	8	13	10	11
New York,	17	27	32	2
New Jersey,	1	4	4	1
Wisconsin,	0	3	2	2
Michigan,	2	1	1	2
*Massachusetts	3	0	9	0
Illinois,	1	6	1	6
Delaware,	1	0	1	0
	50	77	81	52

*Seven vacancies.

A full House comprises 233 members. Of these, 127, or more than half, have already been elected. This shows a loss of 31 members, and one half of them in this State. We can hardly expect that the next Congress will be otherwise than largely Democratic.

The Senators who hold over from the 4th of March next are 41, viz:—35 Whigs and 6 Democrats—I hose whose terms expire at that date, including Mr. Ewing of Ohio, who holds his place by appointment of the Governor, are Whigs 8, Democrats 13, and the States to elect will increase the majority.—*N. Y. Express.*

☞ A late San Francisco paper has the following paragraph:

A few days since an American opened a hole at the head of Jackson Gulch, near the Stanislaus and after digging some eight or nine feet, found imbedded in the slate a small coin, perfectly black. After rubbing it some time he discovered it to be a copper coin about the size of an English shilling. On one side is the representation of the sun, and on the other an Indian with bow and arrow in hand shooting at a bird in a tree. The date of the coin is so much worn you can only discern three figures, 108—. The coin was purchased by Mr. Sull and sent to Dr. Radcliff.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN CHARLESTON.—On the morning of the 19th a fire broke out in the extensive laundry and steam engine manufactory of Messrs. Cameron, McIlhenny and Mustard, on Hasell street, which destroyed that build ng the contiguous warehouse and grocery store, and a number of other buildings. The loss of Messrs. Cameron, is estimated at forty thousand dollars. That of the other sufferers is not ascertained.

☞ It is said that Mario, the most admired tenor singer in Europe, is contemplating a visit to this country. He is the Marquis of Candia, and son of the Governor of Nice.

BOSTON, Nov. 16.

AN ABOLITION MEETING PUT DOWN.—An attempt was made by the Abolitionists to give a grand reception meeting, last night, in Faneuil Hall, to George Thompson, the notorious English lecturer. Mr. Lloyd Garrison and Wendall Philips, undertook to introduce him to the audience. A confusion soon arose up, and they were hissed down. Thompson then made his appearance for the purpose of speaking, immediately, the most terrific groans were given for John Ball, and deafening shouts for Daniel Webster and the Union, Governor Briggs and Jenny Lind. The Hall was literally crowded. A ring was formed in the centre of it and a large party commenced dancing in good earnest. Frederick Douglass, the noted negro, came forward at this juncture, and appealed to the audience to listen.

He was denounced as a fugitive slave. The gas lights were now turned off—darkness prevailed, and confusion was beyond description. Such a scene old Faneuil never witnessed. The speakers were obliged to retire amid the most awful groans. The Hall was finally closed, and the meeting effectually broken up. No personal injury sustained.

The above account looks as if the people of Boston were coming back to their senses. It is one of the most gratifying indications of a healthy public opinion which that city has yet furnished. This fellow Thompson is not only an Abolitionist, but an Englishman who comes here expressly for the purpose of exasperating the North against the South. He deserves to have been treated to a coat of tar and feathers.

FIRE IN ALBANY, (GA.)—We regret to learn from the Albany *Patriot*, that there was a destructive fire in Albany on Tuesday night last. The loss is estimated at $30,000. The sufferers are Sims & Cheever, H. Hova, H. Morgan, John Jackson, Swinney & Adams, Merrel & Westfall, D. A. Vason, Lightfeeldt & Nordhaus, E. Richardson, N. Tift, Geo. Street, J. Perrill, J. Day & Co., Norton & Thompson, J. N. Phillips, S. Samer, and W. G. McAllister. Among the buildings destroyed was the one used as the post-office. Everything belonging to the office was saved.

CENSUS OF TEXAS PARISH.—The following statistics relating to the parish of Texas, are published by the Concordia *Intelligencer*—

Present white population,	904
" Slave population,	5,222
" Number of plantations,	175
" No. of bales of cotton made the last year,	21,000
" No. of bushels of corn raised last year,	332,100

ELWOOD FISHER AN ABOLITIONIST.—Gen. Foote, in the course of debate last Monday with Judge Gholson, seeing him read from the *Southern Press* to support his assertions, declared that five years ago Elwood Fisher, his principal editor, was a rank abolitionist and he could prove it. In reading over this week an article written by Fisher in 1849, we discover this most pregnant passage, which more than proves Mr. Foote's assertion.

"Whilst, however, I do not concur with Jefferson or the early Quakers, as to the means by which slavery can be abolished, while I do not think it can be done by the act of the master, or by law, I AM AS MUCH OPPOSED TO IT, or the cause of it, as any of them, or AS THE MOST ENTHUSIASTIC ABOLITIONIST OF THE PRESENT DAY."

This is the man who cares for the entertainment of southern slaveholders through the *Southern Press*, and endeavors to infuse into Southern minds a spirit of hostility and disloyalty to the Federal Government, and the Constitution of the country—who preaches the gospel of *disunion* to a Southern audience. He, like all other abolitionists is a disunionist—We think it time for Southern men to see, that this abolitionist does not wear fur and kick the provender they give him.—*Aberdeen Independent.*

THE LAST NEW YORK MURDER.—The Coroner held an inquest on the body of Mr. Charles Rousson on Friday, whose murder we announced by telegraph on Saturday, and a verdict was rendered that the deceased came to his death by wounds inflicted with a knife in the hands of Henry Camp. The two seas are still at sea, but one is not expected to survive through to the day. The murderer was conveyed to the Tombs, when Dr. J. C. Cornell, surgeon of the prison, dressed his wounds. His arm was broken, and he had received a severe wound on his head by the fall in jumping out of the window into a strong. A fracture was present. The Doctor is of opinion that his mind was not the least deranged and that he was perfectly rational.

It is supposed that Camal intended to kill them all, in order to obtain about $300 in specie, belonging to Rousson, which he kept in a trunk in the basement. The wretch who perpetrated this awful crime was not discovered until day-light, when he was found in the back area of the house, which he had got into, but in consequence of its great depth was unable to get out. In his efforts to extricate himself he had taken several turns, and bruised badly, and dislocated one of his wrists.

GENERAL COUNCIL.

City of New Orleans.

Sitting of Saturday, Nov. 23d, 1850.

The Council met pursuant to adjournment. Mr Waterman was called to the chair.

The following members were present:

Present—Messrs. Allan, Bent, Bienvenu, Caldwell, Joyce, Lugenbuhl, Tompkins, Vandergriff and Waterman—8.

Absent—Messrs Cucullu, Roselius and Vonnoh.

On motion of Mr. Lugenbuhl, the Council proceeded to the order of the day, viz:

Messrs. Bent and Vandergriff, Messrs S. votes.
Mr. Waterman received 7 votes.
And Mark 1 vote.

Mr Waterman was accordingly declared duly elected President.

On motion of Mr. Bent, the reading of the Journal was dispensed with, and the President requested to do the same.

A letter from Mr. C. P. Bobb, in relation to the dues charged upon screws, &c., used in the transportation of brick and lumber, was read, and on motion, laid on the table subject to call.

There were no reports from any of the Standing Committees.

On motion of Mr. Vandergriff, the Council was resolved into Committee of the Whole, to take up the order of the day, being the "Ordinance to establish a uniform scale of taxes on Pedlers, Merchants, Traders, Hawkers, Public Houses, Cabarets, Taverns, Brokers, Bankers, Drays, Carts, Carriages, &c."

The President resumed Mr. Vandergriff to the Chair, and on motion of Mr. Allan, the first named Ordinance was taken up article by article, amended, and ordered to be reported back to the Council.

The second named ordinance was then read article by article, amended, and ordered to be reported back in like manner.

On motion of Mr. Jarvis, the Committee rose, and reported through the Chairman, Mr. Vandergriff, the following Ordinance as amended, and, on motion of Mr. Bent, the Ordinance was adopted as amended:

An Ordinance to establish a uniform rate of Taxes on Hawkers, Pedlers, Merchants, Traders, Theatres, Public Houses, Cabarets, 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 pedler from and after the 1st January next, into the Treasury of the Municipality, for the exhibit of which fee gits the Mayor of the city shall be and he is hereby authorised to issue a license, for which each hawker and pedler shall be privileged to traffic within the limits of the Municipalities respectively, said license to expire on the 31st of December of 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 glass, shall pay an annual tax of two hundred and fifty dollars 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 five dollars on each Saturday in which 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 shall pay for the privilege of selling 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, commission merchant, forwarding and shipping merchant, dealer, trader or druggist, shall pay a tax of forty dollars per annum.

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

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 commandite, 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 gold dust, shall pay a tax of one hundred and twenty-five 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 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. This 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,	$4,000
"	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
"	" $50,000 to 75,000,	700
"	" $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, doing like business, 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 auctioneer 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 and be in use of two hundred and fifty 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, and for not 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 sub-rents 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 $350; 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 $50 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 $100, payable semi-annually in advance. Provided, no distillers or wines 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 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, and all proprietors or lessees of a transit at theatre, circus or menagerie, shall pay, in advance, a tax of ten dollars for each performance. All persons proprietors or lessees of halls, rooms, hired for concerts or other exhibitions, shall pay an annual tax of one hundred dollars on each hall or saloon; and if other than a public ball room hired given in halls or saloons, not licensed as above, shall tax five dollars for each and every performance or exhibition. All persons above mentioned will be required to take, before any exhibition, inventory, under a penalty of $25 for each contravention.

Art. 25. All persons owners of omnibuses, with horses and carriages, wagons and buggies or other vehicles are kept for hire, or buses kept on board, shall pay a tax of $50 per annum, in advance, and a dollar as aforesaid.

Art. 26. All persons and citizens of Louisiana and not permanent residents of New Orleans, who shall transact any commercial business within the limits of the city of the municipalities, by hawking or selling any articles of produce or merchandise, or by taking or forwarding goods for a commission, by taking or selling bills of exchange, advancing moneys on shipments of produce or merchandise shall be, in the two municipality within which they temporarily reside or transact business, of one hundred dollars, the payment of which tax shall authorize 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 trading house in the city, and who pay the tax fixed by law upon merchants transacting similar business, nor to persons residing out of the limits of towns, or from the levees or landing articles which they may have brought to the city for sale; such sales being made therein with the tax fixed by law, and every person violating the provisions of this article, without first obtaining license shall pay a fine of $100, to be recovered before any court of competent jurisdiction, for the benefit of the municipality in which he temporarily resides.

Art. 27. Each and every person selling oysters, shall pay a tax of three dollars per annum as stated. Provided that this article shall not be construed so as to allow persons to sell oysters in the months of June, July, August, and the 15th September, in each year.

Art. 29. Each and every fruit seller shall give an annual tax of $10 in advance.

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

Art. 31. Each and every vendor of cord wood, or lumber yard, shall pay a tax of $20 per annum, in advance.

Art. 32. The keeper of every Intelligence Office, shall pay a tax of 25 dollars in advance, and shall take out a license therefor, each license shall designate the place of the Intelligence Office, and the number of each license, and every person that is licensed shall pay the sum of one dollar for the license, and every person who shall neglect or refuse 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 establishments, grocery, coffee houses, or stores of any description shall pay the taxes imposed by this ordinance on each and every store, coffee house, grocery, cabaret, etc.

Art. 34. All negro trademen shall pay an annual tax of one hundred and fifty dollars, and the same tax on their license before making any sale, either by themselves or agents, under a penalty of twenty-five dollars for each and every contravention.

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

Art. 36. No omnibus shall be allowed to run 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 for a dray; and all owners of omnibuses shall give to the owner shall pay a fine of not less than two nor five dollars, not more than fifty dollars, and each and every omnibus shall have stamps, with the number of said omnibus painted thereon, the large and numbers to conform to the ordinance regulating drays, &c. &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 3½ inches in width, under a penalty of $25 for each offence.

Art. 44. All drays, carts, omnibuses and wagons, shall be branded with their number and the last numerals of the year, in figures.

Art. 45. All persons keeping a public or public society hall, shall pay a tax of fifty dollars per night, and any person keeping such hall without first obtaining and sum, shall pay a fine of one hundred dollars, or suffer 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 a period of twelve months on presentation of the receipt of the Treasurer of the Municipality in which he, she, or they reside, for the payment, and on 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, it is shall pay one dollar.

Art. 48. All persons taking out licenses under the provisions of this ordinance, shall be required to be liable to the penalty imposed by an act of the Legislature, entitled "An act more effectually to prevent slaves from obtaining spirituous liquors and intoxicating liquors without the consent of their masters, approved 15th December, 1806, which law shall be printed on the licenses issued under sections 3d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 17th, 19th and 26th of this ordinance.

All persons taking out licenses, who neglect to furnish the required securities, and to have their licenses duly filled and signed, 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, for the benefit of the Public Schools of such Municipality, and all violations and infractions of this ordinance not otherwise provided for, shall be published with a fine of from ten dollars to one hundred do lars for such offence, all fines to be for the benefit as aforesaid, and to be recovered by the Municipality in which the offence may be committed.

Mr. Vandergriff the Chairman then reported the following ordinance as amended:

An Ordinance to regulate the Levee Dues and Wharfage on ships and vessels arriving from sea, and on steamboats, flatboats, &c., arriving at the port of New Orleans.

Art. 1. *Be it ordained*, That from and after the 1st January next, the levee or wharfage dues on ships and other decked vessels, arriving from sea, shall be fixed as follows: On all vessels of 1000 tons and under, 50 cents per ton. Excess of tonnage over 1000 tons 15c. per ton.

The levee or wharfage dues on steamships navigating the Gulf or Ocean shall be at the rate of 12½ cents per ton.

Art. 2. From and after the said first January next, the levee dues on steam vessels navigating on the Mississippi River, or any other inland navigable waters of the incorporated limits of the port, shall be fixed as follows: On all steamboats of 1000 tons and under, 25 cents per ton. Excess of tonnage over 1000 tons 12c. per ton. Provided that boats arriving and departing twice in each week, shall pay only two-thirds of these rates, and on those arriving three times a week, one half of these rates.

Art. 3. From and after the said first January next, the following dues shall be exacted on each flatboat, fifty or in part lades with produce, materials or merchandise of any kind, not measuring more than 60 feet, $10 each; boats measuring 60 to 100 feet, $12. On each boat measuring over 100 feet, $15. On each barge measuring more than 70 feet, $12. On each barge measuring less than 70 feet and not exceeding 15 tons burthen, $8. On each steamboat hull, used as a barge, $25. On each scow or coast-ing pirogue, $2.

Art. 4. For every flat boat, barge, or other vessel employed in the transportation of brick, lumber, or other building materials, or in bringing produce from this and neighboring parishes to this city, and measuring not over 25 tons, the levee and wharfage dues shall be $40 per annum.

From 25 to 50 tons $75 per annum

Over 50 and not exceeding 75 tons $100 per annum.

Over 75 tons and not exceeding 100 tons, $150 per annum.

Over 100 tons $250 per annum.

Every proprietor of any small craft of the description above mentioned, who shall desire to enjoy the privilege accorded by the present Ordinance, must apply to the Treasurer of the Municipality in the port of which said craft shall discharge, for the purpose of obtaining a license, approved by the Mayor and countersigned by the Comptroller, which license shall specify the number or name of such craft, which shall be painted in a conspicuous place on the side of said craft.

Art. 5. Hereafter it shall not be lawful for any pongue, flatboat, barge, boat, or keelboat, to remain in port longer than eight days under the same provisions and penalties contained in Article 3 of an Ordinance of the General Council approved May 28, 1843.

Mr. Lugenbuhl moved that the following be substituted for Article 1 of the foregoing Ordinance:

Art. 1. *Be it ordained*, That from and after the 1st January next, the Levee or wharfage dues on ships and other decked vessels arriving from sea whose registered tonnage shall be 75 tons or over, shall be paid to the Municipality within whose limits such vessel may be moored, the day of arrival and departure counting one day, at the following rates, viz.

Each vessel of 75 tons and under 100 tons, 40 cents per day.

Of 100 tons and under 150 tons,		45 cents p. day.	
Of 150	"	200	65 "
Of 200	"	250	80 "
Of 250	"	300	$1 10 "
Of 300	"	350	1 25 "
Of 350	"	400	1 55 "
Of 400	"	450	1 70 "
Of 450	"	500	1 95 "
Of 500	"	550	2 00 "
Of 550	"	600	2 45 "
Of 600	"	650	2 65 "
Of 650	"	700	2 90 "
Of 700	"	750	3 10 "
Of 750	"	800	3 30 "
Of 800	"	850	3 50 "
Of 850	"	900	3 75 "
Of 900	"	950	4 00 "
Of 950	"	1000	4 25 "
Of 1000 tons and upwards,		5 00 "	

Mr Jarvis moved to postpone the further consideration of the ordinance to the next meeting of the Council.

Mr. Vandergriff moved the previous question. The question being *Shall the main question be now put?* it was decided by the Chair to be lost by the taking vote of the President.

Mr. Lugenbuhl then renewed the motion of Mr. Jarvis to postpone and make the ordinance as re-fixed, and the question, the yeas and nays being called for, the motion being which motion was adopted by the Chair, the President.

On motion the Council adjourned at six o'clock