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AND WILKINSON ADVERTISER.

H. S. VAN EATON, Editor.

"THE UNION OF THE DEMOCRACY FOR THE SAKE OF THE UNION."

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BOOK, AND JOB WORK, of all description, executed at this office, at New Orleans prices, with neatness and despatch.

POETICAL.

HOME.

[Montgomery's beautiful lines, though so well known, may possibly be new to some of readers.]

There is a spot of earth supremely blest
A drarer, sweeter spot than all the rest;
Where man, creation's tyrant, casts aside
His sword and sceptre, parentage and pride,
While in his softened look, benignly blend
The sire, the son, the husband, father, friend,
Here woman reigns; the mother, daughter,
Wife,
Strews with fresh flowers the narrow way of
life;
In the clear heaven of her delightful eye,
An angel guard of loves and graces lie;
Around her knees domestic duties meet,
And fire-side pleasures gambol at her feet.
Where shall that land, that spot of earth be
found?
Art thou a man? a patriot? look around;
Oh, thou shalt find, how'er thy footsteps roam,
That land thy country; and that spot thy home.

COMBAT.

OF HALF AN HOUR'S DURATION,
BETWEEN ONE MAN ON FOOT AND ELEVEN
ROBBERS.

Some four or five days since at half past one o'clock in the afternoon, the mail coach or diligence from Arroyoazaraco was attacked near Tepeti del Rio. It had been raining slightly just before, and the coach was closed on one side. In the interior of the diligence were an Englishman, three Spaniards, a French lady and our hero, Mr. Albert Speyers, a wealthy merchant, a German by birth; on the top were seated three Mexicans.

All the passengers at the time of attack were dreaming of anything but danger, and the first news of the arrival of the robbers was the insertion, through one of the blinds, of a pistol, and the cry, "give up your arms or you are dead." "Yes," answered Speyers, leaning forward, "but bullets and all," he showed the robber a small two-barrel pistol. On this he crouched down to shield himself behind his horse. Speyers, who had taken his aim, discharged his weapon, while the robber, with five others stationed on the other side of the vehicle, did the same. The discharge was happily without fatal result on either side.

Speyers, upon this, heedless of the entreaties of the passengers, who sought to restrain him, opens the door of the coach, leaps on the ground, and pistols in hand, pursued the robber who had fired at him, and who, in company of the five already mentioned, had gone to join a company of six more, who were stationed at some little distance on the road. Regardless of numbers, Speyers with his other pistol, fires into the group, and then returns to the coach in quest of more weapons, when he reached it, he found all the other passengers accumulated in the bottom of the coach. He then takes out his watch, and all the money in his pockets, and lays the whole under the cushions, when he draws his other two-barrelled and one six-barrelled pistol with which he proposed to pursue the campaign. The former weapon he presents to one of the passengers, exhorting him to leave the coach and defend himself. Speyers himself prepares the pistol, and offers to place it in the hand of the passenger, but he trembles so with fear he cannot grasp it. On seeing this, Speyers becomes still more excited, and exclaimed, "Since you all are cowards, I shall defend myself alone; remain where you are."

Meantime the highwaymen were saying, "he's loading again, fire, fire!" and they poured in the coach a deluge of bullets which respected the valiant Speyers. The latter, however, loses no time; seizing a firm hold of his revolver, he darts forward in pursuit of the eleven robbers, who on seeing him leaped over the wide trench on one side of the road there to reload their weapons. Shortly after they returned towards Speyers, surrounded him at some distance, and cry to him, "we see that you are a brave man, so are we—surrender. We do not wish to kill so valiant a man." "Very brave you are, indeed," answers Speyers, "eleven against one." This said, he set forth in pursuit of the robbers, who fly at his approach. "Why do you fly," he cries, "Did you not say you were brave? Come onwards—come, every one of you—one by one, I await you here."

But their only answer is a shower of bullets and slugs, which whistled around the undaunted Speyers. He replies by a discharge of four barrels, that prove ineffectual, in consequence of the incessant movement of the horses, preventing his aiming with approach to certainty.

This general discharge having been made, the passengers advance towards Speyers; they seize hold of him; they entreat him to yield up his arms, for they are all to be victims; he should recollect that there is a lady among them. Speyers resists; the robbers surround him once more; then he, with pistol in hand, cries, "come you that are brave, we will see if it be so. I shall surrender my arms on two conditions." "What are they?" cried the robbers; "we swear faithfully to respect them." "Well then," said Speyers, "the first is, that you make no attempt against my person; the second is, that you will touch nothing belonging to me." "Yes, we swear it," exclaimed all the robbers in a breath. "Here then is my weapons," answers Speyers; "there are yet two barrels loaded."

The captain of the band then received the pistols, and all proceeded together towards the diligence. In one instant all the trunks were torn open, and carpet bags turned inside out, &c.—the banditti respecting nothing but what Speyers pointed out as his property. Meanwhile our hero, seated on a case containing the samples of the goods which he carried, was drawing figures in the sand with a coolness and sang froid something more than admirable.

The robbery being completed, the highwaymen having resumed their seats on horseback, saluted Speyers, taking leave of him in these words: "Farewell brave man, remember that even we robbers know how to keep our word." "Farewell," answered Speyers—"God grant that it may be forever."

In this fight more than thirty shots were discharged at Speyers. Two half spent balls were the only ones that reached him, when he was searching for his revolver in the diligence one struck him on the arm, and the other in the back; a third he found in his boot on going to bed, without knowing whence it came. The Englishman had his hand badly injured by a bullet, which even now cannot be extracted; the driver was also wounded, and the French lady received in her dress four bullets, which did not, however, injure her.

Mr. Albert Speyers lost in the affair nothing but his watch and some money, deposited in the diligence, and which he did not claim, having no arms to back his demand.

We have been informed that Mr. Speyers is a merchant, established at New York, and accustomed to travel in caravans, among the Indians of the North; and on one occasion, behind his wagon with ten companies, sustained against seventy-five savages, a combat which lasted from sunrise till sunset, leaving more than twenty-five of them stretched on the ground.—*Republicano, of Mexico.*

GETTING A SUBSCRIBER.

Tired and fatigued from a long day's ride, covered with the dust we had gathered on a dry sandy road, we called at Squire Hobbs, to wet our mouth, rest our bones and have a chat with the Squire. On our part, however, there was a disposition very soon to talk less and doze more. This Hobbs, a good natured soul, perceived as by intuition, and soon left us to the soft influences of nature's "sweet restorer." Now, how long we slept we needn't tell; and our readers needn't know. It wasn't long, however, for the loud talking in the Squire's office soon aroused us, and we listened to a conversation highly interesting to us. It seemed that Joacum Gulie, Old Joe, a clever, sober, close-fisted neighbor of the Squire's had called in to talk about "the crops," and matters and things in general.

"Well, Squire," said Mr. Gulie, "do you know where a fellow can buy a right smart chance of a nigger boy these times?"

"Really, uncle Joe, I don't know at this time. There was a sale in town last week of some six or eight at one time."

"There was?"

"Yes; and I got a right likely negro boy 18 years old for \$450. My word for it, I wouldn't take a thousand dollars for him today."

"Just my luck. Why, I never heard a word of it."

"Who told you, Squire?"

"O, you know I take the paper. I saw the sale advertised, and, as I had to go to town any way, I went on the day of sale, thinking, perhaps, I might hit a bargain, and I did hit a bargain, sure."

"Well, I swear, I have got to have a hand somehow. You see, I have put in more than I have hands to work. Who's got a hand to hire any where about?"

"You're too hard for me again, uncle Joe; the hiring season is over. About a month ago all the negroes belonging to the estate of H——, deceased, were let at auction; and I'm told they were very low."

"The d—! You don't say. Why didn't you tell me, Squire?"

"I hardly know why. I saw it advertised in our paper, and I supposed everybody took that. More'n that, I didn't know you wanted to hire. Did you know I have sold my Harden tract of land?"

"No, indeed. Who to?"

"With all ease, uncle Joe—I bought mine at five cents."

"No, sir—I don't believe it. Now say where?"

"At the house of W—— & Co. I got a rare bargain. You see they advertised in the paper that they were selling off at cost. I knew groceries would go quick, so I went in and bought a year's supply. Their groceries were all sold before night. I didn't pay the money either, for they took my United States Land Warrant at \$1 50 per acre."

"Now, now, Squire that can't be, for my lawyer told me that wasn't legal to sell my land warrant."

"Very true, some time ago; but the news came lately in the paper that Congress had made them assignable."

"Well, isn't that fair! it's rascally! What right has these editors to get all the news and keep it to themselves?"

"Ah! uncle Joe, you misunderstand it. Editors and printers labor night and day to gather the news and give it to the people—to instruct their readers—to inform them of all the improvements of the age, and ameliorate the condition of society. Their paper goes abroad recommending our people and country to interested and intelligent emigrants. Can they labor thus for nothing? Should they not be paid? Is there a man who is not benefited by a paper? Is not every subscriber repaid four-fold for the pittance of \$3, his subscription price?"

"Stop, Squire! stop right there! I am going to take the paper. I'll take six, and send some back to my kinsfolks in Georgia."

"You needn't go so far as that—here's the editor right in the room."

Here the parties rushed in upon us, where we were acting most admirably a person fast asleep. It is enough for us to say, that after an introduction, the name of Joacum Gulie was entered upon our note book as a subscriber—paid in advance. And now, when the parties alluded to shall read this, we hope they will pardon us for giving to the public the substantial facts urged by the Squire—aiding us so effectually in "Getting a Subscriber."

CRUCIFIXION.—The Hebrew derived the punishment from the Romans. The upright beam was let into the ground, and the criminal being raised up, was fastened to the transverse piece by nails driven through his hands—sometimes through his feet also—and often the feet were crossed and one nail driven through both. The feet were sometimes bound to the cross by cords. A small tablet, declaring the crime, was placed on the top of the cross. The victim died under the most frightful sufferings, so great that even amid the raging passions of war, pity was sometimes excited. The wounds were not in themselves fatal. A raging fever soon sets in, and the victim complains of throbbing headache, intense thirst, and pain. When mortification ensues, as is sometimes the case, the sufferer rapidly sinks. He is no longer sensible of pain, but his anxiety and sense of prostration are excessive, hiccup supervenes, his skin is moistened with a cold, clammy sweat, and death ensues. The duration of life under these agonies varied with the constitution of the sufferer and the state of the weather. Death was hastened by the heat of the sun and the exposure of the cold night air, but it did not ordinarily come until he had hung for thirty-six hours or more. [N. Y. Observer.]

From the Vicksburg Sentinel.

HOW IT WORKS.

We said the other day, it would not surprise us much, should the assaults made upon Col. Davis by such papers as the Picayune establish him still more strongly, if that were possible, in the confidence and affections of the national democracy. The following extract which we take from a late letter of the Washington correspondent of that old and influential paper, the Pennsylvania, shows that these whig revilements of Col. Davis, so far from having done him any injury, are bringing about the very result we anticipated. Were not the Picayune and papers of like character, so wrapped up in a false sense of their own importance, we would commend to them the perusal of the well known fable of the viper and the file:

It is still regarded as quite likely that Mr. Hunter will occupy a seat in Gen. Pierce's Cabinet. The probabilities that Col. Davis will be nominated for the War Department are increasing. The honorable career and experience of Col. Davis in the army, his highly patriotic course with regard to tramped up military claims while in the Senate, his known ability and industry as a statesman, and his pure moral worth as a man, point him out as a statesman eminently fitted to fill the chief chair of the Department of War. It would be a popular appointment, and promptly confirmed by the Senate.

EDITORIAL LIFE.—A newspaper may be destroyed at night. It may light a cigar; it may curl a lady's hair. Ah! only think of that, girls. "An editor's thoughts," completely, sweetly, exquisitely wreathed in your rich tresses, and, yes, nestling down with you in your midnight slumbers, gently to guard and peacefully keep watch over your happy dreams. Jerusalem! who would not be an editor!—Truly, who?

"A young woman who loves, loves for life, unless a well founded jealousy compels her to relinquish the object of her affections." So says somebody. A man who loves—loves for life, unless he alters his mind. So says some body else.

Tetanus, or lockjaw, is successfully treated with quinine. The New Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal gives, at some length, the treatment in a recent case, in which the cure is attributed altogether to quinine.

An Ordinance,

LEVYING TAXES ON PERSONS AND PROPERTY, WITHIN THE CORPORATION OF WOODVILLE.

SECTION 1. Be it Ordained by the Corporate Authorities of the Town of Woodville, in general meeting convened, That from and after the passage and promulgation of this ordinance, the following taxes shall be assessed and collected annually in the corporation of Woodville:

An ad valorem tax of one-quarter of one per cent on town lots; an ad valorem tax of three-tenths of one per cent on each piano; an ad valorem tax of three-tenths of one per cent on sales of merchandise; an ad valorem tax of one per cent on each pleasure carriage; an ad valorem tax of one per cent on each clock and watch, (except such as are kept for sale by merchants or artisans); an ad valorem tax of one per cent on each saddle-horse, race-horse, carriage-horse, and horses kept for hire; an ad valorem tax of three-tenths of one per cent on money loaned at interest, or invested in notes, bonds, checks, or bills of credit of any description, as security for money advanced; an ad valorem tax of one per cent on gold or silver plate over the value of fifty dollars; a specific tax of sixty cents on each slave under sixty years of age; a specific tax of two dollars on each pistol; a specific tax of one dollar on each Bowie-knife; a specific tax of fifty cents on each white poll; a specific tax of ten dollars on each nine-pin, ten-pin, or other alley, for public play; an ad valorem tax of one-half of one per cent on the sales of auctioneers, or transient vendors of merchandise, wares, &c.; an ad valorem tax of one-half of one per cent on imported horses, mules, &c., sold as merchandise; an ad valorem tax of three-tenths of one per cent on slaves imported and sold as merchandise, by resident traders; an ad valorem tax of one-half of one per cent on slaves imported and thus sold by transient vendors; a specific tax of one dollar and fifty cents on each free negro or mulatto; an ad valorem tax of three-tenths of one per cent on all bank stock subscribed for in any incorporated bank, not exempted by the Revenue Laws of the State of Mississippi, approved March 9th, 1850.

§2. Assessment, when made.—Roll.—That between the first day of May and the first day of September, in each and every year, the town constable of the corporation of Woodville shall assess all the polls, and all the real and personal property, subject to taxation, (except on sales of merchandise, which shall be assessed as hereinafter provided), in said corporation; he shall prepare an assessment roll, in which he shall set down, in separate columns, the names, in full, of all the taxable inhabitants of said corporation, and each item of taxation, whether taxed ad valorem or otherwise.

§3. When refused to make correct statement, how constable to proceed.—That if any merchant, auctioneer, or other vendor of merchandise, shall refuse to deliver to the town constable an account of the sales of merchandise made by him or them, when thereto required, the town constable shall assess such person or persons at his discretion, according to what he may consider the probable amount of sales of such merchant, auctioneer, or other vendor of merchandise.

§4. Roll to be completed and filed with clerk.—That the town constable shall complete and certify his assessment roll, and deliver the same to the clerk of the board of aldermen of said corporation, on or before the first day of September in each year, and such assessment roll shall remain in said clerk's possession, until the first Monday in October following; and any person or persons, his her or their agent or agents, dissatisfied with any assessment therein contained, may file their exceptions, in writing, with said clerk, at any time between the first day of September and the first Monday in October following, which said exceptions shall be filed by the clerk with said roll.

§5. Mayor to convene Board to hear exceptions.—Constable to be present.—That it shall be the duty of the mayor to convene the board of aldermen on the first Monday of October of each year, for the purpose of hearing and deciding all exceptions to such assessment roll; at which meeting it shall be the duty of the constable to be present with said board, and it shall be then and there the duty of said board to proceed to examine said assessment, to hear evidence, and to determine, finally, all exceptions; and after the correction of said assessment roll, it shall be the duty of the town constable to make one fair copy thereof, which he shall deliver to the clerk of said board of aldermen, on or before the first day of November following.

§6. Mistake of owner's name not to effect collection of taxes.—That hereafter, a mistake of the constable as to the name of the owner of any town lot, shall not effect the collection of taxes, thereon, nor invalidate any lawful sale thereof, for taxes; but the name of every owner, so far as known to him, shall be set down opposite the lot.

§7. When to assess Merchandise.—That it shall be the duty of the town constable to assess all sales of merchandise between the first and fifteenth day of January of each and every year; and the said town constable shall complete and certify to his assessment of sales of merchandise, on or before the fifteenth day of January, of each and every year, and deliver the same to the clerk of the board of aldermen, and such assessment roll shall remain in said clerk's possession until the fourth Monday of said month. Any person or persons, his her or their agent or agents, dissatisfied with any assessment therein contained, may file exceptions, in writing, with said clerk, at any time between the fifteenth day of January and the fourth Monday of said month, which said exceptions shall be preserved by said clerk, with the said roll; and it shall be the duty of the mayor to convene the board of aldermen on the fourth Monday of January, of each and every year, for the purposes provided for in the fifth section of this ordinance; and it shall be the duty of the town constable to be present at said meeting of the board of aldermen.

§8. When merchants, auctioneers, or other vendor, suspected of removing.—That whenever the town constable shall have reason to suspect that any merchant, auctioneer, or other vendor of merchandise, is about removing from the corporation, without rendering an account of the amount of his, her, or their sales, and paying the taxes, thereon, he shall forthwith assess such person or persons, and demand immediate payment of the tax, and if it be not paid, he shall levy the same by distress of personal property, and shall make sale thereof, as in other cases hereinafter provided; and if the town constable shall have reason to suspect that any merchant, auctioneer, or other vendor of merchandise, is about to leave the corporation, after having been assessed, and before the time provided for making seizure of property, for the payment of taxes, he shall immediately collect the tax assessed, by distress and sale, as hereinafter provided.

§9. May distress and sell after first March—ten days notice.—Hereafter, it shall be lawful for the town constable to distress and sell personal property for the taxes due thereon, from and after the first day of March, in each and every year, after advertising the same at the court-house and two other public places in said corporation, by posting notice of sale ten days before such sale day, that he will, on that day, proceed to sell personal property, upon which the taxes are not paid.

§10. Sale day first Monday in April—thirty days notice.—That the first Monday in April, in each and every year, shall be set apart as sale day, for the sale of all lots upon which taxes are due and unpaid; and the town constable shall not be required to give any further notice thereof, than to advertise the same (as hereinafter provided in section nine,) thirty days before such day of sale, that he will, on that day, proceed to sell all lots upon which the taxes are not paid.

§11. Mayor to convene board second Monday of April.—That it shall be the duty of the mayor to convene the board of aldermen on the second Monday in April of each and every year, at which meeting it shall be the duty of the town constable to present his annual account of insolventcies, as tax collector.

§12. Constable to execute deed to purchaser.—That upon the payment of the price bid, the constable shall execute to the purchaser, under his hand and seal, a fee simple deed of conveyance for the lot or lots so sold, which deed he shall acknowledge before some officer authorized to take acknowledgments, which deed shall vest in the purchaser

a full and complete title to said lot or lots, subject to redemption by their owner, or owners, or their agents, as hereinafter provided.

§13. Redemption of lots in two years.—That when any lot or lots shall be sold for corporate taxes, the owner or owners thereof may redeem the same in two years, by paying the purchaser, or purchasers the sum of money paid by him her or them, for the taxes and costs of sale, with fifty per cent upon the said sum of taxes and costs, if redeemed within twelve months, and if not paid within twelve months one hundred per cent, and any deed for any lot or lots sold for taxes, shall be forthwith filed for safe keeping, by the tax collector, with the clerk of said corporation; and it shall be the duty of said clerk, after the expiration of two years, to deliver such deed or deeds to such purchaser or purchasers, when called for, that he, she, or they may have the same recorded.

§14. Clerk to receive redemption money.—That the owner or owners may redeem such lot or lots so sold, by complying with the provisions of the preceding section of this ordinance, and the clerk of said board is hereby authorized and required to receive said redemption money, and to pay the same over to the purchaser or purchasers, upon application for the same; and if the said clerk shall fail or refuse to do so, he shall forfeit and pay double the amount, recoverable before any court having competent jurisdiction thereof.

§15. Surplus of sale.—If the property distressed sell for more than the amount of taxes due, the surplus, after paying all charges for collection, shall be refunded to the person for the payment of whose taxes the distress and sale shall have been made.

§16. Mayor to examine insolventcies in vacation.—That if the board of aldermen shall fail to meet at the time the mayor is directed to convene said board of aldermen, in the eleventh section of this ordinance, the town constable shall, within five days thereafter, present his list of delinquentcies to the mayor of said corporation, in vacation, who shall, within five days, examine the same, and make such allowance as may appear to be just and proper, and certify the same under his hand and seal of office.

§17. Real estate sold for personally—constable to make oath.—That hereafter, when any person owning real estate in the corporation of Woodville, shall be assessed with taxes on goods, wares, merchandise, or other personal property, and personal property cannot be found by the town constable, on which to levy a distress for such taxes, he shall make affidavit before the mayor of said corporation to that effect, when it shall be lawful for the mayor to cause the real estate of such delinquent, for such unpaid taxes on personally, as well as for the taxes due on such real estate; or if the taxes due upon such real estate be paid by the owner, then such real estate may be distrained and sold for the unpaid taxes on personal property, as provided in the tenth section of this ordinance. And in every such case the return shall state that sale was made for taxes due on personally of the owner.

§18. How deed cancelled.—It shall be the duty of the clerk of the corporation, upon the redemption of any lot or lots, before he delivers the deed of the same to write "cancelled" upon its face, and his official name, together with the day and date of redemption, and he shall enter the same on his file-book, to be kept for that purpose.

§19. Redemption Book, how kept.—That it shall be the duty of the clerk of the board of aldermen to keep a file-book, in which he shall enter a list of all lots sold for taxes, with the owner's name, and purchaser's or purchasers', with the day and date of sale.

§20. When taxes due and constable to distress.—That the taxes shall be due from and after the first day of November, of each and every year; but the tax collector shall not enforce collection by distress until after the first day of March, except in cases provided for in the eighth section of this ordinance.

§21. Constable to collect insolvent taxes, if practicable.—That when the town constable shall have reported any insolvents or delinquents, he shall, nevertheless, if practicable, collect the taxes due from such persons as may have been reported insolvent and delinquent, and make return thereof to the treasurer of said corporation, and it shall be the duty of said treasurer to require the town constable to make affidavit before the mayor to his report of the amount of money that has come into his hands, under the provisions of this section, before he pays the same over to the treasurer.

§22. Constable to make weekly settlements.—That it shall be the duty of the town constable, while collecting taxes as above provided, to make weekly payment of all taxes he may have collected, to the treasurer of said corporation, taking his vouchers for the same; and if the said constable shall fail to make such weekly settlements, he shall forfeit and pay the delinquencies on all such monies so retained. APPROVED February 7th, 1853.

An Ordinance,

IN RELATION TO PATROLS.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained, by the Corporate Authorities of the Town of Woodville in general meeting convened, That from and after the passage and promulgation of this ordinance, it shall be the duty of the constable of the town of Woodville, to procure, with the consent of the mayor, the assistance of any number of persons, not exceeding three, on any night he may deem necessary, to aid him in patrol duty, and that said constable shall return, at the expiration of each week, the number and names of patrols he has thus employed, and who may have served as patrols, to the mayor, who shall issue a warrant on the treasurer, to be countersigned by the clerk, for the sum of one dollar for each patrol, for every night he performed patrol duty. And if any person so employed as a patrol shall be guilty of any drunkenness or riotous or disorderly conduct, whilst on duty, he shall forfeit and pay on conviction, the sum of ten dollars, and be committed to jail until the fine and costs be paid.

§2. That the mayor shall have power to call out any number of the inhabitants of said town, to act in any emergency which may arise, for the preservation of the property, safety, peace and good order of said town, and any person or persons who may refuse to act when duly summoned, shall forfeit and pay, on conviction, a fine of not less than fifty dollars, and be committed to custody until fine and cost be paid. APPROVED, February 7th, 1853.

An Ordinance,

IN RELATION TO DRAYS, CARTS, &c.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained by the Corporate Authorities of the town of Woodville in general meeting convened, That from and after the passage and promulgation of this ordinance all draymen who haul for pay, shall take out license from the mayor of said town, as heretofore, for which license fee, or they shall pay the sum of ten dollars per year, and the mayor's fee, and if any drayman shall take or haul any freight of any kind whatever, for any person, other than himself, for pay without being so licensed, or if the driver or owner of any wagon, cart, buggy, or other species of vehicle, shall take or haul any freight of any kind that can as well be hauled on such drays, for any other person for pay, (as barrels, boxes, trunks, &c.) such drayman, cartman, wagoner, or other person, shall be deemed acting in violation of this ordinance, and, on conviction, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five dollars for the first offence, and not exceeding ten dollars for each subsequent offence.

§2. That such licensed drayman shall not be allowed to charge more than twenty-five cents for each load, which they shall so haul within the corporate limits of said town—a load to consist of as much as the dray can conveniently hold, and one horse can pull, of barrels, boxes, trunks, &c., if there be so much, and if there be but a barrel, trunk, box, &c., they shall be entitled to charge and receive the same; and if any person refuse to give them their prices so established by this ordinance, such drayman shall not be compelled to haul for such person. And any drayman who shall presume to charge more than the price specified, shall, on conviction, be fined in like sum or sums, as persons are by this ordinance, who haul without license. APPROVED February 7th, 1853.