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NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, DEC. 3, 1868.

PROPERTY HOLDERS AND NON-PROPERTY HOLDERS.

The *Bee* which has been urging property holders to vote against the three million bond ordinance, on the ground that the special tax to meet the interest of the loan would fall with peculiar severity on that class of citizens, says in its yesterday's issue: We hope that the non-property holding class are not so foolish and so ignorant as to suppose they will not have to pay this tax back to the property holders indirectly, should the ordinance be approved by them and the tax be collected." How the tax can fall, then, with peculiar severity, or will say us verity whatever, on property holders, is also another inconceivable. The whole argument addressed to both classes as having different interests in relation to this matter is obviously self-contradictory.

The *Crescent* of yesterday contains an article from which the above is an extract. Our talented contemporary, it seems to us is rather disposed to be captious. He flutters himself he has detected us in a contradiction. We deny, however, that we have addressed ourselves specially to "property holders" in any of the arguments on the subject of this ordinance, published on this side of the *Bee*. In our first comments upon the ordinance published Nov 20th, we said the tax would be felt most by those who were unable to pay it and we urged that that class had suffered enough already by these city notes, which they were so long forced to receive for their labor and turn into greenbacks at a heavy discount.

We did not, indeed, suppose it necessary, as the property holders were the parties to pay the tax in the first place, todemonstrate to them, with more earnestness than to the non property holders, why the ordinance ought to be defeated. The former class are generally alive to their own interest, and may safely be left to take care of it. Our observations were intended for, and we are gratified to know have been appreciated by both classes. We do not think the *Crescent* can point to any passage we have written on this subject, unless, perhaps, he should, as he has done in this instance, discontinued it, where we have assumed or urged that the two classes had "different interests." The passage quoted by the *Crescent* was written with reference particularly to Mr. Howell's prediction—the reasonableness of which we were disposed to doubt—that the ordinance would be carried by the non-property holders, our object being to draw the attention of that class to the fact that they were counted upon to pursue a selfish and short-sighted course of action. We have never held that the interests of the two classes were distinct, as the *Crescent* would have its readers believe. We think that any oppressive measures which are directed against property are certain to be felt also by those who are without property and depend out upon their daily labor for support. We believe that from such measures both classes would suffer. We do not suppose any of our readers pinned the interpretation the *Crescent* professes to have done upon the language it quotes from us—that is, that the non-property holding were the *only* parties to pay the tax. If so, it will be necessary to guard and qualify our future assertions. But we have too much respect for our readers to attribute such ignorance to them They know that our meaning was, they were not without interest, and would ultimately have to pay *their share* of the tax, although it was not immediately collected from them. May we not safely leave something to be understood?

We recapitulate the grounds of our opposition to the ordinance in question:

First—That the tax was unnecessary. We showed by figures that there ought to be a surplus in the Treasury instead of a floating debt of two millions; that upwards of a million of dollars more than are now realized might easily be extracted out of the houses, markets and other sources, and that the appendixes of the city ought to be and might easily be reduced a million of dollars. In other words, retrenchment and economy would offset the same objject as the tax.

Secondly—The costliness of the measure. We showed that the debt at the end of 25 years, instead of three millions—the amount of city issues now outstanding—will have cost the people of New Orleans to clear it off, at least eight millions and a half, without there being any certainty that even then the bonds would be paid from the proceeds of the tax.

Thirdly—That no provision was made in the ordinance for the investment or appropriation of the surplus realized from the tax after paying the semi-annual interest on the bonds.

Fourthly—That presupposing the ordinance to become law, the bonds to be issued and the tax collected, it has not been shown where was it to be done with the large surplus of money—estimated at two millions—derived from the ordinary receipts over the ordinary expenditures of the city.

Will the *Crescent* be pleased to address itself to these grounds of objection which are worthy of its talents and its financial skill. If the ordinance shall be withdrawn, of which there are now indications, (vide proceedings of the City Council on Tuesday night) we shall be perfectly satisfied that the arguments advanced against it by its opponents have had their proper effect.

THE FRENCH OPERA.—In consequence of the indisposition of Miss Bourgeois and Mr. Picot, the performance of "Trovatore" promised for to-night has been postponed, and "The Queen's Musketeer" substituted. Miles Hasselman and Chauvenet, Messrs. Van Haffen, Segui and Jullien sustained the principal characters.

How often do you hear the complaint from mother and father that their son or daughter is not well; that they have no appetite; that they feel languid; that their head aches; that they are growing thin and feeble, and that they have no life or energy left. That they are low-spirited, and perfectly incapacitated to participate in any pleasure, or perform any mental or bodily duty. And the question is often asked, what shall I give them? Our answer is, let them try PLANTATION BITTERS moderately three times a day, and our word for it they will recover.

MAGNOLIA WATER, superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price.

AMUSEMENTS.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—"Dora," the dramatic union of Tennyson's poem of that title was given at the St. Charles last night to a fair audience and in admirable style. It is to be repeated to-night. Mr. and Miss Couldock, both of whom are fine artists, appearing in the principal characters, and we are sure will please all who see it. Indeed, the piece is so well gotten up and presented that we shall not be surprised to see it have quite a run at the St. Charles.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—If there are any in the city who have not seen that prodigy of a trapeze artiste, Mlle Tournour, on the swinging trapeze, they should go at once to the Academy and enjoy the pleasure of seeing one who is so justly a wonder of the age, and the queen of posing. Remember she appears to night, and and takes her farewell to morrow (Friday) night. "New Orleans by Gas-Light," in which Cavanaugh is so realistic Jenny, is to be given, together with ballets and the usual variety.

VARIETIES THEATRE.—This theatre keeps up its high character for the production of sterling plays, which are always presented with care and taste. "Under the Gas-Light," with its remarkable scenic effects, is to be given to-night, and "Marble Heart," a most beautiful play, to-morrow. Of course, with the production of such pieces seats at the Varieties are highly desirable.

THE OLYMPIC VARIETIES.—The engagement of Harry Robinson, a versatile performer of considerable merit, is imparting new interest to the performances at the Olympic, where male visitors will find much to please them in the way of farce, songs, dances, and other variety features. Miss Amelia Garcia, who is engaged at the Olympic, and is a pleasing singer, is to have a benefit Friday night.

ARMS' MONSTER AND MENAGERIE.—Go and see the "man-frog," the double-headed girl, and the canoes of rare animals and birds and other curiosities at the Museum, opposite the St. Charles Hotel. They are well worth an hour's visit.

A Philadelphia reporter recently saw the moon shining so brightly that he could trace the movements of a base ball club playing a match on the surface of that lovely satellite.

A CURIOUS FACT.—In view of the fact that whisky is now offered at one dollar per gallon, the New York *Post* says it is a natural inference that if there be satisfactory in the country which is not defrauding the government, it is working simply as a benevolent institution for the public good, and at the cost of the proprietors.

Watering places that remain open all winter —the mouths of milk-cans.

A SPEECH TO LAGGING MEN.

THE THREE MILLION BOND ORDINANCE.

The following speech was delivered to the "Tiger Club" of this city; a day or two ago, by Mr. Archibald Mitchell, of Lord's Foundry, its President. It is an argument of a laboring man—(obviously a master workman in more senses than one) to laboring men, against the Three Million Bond Ordinance

We commend it both for its matter and its style:

Gentlemen of the Tiger Club—In a few days we will be called upon to vote, either for, or against the imposition of a tax, for the ostensible purpose of redeeming the city currency, now greatly depreciated. This is to be effected by issuing bonds or promissory notes, bearing the singular interest of 7 3-10 per cent. per annum.

To accomplish the object in view it is proposed to lay an additional tax of ¼ per cent. on all real estate, personal property and upon licenses. It is asserted by the advocates of this measure, that a sum will thus be raised each year, to pay the interest on the bonds, with a sufficient surplus, to redeem them in 25 years

Now, gentlemen, I am opposed to this tax upon general principles and for particular reasons I am opposed to it, because it proposes to pay one set of the creditors by borrowing at an exorbitant interest from others. This is merely removing the present evil, by incurring a greater one at a remoter period—and fraudening instead of discharging our indebtedness—an act, which on the part of a private individual, would denote marked business unfeasibility—and not the less foolish or criminal if committed by a corporation.

The proper method for corporations as well as individuals to pursue, to enable them to pay their debts, is to cut down their expenditures. with a very little economy this city can pay off that indebtedness, which these bonds are intended to absorb, in two years. The Chairmen of both Boards of the Council, last February, estimated the receipts from all sources to be $2,000,000, in excess of estimated expenditures, but supposing that there actually should be errors to the amount of $500,000—a liberal allowance—then two years will redeem all the outstanding city notes. I am therefore unwillingly willing to do anything rather than economize.

Still a wise, judicious and economical system were adopted by the City Council, justifying a conviction in the public mind, that these notes would be redeemed in two or three years, they would immediately rise in value, and before the time of their redemption approached, would approximate in value to the currency of the country, for it is well known that their depreciation is solely occasioned by the want of confidence, or that insecurity which the public feel in their eventual redemption.

It is very far from my intention to say anything that would in the slightest degree, savor clear against class, the richest man has an equal right with the poorest to obtain that which is justly due him, but I see in this plan one of the most insidious schemes ever conceived in the brain of man, to despoil the public at large —of which the poor constitute the majority—for the benefit of whom? a few rich bankers, who hold probably nineteen-twentieths of this currency. Remember, I say nineteen-twentieths, not one syllable against the brokerage of brokerage, and am far, very far, from partisanship in the pernicious and vulgar delusion of supposing that there is any thing dishonest or corrupt in the slightest depreciation in the currency. This business is as useful as any other in the community, and has been conducted, no doubt learned instead of having increased the depreciation of our currency. But these gentlemen purchase this currency at a greatly depreciated price, (which they have a right to do,) thereby taking all the risk of its redemption when the question of its absorption was not agitated in the Council.

Holding these facts in view, then, it follows that any act on the part of our Council having a tendency to increase the value to the currency in their hands is just so much abstracted from this already overtaxed community. I have no prejudice against the broker, but he has certainly no claim for special legislation to advance his interest at the expense of the citizens at large.

I am also opposed to the excessive interest which these bonds are to bear—7 3 10 per cent per annum—and to be exempt, I believe, from taxation, but this excessive interest is rendered still more objectionable from the fact that these bonds are to be disposed of at par, more than one fourth of the outstanding currency is held by those who paid about 60 cents on the dollar for it. Thus, the actual interest which these bonds bear is about 12 per cent. per annum on the purchase money or investment.

Before concluding I will say a few words to you on taxation—a matter which concerns us all. Most of you are working men paying no professional license, and owning no property *directly* assessed by the tax-list; therefore you might unthinkingly say, what care I for this tax, it don't touch me; I'll vote for it, because the men of business and the property holders will have to pay it. Such reasoning is fallacious, and I have heard such, is eminently fallacious, I don't care what your business may be, or how humble your position in society, if you own no property—you can no more escape taxation than you can escape death—and not one is so much affected by it, in its remote consequences as the working man. The incidence of taxation, or where it finally rests, is an interesting and intricate study. We know that it does not wholly remain where it is first levied, but in some way will have the effect, sooner or later of increasing the price of house rent—a tax upon the baker, the butcher, grocer, etc., must necessarily have the effect of increasing the price of the commodities sold by them, thus compelling you to pay the tax in the increased price of every commodity—or will deprive you of your ordinary share of the objects taxed I will not multiply instances to prove what the slightest reflection would convince you of, that the burden of taxation is never altogether ruinous, but so obvious, more insidious in its operation, and still more destructive to the community—It is inversely of prosperity—which governments are instituted to protect. Through excessive taxation, or that feeling of insecurity produced by the opposition of legislation which threatens confiscation, merchant, labor unemployed and skill is inert. Such are the evil consequences of taxation of which this is the enlarging wedge—Gentlemen I hope you will protect yourselves by voting against this nefarious tax on Saturday next.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Repertorial Repertory—The Orleans Dramatic Relief Association will play "Hamlet" at the National Theatre this evening. The proceeds of this entertainment are to be devoted to giving performances for indigent charitable institutions.

The opening and dedication of the new Jewish hospital, on the corner of the Terre Bellgrave, corner of Gaimard and Levee streets, will take place on Sunday next, the 6th of December, at 11 o'clock. A cordial invitation is extended to the public at large to be present.

The Mayor was busy yesterday issuing commissions to the inspectors for the city bond election, which is to be held on Saturday next. There will be three inspectors to each poll, and the number of polls will be the same as in the municipal election last year.

Sergeant Bates, of the Federal army, who since the war carried a U S flag alone on foot from Vicksburg, Miss., to the national capital, is expected to be present at the grand entertainment in Masonic Hall this evening, under the auspices of the Seymour Knights.

The Presidential Electors.—These gentlemen assembled yesterday, as required by law, at the State Capitol, Lieutenant Governor Hahn in the chair, Esq., presiding and A. Sambola, Esq., acting as Secretary in accordance with the law of 1868 to compare with the Secretary of the State were cast for Seymour and Blair for President and Vice President respectively of the United States. The usual steps were taken for forwarding the votes by messenger to the National Capitol, and a careful process-verbal of the proceedings made, a copy of which is to be forwarded by the messenger, as stated, to the President of the United States Senate. Another is to be filed here in the U S. District Court. A third copy goes also to Washington by mail addressed to the Secretary of State.

Mr. David N. Barrow was chosen messenger to carry the precious cortal to Washington.

The One Per Cent Tax—The following is the text of the petition in the 6th ward, District Court, Judge Colleau, of Messrs. Lotchford, Hepp and other property holders individually, praying for an injunction against the collectors of the one per cent. special tax:

The petition of the tax-payer, a resident and citizen of New Orleans, Louisiana, respectfully shows

That the tax collector for the district in said city has served upon your petitioner a special notice, requiring petitioner to call at his office and pay the sum of $ 75 50 for one per cent. (called "one per cent. State tax as per act No 114 of the Legislature, approved September 29, 1868, and threatening petitioner with a seizure and sale of his property in default of payment of said tax within ten days, as will more fully appear by said notice, which is annexed hereto as part hereof. Now petitioner avers that said tax is illegal and unconstitutional, and is not due by petitioner; that the so-called act 114 of the Legislature, approved September 29, 1868, is not a law, and is without force and validity; that it was not passed with the forms and solemnities prescribed by the Constitution of Louisiana under which it is pretended to have been passed; that its pretended passage was in violation of article 49 of said constitution; that it was not read in at the House on three several days; and that four fifths of such House which pretended to pass it, did not order a suspension of the constitutional rule requiring such reading; that said pretended act 114 is also in contravention of the articles 110 and 118 of the State's Constitution aforesaid; that it is retroactive and forbidden; that it attempts to impose a taxation not equal and uniform, and to tax property not in proportion to its value, to be ascertained as directed by law; that for the foregoing and other reasons to be shown on the trial, the said pretended act No. 114, approved September 29, 1868, is unconstitutional, null and void, and the tax demanded by said collector from petitioner, by virtue thereof, is not due, and owing, but is an unauthorized, unlawful and oppressive exaction. Petitioner avers that, notwithstanding he vastly denies and believes that unless enforced by a writ of injunction the said tax collector will proceed immediately to seize and sell the property of your petitioner, or his failure to do so, for the purpose of compelling the payment of said illegal and unconstitutional tax to petitioner's irreparable injury. Wherefore petitioner brings this suit, and prays your honor after considering the premises, and the annexed affidavit, to fix the amount of bond of petitioner, and to order that an injunction issue, perpetually restraining and inhibiting the said tax collector from proceeding to seize and sell any of petitioner's property for the payment of said pretended tax.

Stabbing.—A difficulty occurred on the schooner Firefly between two sailors, named Thomas Oats and John Gray, which resulted in the latter being dangerously if not mortally wounded by a knife in the hands of the former. As soon as the stabbing was done the assailant leaped ashore and attempted in making his escape, while the wounded man was taken to the hospital and his injuries cared for by a physician.

Will of Miss Laville—Conditional Legacy to Sisters of the Holy Cross.—The will of Miss Adele Laville, of this city, who was accidentally killed a short time ago on Gaiennge street, has been filed in the Probate Court. With the exception of several bequests, hereinafter mentioned, she devised her lady left the whole of her property, movable and immovable, to the Sisters of the Holy Cross, together with the claim against the steamer Princess, now pending against the owner of the steamer for damages caused by the death of her brother. She constitutes the Sisters of the Holy Cross, corner of Love and Elysian streets, her universal legatees, on the conditions that they will give to the hospital or asylum which they will build the name of F. C. Laville, or any house erected in a charitable purpose; that they will pronounce a mass each month for the repose of the souls of her parents, and will specially pray for her father, her mother, her brother and herself; now greatly depreciated. This is to be effected by issuing bonds or promissory notes, bearing the singular interesth of 7 3-10 per cent. per annum.

Second District Court—A petition for the interdiction of Anthony Fernandez has been filed in the Second District Court, on the grounds set forth as follows: "That he, for a year past has been, and is all probability will continue to be in such a state of mental and physical debility as to be altogether unable to attend to his personal wants, and still less to the property which belongs to him, so much so that it becomes absolutely necessary that he be interdicted, and that his person and property be put under the control of a curator." Being summoned to appear, the time in which he is to answer the petition, ten days from the twenty-eighth of November, has not yet elapsed.

Ex-Sheriff Avery to Get Bonds—It appears that Judge Lemonnt, in deciding the case of Gen. W. Avery vs. Wm. H. Mount, made peremptory the *mandamus* taken out by the former, commanding the City Treasurer to pay him the amount claimed, or rather to pay him a still scient number of the million bonds to the extent of the warrants in the hands of the relator, amounting to $37,280 92. Pending a rule for a new trial was filed on behalf of New for plaintiff Avery; J. N. Lea for defendant.

U. S. District Court.—The argument in the case of James H. Tucker and others vs. the New Orleans and Texas Railroad Company, closed yesterday, Mr. Billings speaking at length for the petitioner. The case was taken under advisement.

Woman Caught in Male Attire.—A woman was arrested yesterday on St. Charles street, dressed in male attire. She was admonished to get out of them, and, declaring she had no evil purpose in view, was discharged. She adopted the disguise, she says, merely in a whim, but the presumption is she was using it as a means to watch the movements of some one in whom she was interested.

Fifth District Court.—Judge Lauvent.—A Mulatto, a colored cigar dealer, corner St. Ann and Philosophy alley, in connection with charges previously made upon this city, as we remarked at the time, yesterday filed suit against the corporation for nearly $26,781 28, for the alleged destruction of his stock in trade by a mob, during the political disturbances prior to the Presidential election.

School Board—There was a meeting of this Board last evening. The proceedings were unimportant and will be found below.

Metropolitan Police Injunction on Diamond.—It is ordered that O. J Dunn show cause to-day why the injunction herein issued should not be set aside and dissolved with five thousand dollars special damages.

Alleged Arson—Officer Metz arrested Joseph Roy, on a warrant from the Recorder's court, charged by William B. Estes with having set fire to a vacant tenement house belonging to him, on the night of the 10th instant. He was supposed to have been incited to the act by revenge, having been put out of the house in default of rent.

Burglaries—The residence of Mr. Bonligny, on Bienvenue street, was entered Sunday night by some unknown persons, and robbed of a small sum of money and a gold watch. They effected an entrance by prying open the window shutters on the rear gallery. No clue has been discovered to their identity.

The residence of Mr. H. J. Alston, on Tonti street, near the corner of Canal, was entered Monday night by some unknown persons and robbed of a quantity of wearing apparel, some silver plate and a gold watch. The entrance was effected through the front door by means of an outsider, and an escape made in the same way.

Larceny—Jno. Sanders has been arrested, accused by Mr. Wolfe of the larceny of a trunk containing wearing apparel and valuables, in all amounting to $300, from his room.

False Pretences—A young man named George Lacy has been arrested on a warrant, charged by Mr. George Webb with obtaining money from him under false pretences. He gave bail for his appearance Monday, when the case is to be tried.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Rollins' $60,000 000 Error.

Sheridan's Plan for Fighting the Indians.

The Alabama Legislature and the Ku-Klux.

A Negro Elector Chosen in South Carolina.

The Virginia Stay Law will Not be Extended Beyond January 1.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, Dec. 3.—The Union Pacific Railroad Commission report that it will require six millions to complete the work already paid for by the Government.

Grant will be at the Army reunion at Chicago, Dec. 16.

Rollins has issued directions for double distilled whisky, in accordance with Evarts' opinion.

The reports circulating of revenue estimates, it is stated at revenue headquarters, are unauthorized. A synopsis of Rollins' report shows an error of $60,000,000 in one item.

It also appears that the printed copy of the Secretary's report is circulating in New York. Internal Revenue receipts to-day $656,000.

Chief Justice Chase left this city to-day, accompanied by a distinguished party, for Aberdeen, Miss., to attend a white woman and boy at the commencement of the fight. Sheridan's plan for fighting the Indians is to attack them in the winter-time, when they are in their villages, and attack them in winter quarters.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Mobile, Dec. 2.—Miss Augusta J. Evans, the well known authoress, was married last night to Lt. M. Wilson, President of the Mobile and Montgomery Railroad.

Montgomery, Dec. 2.—The Presidential Electors met this morning and cast 8 electoral votes for Grant and Colfax.

The Legislature is engaged in discussing Ku Klux bills in the House, and Revenue bills and bills regulating the collection of taxes in the Senate. The House has passed a bill repealing all laws prohibiting marriage between whites and blacks.

Boston, Dec. 2.—A Committee of the City Council visited Grant at the St. James Hotel this afternoon. Grant, accompanied by the Committee and members of City Council, visited the Walker Coal Company.

Albany, Dec. 2.—After casting the Electoral vote for Seymour and Blair, the College visited Seymour in a body.

Augusta, Dec. 2.—Fuller Superintendent Kennedy was arrested to-day for seizing the property of Mrs. Gatewood, said to be a Southern lady of good family, who committed suicide yesterday. Kennedy claims that the property was stolen.

Cincinnati, Dec. 2.—The National Board of Trade organized by electing Shedrick Farley, of Philadelphia, President.

Tallahassee, Dec. 2.—The argument in the Supreme Court on the motion, by Gleason's counsel, to quash proceedings for want of jurisdiction, was heard to-day. The decision will be rendered to-morrow. Attorney General Mott has offered a motion that the rule nisi be made absolute, without further argument Bogan and Lasted till adjournment. There is no prospect of the main question being reached before the close of the year.

Memphis, Dec. 2.—Charles O'Connor arrived this evening, to participate in the argument on the motion to quash the Davis indictment to-morrow.

The Avalanche says, "on authority second only to official announcement," that the stay law of Virginia will not be extended beyond January 1.

Charleston, Dec. 2.—One of the Republican Presidential electors of this State having resigned on account of disqualification under the fourteenth amendment, Colonel, a colored man, has been chosen to fill the vacancy.

Columbia, S C, Dec. 2.—The State Senate decided to-day that they had no authority to canvass the vote of Governor in place of Scott, resigned, but that the election must be by the people.

George W. Williams, a leading member of the bar, died suddenly this morning at Nichols' room's Hotel. The U. S. Court adjourned out of respect for the deceased.

Augusta, Dec. 2.—The municipal election passed off quietly. The People's, or Democratic ticket, was elected by 1136 majority.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, Dec. 2.—Evening.—Cotton heavy and closed steady. Sales 2500 bales. Middling uplands 25 to 25¼c. Flour—Sales and prices declining, superfine $5 50 to $5 85; fancy grades $6 to $6 50; extra $7 to $8 25. Wheat 1 to 2c lower. Corn dull and nominally 1c firm; white Southern $1 04 to $1 10¾. Pork steady; new $28 to $28 25. Lard heavy; kettle 15½ to 16c. Whisky heavy; Stato $1 03¾ Rice dull. Sugar in fair demand. Molasses 10¾ to 11¾. Coffee steady. Molasses dull. Turpentine dull and heavy, 46 to 46½. Rosin firm at $2 40 to $2 47½. Freights unchanged.

Tennessee new, 68; North Carolina 63; Virginia 57. Gold opened and closed at to 7 Sterling 109¼. Cotton bills 108¾ to 108¾.—Gold 134¾ to 135.

New York, Dec. 2.—Money easier on call. Discount dull. Exchange 7 to 9. Gold closed buoyant. Rate, after touching 41¾, closed at 36¾. Other stocks strong and higher. Sub Treasury balances $97,000,000. Gold 134¾ @ 5 32½; 5 20's, 1865, old, 107¾ @ 107¾; do, new 110¾, @ 110¾, @ 110¾; 10-40's 103¾.

Louisville, Dec. 2.—Sales 50 hhds Tobacco; nearly at $4 50 to $6 50; low 97 to 99; medium leaf $13; casing $17 25. Flour 77 75 to 80, grain. Corn 85 to 90. Oats 60 to 65. Rye $1 30. Meal $2 75. Bacon 18 to 19. Lard 14½ to 15c. Bulk Meats—shoulders 12½c; clear rib sides 15c; clear sides 17½c. Green Meats—hams 18c; shoulders 15c; sides 15c. Whisky—new 98c.

St. Louis, Dec. 2.—Tobacco unchanged. Fall Superfine Flour $5 to $5 75. Fall Wheat $1 90 to $2 00. Corn 53 to 54c. Whisky 95 to 96c. Pork held $23. Bulk shoulders 11c, clear sides 17½c. Lard 15c.

Cincinnati, Dec. 2.—Flour and Grain unchanged and quiet. Whisky firm; sales prior 93½c. Pork $23 75 to $24. Bulk shoulders 12½c; sides 15½ to 15¾c. Hams 17c. Lard 15½ to 15¾c. Butter and Cheese quiet and unchanged. Eggs 32c.

Mobile, Dec. 2.—Cotton market quiet and easier. Sales 1000 bales including 150 after the close yesterday; middling 23 to 23½c. Receipts 1011 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Liverpool, Dec. 2—Evening.—Cotton easier and fairly held inferior, middling uplands 11¾ to 11¾d; middling Orleans 11¾ to 11¾d; sales 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs unchanged.

London, Dec. 2.—Turpentine 28s 9d. Tallow 51s.

Liverpool, Dec. 2—Evening.—Provisions and Pork firm. Lard quiet.

RIVER NEWS.

Vicksburg, Dec. 2.—Passed up—Bart Able, at 3, and Louisville, at 5 P. M.

St. Louis, Dec. 2.—River declining. Experienced steamboatmen predict an general rise in the spring.

Louisville, Dec. 2.—Weather clear and moderately cold. River rising, with 7 feet 5 inches in the canal.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, Dec. 2—6 P. M.—Barometer 30.10. Wind N. E. and fresh. No arrivals. Sailed—Steamship Hatteras and ship Hunquam, Dornelo.

[Postons Dispatches.]

Southwest Pass, Dec. 3—11 A. M.—Barometer 30.10. Wind northeast and light.

Arrived—Bark Wm. Hamilton, Dunne, seven days from New York, general cargo, to G. A. Bonlair & Co. No departures.

Madrid, Dec. 2.—The Republicans disproved a Monarchist meeting at Orense.

It is rumored here that the United States have recognized the Cuban insurgents as belligerents.

Spain declares that the present government has no dealings with the Bourbons, and indignantly disavows contemplating a *coup d'etat*.

London, Dec. 2.—Noon.—Bonds dull at 74¼.

Liverpool, Dec. 2.—Noon.—Cotton dull; sales 12,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet. Other markets unchanged.

Liverpool, Dec. 2—Afternoon.—Cotton dull.

Havre, Dec. 2.—Cotton dull. On the spot 88f. Afloat 89f.

New City, Keanes, Dec. 2.—Gen. Custer captured a Cheyenne village of Black Kettle's band, killing 150 Indians, and capturing 53 Indians and 1000 horses and mules. Fifty-one lodges were destroyed.

Capt. Louis Hamilton was killed, Col. Barnitz wounded, and Major Elliot is missing. Nineteen soldiers killed and fourteen wounded by Custer perhaps by reds. Black Kettle's principal chief was killed and the tribe badly injured.

New York, Dec. 2.—Government sold $200,000 gold at 134¾.

Money 6 to 7 per cent. Sterling 109¼. Gold 135.

5-20s of '62, 110¾; N. C.'s 63¾; do. new, 63¾; S.'s, do. coupons, 56; do. new, 57.

Tenn's, ex-coupons, 68¼; do. new, 69¼.

Flour steady for common, dull for good grades.

Wheat dull and drooping. Corn dull and a shade lower.

Pork dull at $28. Lard dull and lower, ottom 15¾ to 15¾c.

Cotton quiet. Middling uplands 25½c. Turpentine declining, 46¾c.

Rosin firm. Rosined, common, $2 85 to $ 60. Freights quiet.

Philadelphia, Dec. 2.—Passed down—Armadillo at nine o'clock last night, Salado and Agnes at eight o'clock.

If a Tucker and barges at 11 o'clock this A. M. River rising.

Louisiana Items.

The Thibodeaux *Sentinel*, of the 28th ultimo, contains a recommendation, unanimously signed by sundry citizens of Lafourche, that a mass meeting be held in the town of Thibodeaux, on Saturday, December 5th, 1868, for the purpose of organizing a Property Holders' Protective Association in that parish, with a view of opposing illegal and oppressive taxation.

The same paper has the following:

For some time we have had abundance of oranges for sale in this place, some came from Lower Lafourche, others from Terrebonne. They are large, luscious and plump, and sell for about $5 per 100.

The mild weather of late has brought flocks of ducks to our hunting grounds, and our markets have a supply of them daily for the consumption of our citizens. Lately we have had fine red fish, brought up from Terrebonne, for sale in our town and at reasonable rates.

Messrs. Boyd & Kelsey have leased the Johnson plantation, at Ironbridge Crossing and are going to plant rice, on a large scale. We are informed that these gentlemen are experienced in the cultivation of this grain, and that they design erecting a mill for the purpose of cleaning rice. We hope they may do so, for such an establishment is sadly needed in that portion of the parish.

The grinding season has been excellent in this parish.

Several frosts have ripened the cane properly, and the yield generally, has been satisfactory. We have seen complaints of yields established them southward, but the majority of planters are content.

The sugar is of good quality, on the average, but we have seen some that was rather dark. We have seen no fine white sugar. Upon the whole, Lafourche has been blessed with excellent crops in 1868. May we never have worse ones.

The planters speak well of the conduct of their laborers during the present rolling season. There is, evidently, a very good feeling existing between them. But there is something in the air that smells bad for next-to-nothing and coal wages.

Our planters, generally, are progressing finely in the sugar-making line. The quality of the sugar made in this parish this season has been fully equaled in any previous season, and, although a number of crops are short, the deficiency is but little more than half of what was calculated before the war, yet the yield, per acre, has been about as large as formerly.

The *Machacois* of St. John the Baptist, of the 28th ultimo, says:

Jack Frost has paid us several visits, which has been severely felt by sugar planters. Canes are getting ripe and ripened by the late cold spell. Mr. Herbert Lonque obtains one and a half hogshead to the arpent. His crop is quite large. Mr. Lonque has also planted that of Mr. J. W. Godbery, Jr., at 200 hogsheads.

On last night bank the following items are reported by the Opelousas Courier of the 28th instant, to wit: Mr. F. B. Mandeville, 40 hogsheads; J. B. Hayes, 6 arpents, 18 hogsheads; Samuel Frost, 7½ arpents, 12 hogsheads; Valery Barre, 14½ arpents, 30 hogsheads; Berthelot Brou, 2½ arpents, 3 hogsheads and 3 barrels.

As to general rule, we believe small planters succeed better than large ones. It would be a good policy not to plant more canes than can be worked thoroughly.

Mr. Edward Mennet's plantation, containing four and a half arpents front by forty arpents in depth, with a comfortable and tidy dwelling, and two sugar houses, was sold by Sheriff Gambon, of New Orleans, for $16,600—$10,000 cash, and the balance on one year's credit.

Mr. Pascoule's plantation, formerly Bolfort Haydel's, consisting of three arpents front by forty in depth, and 616 acres cleared in the rear, was sold for $6,075, terms cash.

The plantation belonging to the succession of Louis Bonnet has been leased by the Citizens' Bank, and will be sold on the first Saturday of January next.

[From the Shreveport Southwestern.]

THE TAX QUESTION.—As the period approaches for the annual visit of the tax collector, we think it becomes a matter of the first importance to the people of the State that some account of action should be adopted, not only to relieve the people throughout the entire State, relative to the payment of taxes which have been levied by the present so-called Radical Legislature. The question to be considered is, whether these taxes shall be paid by the people or not. It would not only be so wise, but would also fail to produce the desired effect. The people would not pay a dozen persons to serve papers upon them, and refuse to pay. For one, we say let all the means which we have in our power to control be used to resist the collection of these taxes. The excuse for this are two-fold: First, it is the means which we have in our power to control, and secondly, it is the only means left us by which we can relieve ourselves of the present State government, which now illegally controls the State of Louisiana. This government has been illegally and unjustly imposed upon the tax payers of the State, and is utterly unprecedented in political elections. If these facts are laid upon holding on to the State government, and refusing to pay taxes, and a proper verdict applied thereto, there is but one course left for the people, and that is to cast off the yoke now thrown on its way of the tax gatherer, which will postpone collection until legality can be had. In the meantime, the plan-dorers and adventurers who now control the State will have to look elsewhere for their opportunities to seek other and more promising fields for their adventures.

We submit the press of the State should call this info subject, as far as this parish is concerned, we suggest that a mass meeting of the citizens assemble in this city on Saturday, the 5th of December, to which the parties of Lafayette and Opelousas be invited, for the purpose of calmly considering the question of the payment of taxes, so as at least to ensure unity and uniformity of action among the people of Caddo.

[From the Planter's Banner, St. Mary's Parish.]

GRANDWOOD'S PLANTATION.

Last Saturday we went down the Teche as far as Mr. Grandwood's plantation, about twenty miles below Franklin. We found the cane looking, and was making splendid sugar. He will make about 500 hogsheads, and has put down about 1,000 acres in cane. The crop looks very fine. His hands work well, and seem cheerful and contented. His new sugar house is fitted up with Cook's patent vacuum pan, Steele's patent centrifugal engine, the best and most approved in the parish, and under them are thirty hogsheads of sugar in twenty-four hours. We only saw 60 hogsheads of sugar in the house, but with eighty pounds of steam it would take more than thirty to fifty steam through at once. The long cane, planted in the usual manner, even full of mashed cane, juiceless as a last night's ash in the hands of a saleer, and ponured in cartloads into the burning bagasse chimney, by the smart planter's order.

The cold weather of the last week has brought hundreds of barrels of oranges from the trees in the parish to more mature quarters, and, except against cold weather, which may soon follow.

Since the election all is peace in St. Mary, and super-making rolls on as pleasantly as it did before the most prosperous and happy days before the war. And we will continue to have peace if occasion will not come among us to sow tares by night.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 2, 1868.

The Money market proper is unchanged. The supply of capital available for the negotiation of all paper is large, and with a moderate demand for the same, rates are easy. Call loans are unaffected. The street rates may still be quoted at 10 per cent. per annum to 1 per cent per month for All notes with unquestionable collaterals, and 12 to 15 per cent. for second grade. The bank discount mode of the approved business paper collections is unchanged, and are free from orders for short periods on solid collaterals. Good accommodations is still had from the security of the banks, but from the scarcity of money by express, the mass of small notes was at once distributed as speedily as possible.

Gold opened at 133 @ 134¾, (against 134¾ at New York) and after a temporary improvement closed at about the opening rates. The transactions included $1000 gold, $3000, $2000, $60,000 and $60,000 at 135. $3000 and $2000 at 135¼. At the Board of Brokers last night (Tuesday night) there were sales of $4000, $6000 and $3000 at 135. In Silver (into bar) covering not reported) $1000 in dollars sold at 130 @ 132; sales, at the Board, $1500 at 130¾, and quoted 132¾ to 133 for American half-dollars, and 129¾ to 130¾ for Mexican dollars.

The offerings of Foreign Exchange have been quite full and the movement has again shown considerable activity. The sales on Sterling in cluded $2000 bill at lasting on 15 days, $1000 at 108¾, $2000 at 108¾, $2000 at 108¾, $2000 at 108¾, $2000 at 108¾, $1000 at 108¾, $2000 at 108