The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 1, 1867. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—14,249

THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE,
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TERMS OF THE BEE

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Squares	1 month	2 mos.	3 mos.	6 mos.	12 mos.
	net.	net.	net.	net.	net.
One	$12	$22	$30	$50	$75
Two	22	35	50	80	125
Three	30	50	70	110	175
Four	38	67	90	140	225
Five	45	80	105	170	275
Six	52	90	125	200	325
Seven	58	100	140	230	375
Eight	65	110	150	260	420
Nine	70	120	165	290	465
Ten	75	135	180	320	500
Twelve	85	150	195	350	560
Fifteen	95	165	210	390	630
Twenty	110	185	230	415	670
Thirty	130	210	260	430	690
Forty	150	230	290	450	720
Fifty	170	250	300	470	750
Sixty	190	270	320	490	1200

NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING OCT 1 1867.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

By Charles E. Fortier, at 12 o'clock M., on Mint street, between Frenchmen and Elysian Fields streets—Cows, Stalls, a Horse, Dray.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR WOODRIES—We are glad to learn that this distinguished gentleman, who has had an attack of the prevailing fever, is now convalescent.

CAFE DE L'ABEILLE—Mr. Edward Kock has opened at No. 82 Chartres street, between Conti and Bienville, a coffee house, where he keeps on hand a supply of liquors and other refreshments, which, on a trial, we have found to be quite palatable. This establishment will prove to be a convenience for our friends doing business in this block, and we wish success may attend the enterprise of its proprietor.

ST CHARLES HOTEL BILLIARD SALOON—This popular resort has been closed for some weeks for the purpose of re-fitting the tables and re-furnishing the room for the business of the ensuing season.

Messrs Deery and Lacoume, its enterprising proprietors, last evening received their friends in the most hospitable manner, favoring us with a "cue" on the occasion, of which we readily availed ourselves.

THE LOUISIANA STATE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY—An election for Trustees of this favorite Insurance Company for the ensuing year, took place yesterday at their office, corner Common and Carondelet streets. The courteous and efficient officers of the company made it the occasion of a very pleasant re-union of their friends, and during the proceedings a sumptuous and elegant lunch contributed to their entertainment. Availing ourselves of a polite invitation to participate, we found a gathering of the most prominent and solid business men of that quarter of the city, and the election progressing in a satisfactory manner. The viands were excellent and connoisseurs pronounced the wines *très bons*. Success to the operations of the company was heartily drank, and the following gentlemen were duly elected Trustees:

J B Marison,	Geo. Ruleff,
Magin Puig,	J. Zoelly,
O Bercier,	J. A. Bannafon,
W. B. Conger,	S. Cambon,
Chas. J. Leeds,	F. Camus,
Charles Roman,	F. Dell'Oudio,
D Rodigny,	L. B. Pother.
A. D. Grieff,	J. Dugas,
E. H. Harris,	A. Baldwin,
Alf Dolhonde,	J. G. Landry,
J. Lapene,	A Thibaut,
Chas E Smedee,	J. O. McLearn,
D Wallace,	W Hepl,
E. Bordelais,	J. Esclapon,
Thos. Hoss,	J. N. Robert,
D. P. Logan,	A Walkirch,
	A. Cabiro.

The President of the Company is E. Gauchoneau, Esq.; Vice President, J. B. Marrison, Esq.; Vice President, L. W. Baquie, Esq., is the accomplished Secretary. Under the auspices of officers of such high standing and experience, its operations cannot fail to be successfully conducted.

THE ELECTION—The official returns from all the districts of the Parish of Orleans have not yet been made up. So far as we have been able to ascertain them they do not materially vary from the figures given in our issue of Sunday. The result will be found below. We also subjoin the returns from that part of the Parish of Orleans, situated on the right bank of the river, comprising the Town of Algiers and other parishes received up to the latest hour, and annex the figures showing the number of registered voters in each Parish named.

	For a Convention.	Registered Voters.
Orleans 1st District	4,042	11,429
" 2d "	2,466	8,997
" 3d "	3,229	8,305
" 4th "	2,963	7,506
" 5th "	1,065	1,825
Right Bank	1,045	1,107
	14,851	39,169

The number short of the requisite majority for a Convention in the Parish of Orleans, according to these returns, is 2254.

	For a Convention.	Registered Voters.
St Bernard	272	338
St Tammany	1,250	2,500
St. Johns	1,651	2,248
	3,173	5,086

The requisite number of votes for a Convention in these three parishes being 2,951, it follows that 1343 in excess of that number have been obtained, according to the above figures, and the deficiency in the Parish of Orleans is so far made up. If we were to judge by the result in the three above named country parishes, we should say the vote of the whole State will be in favor of a Convention, but it would be a mere guess to predicate an opinion upon the meagre returns from the interior yet received.

Louisiana Intelligence.

Two cases of yellow fever are reported to have occurred at Clinton—both recovered. The first is said to have been introduced from New Orleans, and was treated by Dr. C. D. Lewis. the other was Dr. Lewis himself. The doctor was said to have had the black vomit; if so, his recovery was miraculous.—*Comet, 26th.*

THE LIVING VETERABLES.—We are informed that opposite to No. 3847 on the list of registration, stands the name of Simon Cross, a colored man, registered at 70th last. He was born and resided in this State for *ninety three years*. He is a native of Tennessee and is living on the plantation of Andrew LeBlanc.—*Baton Rouge Comet.*

We regret to state that the yellow fever has made its appearance about three miles below Thibodaux. Louis Gossen, well known in this section as a skilful engineer and ingenious mechanic, Mrs. Gossen, his mother, and Mrs. Ford have died during the week. A step son of Mr. Gossen, residing in New Orleans, came home and was taken sick shortly after, thus communicating the malady to the other members of the family. On Monday yesterday morning no cause had appeared outside of this family.

A message reached here on Wednesday from Mr. Harsing, living 15 or 20 miles below Lockport, that two cases were reported in that neighborhood. Dr. Durae went down the same day and returned on Thursday evening. We have not learned what disease is prevailing, but presume it to be a bilious.

A correspondent near Bresnia's Bridge, parish of St Martin, writes us that the caterpillars have made their second appearance, and it is believed that two-thirds of the cotton crop will be destroyed in that parish.—*Thibodaux (La.) Sentinel.*

THE LEVEE CONVENTION.—This convention met in the Court House on the 25th inst., upon the call of the President, W. W Pugh. At half past 12 o'clock the Chairman took his seat, when F S Goode was appointed Secretary. The President having stated the object of the convention, the meeting was ably addressed by Messrs Gibson, Minor, McCollum, Goode, Bush and others, giving their views as to the best and most feasible plan of building the levee on the river. The session continued some three hours, and adjourned to meet in New Orleans in December if not summoned earlier by the President.

The rest of the deliberations is embodied in a series of resolutions to which the reader is referred upon their publication in the papers.

That three parishes were represented, viz: Ascumption, Lafourche and Terrebonne.

One fact was very evident that no one entertains much confidence in the belief that the levee between Plaquemine and Red River will be rebuilt for present season, and that all who are liable are overflow west of the Lafourche must take prompt measures to protect themselves. The funds appropriated by the State for the purpose of rebuilding the levee cannot be sold, for at least, are not yet in case cannot be sold, for at least, are not yet disposed of, and the work should be far advanced already in order to give the levee time to settle and become firm, and able to resist the pressure of the waters, when they come. This pressure of the waters, when they come. This is a sad prospect but it is nevertheless a true one. Hundreds of families in the inundated districts will be obliged to abandon their houses and seek a home in the higher lands of the Attakapas and Opelousas countries, or upon the banks of the Lafourche.—*Thibodaux (La.) Sentinel 26th.*

CASE OF THE ENLISTED MINOR.—A special dispatch from Washington says:

With regard to the conflict of jurisdiction between the naval authorities and the Pennsylvania courts, alluded to last night, regarding the enlistment of a minor in the navy, it may be added to-day that Commander Selfridge has doubled his guards at the Philadelphia yards and is determined to hold out under instructions from the Navy Department.

The Boston *Transcript* says: "A change of two hundred and ten thousand votes would give the Democratic control of twenty-three States now held by the Republicans."

Ex Governor Sharkey is out in a long letter to the Columbus *Index*, opposing reconstruction under the Military Bill.

THE NORTHERN ELECTIONS.

Our Democratic cotemporaries in the North hold out hopes that the elections shortly to take place in New York, Ohio and Pennsylvania, will show a very decided change in public sentiment in those States, similar to that already manifested in Maine and in California.

Private letters also from well-informed persons inform us that such a change has taken place, and that the Conservatives of the North are determined that the war waged against the Southern people shall come to an end. Seeing that the President and Congress are unable to come to an understanding respecting the reconstruction of the Southern States, the people of the North are about to take the matter in their own hands, if we are to judge from the assurances that come from all quarters. The falling off in the Radical vote is alleged by the exponents of that party to be due to the corruption which prevails among its leaders. This is no doubt true to some extent, but the reason given would scarcely account for the great defection which has taken place from the Republican ranks. There are a large number of people in the Northern States who form what is called the floating vote. They cannot be counted upon by any party as they are influenced by the sentiment of the hour, and change their opinions suddenly. The class of persons of whom we speak have taken the alarm and will cast their votes against the Radical party in the coming elections. The Radical organs are deprecating the differences and dissensions which have lately made themselves manifest in their ranks, and acknowledge the danger surrounding them. It is the question of negro suffrage which is to break the back of the Republican party. The New York State Convention has just adjourned, refusing to submit that question to a separate vote of the people. The sagacious members of that body know that a storm of indignation is gathering and are wanting in courage to meet the issue. The New York *Times*, of a late date, speaking with reference to this Convention, says: "It has done nothing of the things expected from it. Its action has been timid, halting, and utterly indecisive. Even on the one question of suffrage, concerning which private sentiment was more fixed and united than on any other, it has fallen far short of public expectation. That the property qualification in the State of New York was to be utterly abolished, was taken for granted indeed, last winter, any Republican who should have hinted that the Convention would hesitate for an instant about putting blacks and whites upon an equal footing in the matter of voting, would have been denounced as a copperhead and treated to a party bull of excommunication." We want no better authority than this for the revolution now going on in the Northern mind. It was precisely the cases of California and Nevada that the reaction was brought about by local issues, and great efforts were made to explain away the result of the late elections in those States, but the change is not confined to them. It is spreading everywhere and seems to be infectious. The New York *Herald*, with the keen insight into the future which has always distinguished that journal, is striking a series of telling blows against the Republicans, and its influence is well known to be enormous. We do not remember ever having read an abler argument upon the subject of negro suffrage in that or any other journal, than the editorial article taken from its columns, which was published in our telegrams of Saturday last, and must have attracted the attention of every reader. It had particular reference to the election then going on in our own State but was applicable to the issue in any other. Its statement of facts was so concise, its reasoning so clear and so powerful that it must have carried conviction to every mind. The following passages are particularly just and eloquent, and the force of language could not well be surpassed

"There is one instinct which cannot be eradicated from the mind of a white man, and that is the supremacy of his race above all others. Prejudice against color is but the natural instinct of the superior against contamination, and try what theorists may, the barriers which caste in that sense has erected can never be broken through successfully. We cannot stand quietly by and witness the debasement of our own race in Louisiana, California, Connecticut and the nine other States already subked the efforts of negro supremacy before its power of fear. We have been seen, and we tell the radicals of those United States that their cheers of joy at the success of their dogmas in Louisiana will be answered back by the people of the loyal North in October and November next, in such tones of indignation and disgust as will inform the world whether our recent war was fought for the exaltation of the nigger, or the enslavement of men of our own color. This reasoning is to our minds unanswerable, and the effect of such addresses in the present temper of the Northern mind cannot fail to be most beneficial, followed as it is by the almost entire abstention of the white population of Louisiana from any participation in the late election which has just been counted in—a fact more than in every intellect held. It is now quite plain to every citizen to place that it was the duty of every citizen to place his name on the registration rolls, as it was his duty to decline balancing his vote against that of persons who are incompetent to exercise so important a trust. Such a spectacle as Louisiana presents to-day has never been seen. Even although the result of the election in the State shall be in favor of a Convention, the action of the white population and their attitude of peaceful submission to the imposition practised upon them in their helpless circumstances, will bring no regret to a people who have so vindicated the dignity of their race, and must fall upon the conscience of our Northern brethren with convincing power.

DEATH OF MR. C. C. STONE.—We regret to announce the death of Mr. Charles C. Stone, of this city, by yellow fever Sunday. He was a commercial reporter of great accuracy and diligence, and supplied the matter for the commercial column of our paper. He was 28 years of age and a native of Maryland. His death will be greatly regretted.

THE JEFFERSON CITY RIOT.—There are very conflicting accounts of the election riot in Jefferson City, Saturday. It appears, as well as we can get at the facts, that Mr. Harry Rolando, who was a registered voter, met with Mr. Henry C. Reese to vote, and that Mr. Rolando was refused. He insisted on his right, and Mr. Reese drew their revolvers which led to a conflict with the crowd of armed negroes surrounding the polls. Both the above named were shot Mr. Rolando died Saturday night, and Mr. Reese, it is reported, was mortally wounded. The affair created the greatest excitement, which at one time had effectually subdued. The deceased was buried by Home Hook and Ladder Company, of which he was a member. One account is that he was shot while in charge of the police.

Constitutionality of the Income Tax Absurd and Contested.

[From the Louisville Courier.]

In the Circuit Court of St. Louis county, Missouri, Colonel William H Prichartt has commenced a suit against Captain Bart Able, income tax Collector of the district of the United States Collector of the internal revenue tax, assessed upon his profits for the year 1866.

The suit involves the broad question of the constitutionality of the income tax, and as such will be viewed with interest throughout the Union. If we mistake not, it is the first instance in which the constitutionality of the tax has been contested, although it is well known that some of the most distinguished jurists in the country are ready to lay the tax We understand that the case will be transferred from the Circuit Court of the county to the United States District Court without delay.

The following extract from the plaintiff's petition will show the grounds on which he bases his proceedings:

Plaintiff further states that said tax so levied upon his income, gains and profits for the year 1866 is a direct tax, and as such is void, being in violation of the Constitution of the United States, and particularly in violation of the third paragraph of Section one of Article one, and of the fourth paragraph of the ninth Section of said Article. That taxes levied upon the income, gains and profits of individuals by the act of Congress under which plaintiff is sued to recover, and under which defendant has assumed to demand and forcibly to collect the said tax from the plaintiff, have never been apportioned as required by the United States included within the Union, according to their respective numbers, as have they been levied in proportion to the census or enumeration of inhabitants required in said Constitution; and the said enforced exaction from plaintiff and for the payment whereof said levy was made is illegal and void. That said tax being thus unconstitutional, illegal and void, and the payment of sums having been obtained from the plaintiff by duress and seizure and distraint of his profits, and defendant having no right to demand the same, plaintiff alleges that defendant is indebted to him in the said sum so illegally taken from the plaintiff by assessing, levying upon the plaintiff's income, gains and profits for the year 1866, amounting to $183 65, and for the year 1867, amounting to $183 65, thereon and the proportional penalty assessed thereon and the costs of such warrants, amounting to $9 08, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of one hundred and seventy one 82-100 dollars, and that said sum is now due and owing to the plaintiff by defendant, and for which sum with interest and costs of suit plaintiff asks judgment.

Garoche & Mead, with McClernand, Broadwell & Springer, Attorneys for plaintiff.

A true copy. Attest,
F. H. H. SCHNEIDER, Clerk.

Prentiss says that Sickles with his one leg is not as lame as his late letter in defence of himself.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Characteristic Complaint—The following characteristic complaint was communicated to Lieut. O'Donnell, of the Third District Police, and referred by him to the Chief of Police, and by the last officer to Mayor Heath. It speaks for itself without comment, and we give it literally and verbatim:

TRUCK HOUSE, HOPE HOOK & LADDER CO No 3, } N. O., Sept 25th, 1867

SIR—We the undersigned Commissioners and Clerks of Election do hereby certify that we have seen the Pictures of the Rebel Generals, Robert E. Lee and Stonewall Jackson, hung on the walls of said Engines House, yesterday and to-day. We have seen that of the notorious Rebel, G T Beauregard. Therefore we ask if a property belonging to the city has a right so to do. Very respectfully yours

E. T. HARRELL, } Commissioners.
J. MCCONNELL, }

J. J. LEWIS, } Clerks.
J. L. DUPART. }

CITY MORTALITY—As officially reported daily from the various cemeteries of New Orleans to Dr. Dirmeyer, Secretary of the Board of Health. These reports are for each twenty-four hours ending 6 o'clock the morning of the respective dates, and are exclusive of returns from the naval and military hospitals. During the month of August the total number of deaths as thus reported was 1039, of which 255 were of yellow fever:

Date.	Yellow Fever.	Total.	Date.	Yellow Fever.	Total.
Sept. 1	17	35	Sept 2	20	55
" 3	25	54	" 4	29	54
" 5	37	68	" 6	32	66
" 7	45	68	" 8	32	68
" 9	51	86	" 10	43	99
" 11	57	86	" 12	61	93
" 13	41	84	" 14	50	90
" 15	53	91	" 16	56	91
" 17	62	102	" 18	66	91
" 19	55	94	" 20	66	113
" 21	64	96	" 22	59	113
" 23	72	112	" 24	60	97
" 25	68	101	" 26	57	85
" 27	61	97	" 28	57	102
" 29	61	91	" 30	64	98
	813	1242		902	1209

The above table shows that there were 2432 deaths from all causes, as those reported, in the city of New Orleans during the month of September, of which number 1615 were caused by the yellow fever. Truly a distressing mortality. There were 71 deaths of yellow fever on the past week more than of the same disease the week previous.

Yellow Fever Interments—From 6 o'clock A. M., September 28, to 6 A. M., September 29, the names, ages and nativity of the deceased:

Solomon Rosenberg, 23, Prussia.
George Haskill, 26, Ireland.
Stephen Morris, 8, Philadelphia.
Morris Morris, 32.
Jean Bordesave, 26, France.
John Niderlinder, 24, France.
Jacob Schmuck, 21, Switzerland.
Jacques Ousset, 41, France.
Tim Burley, 24, Canada.
L. De Monnigy, not stated.
Onida Monsoun, 3, New Orleans.
Louise d'Gouvilier, —, New Orleans.
Theodore Brown, 20, Illinois.
Unknown man, about 50 years.
Unknown man, 35.
Joseph Bush, 21, New York.
Peter Smith, 32, France.
Angelo Bergara, 45, Prussia.
Michael O'Neil, 23, Ireland.
Elizabeth Washburne, not stated.
James O'Brien, 27, Ireland.
John Henry, 21, "
Aunt Tirrell, 23, "
Otto Samet, 20, Germany.
W. L. Flinn, 32, Virginia.
F. F. Laughing, 30, Maryland.
George C. Richardson, 32, Massachusetts.
Dominique Cozzo, 35, Switzerland.
Moritz Fauser, 28, Germany.
Jacob Kohn, 53, "
Harriet Hillson, 16, Mississippi.
James M Sudder, 7, New Orleans.
Ernest Fiederling, 26, Germany
Mrs M. Burkhartz, 62, Louisiana.
Nina W. Cobb, 23, "
Capt. Malcolm, 38, "
Albert Nocque, 15, Pointe Coupee.
Helen Welch, 20, Ireland
Wm Clark, 29, Rhode Island.
J. Carpenter, 8 months, New Orleans.
Chas Rickert, 19, Germany
Gottfried Regis, 26, Italy.
John Johnson, —, Arkansas.
Mary Simmons, 25, Ireland.
J. Nick, 39, Germany.
Randolph Lyons, 22, South Carolina.
Peterson, —, Illinois.
Henry Kopfein, 22, Prussia.
Alexis Reband, 37, France.
Auguste Uster, 32, "
Jean Maselli, 32, "
Wm Rhinebecker, 10, Cincinnati.
W B Donohue, 28, New York.
Edwin Fallis, 50, Steubenville, Ohio.
R. J. Weatherly, 26, Mississippi.
Ed Williams, 35, Louisiana.
Mary Cole, 22, Maryland.
Mary Ann Krelle, 23, Germany.
W F. Burnett, 45, Virginia.
John Jensen, 32, New Orleans.
Lemuere Goodwin, 39, North Carolina.

Yellow Fever Interments—From September 4, A. M., on Sunday, September 29, to 6 A. M., Monday, September 30th, the names and nativity of the deceased are reported, as far as known, as follows:

Jacob Johnson, 32, Ireland.
Vosero Gerrace, 23, Palermo.
Male, 30, Austria.
Mary Phelps, —, New Orleans.
Fritz Lindwingson, 35, unknown.
M. Finkle, 32, Missouri.
Henry Miller, 11, Missouri.
Carl A. Schen, 3 years and 2 months, New Orleans.
Lodas Haut, 32, Germany.
John Johnson, 35, unknown.
John Wattley, 28, Baltimore.
Alexander Marque, 1, New Orleans.
George Schrimock, 17, Hanover.
Joseph Bruno, 21, Sicily.
Bridget McElroy, 31, Ireland.
Dr. Wm. Cleary, 45, Ireland.
Mary Dean, 35, Ireland.
Patrick Dailey, 30, Ireland.
Martin Kelly, 35, Ireland.
Marcella Gorry, 16, Ireland.
Mary V. Neuz, 6 months, New Orleans.
John E. Bailey, 22, Alabama.
Thomas L. Mills, —, Lafayette parish, La.
Herbert Mortimer, 4, New York.
Sarah E. Randolph, 13, Quincey, Fla.
Lucinda M Oliver, 39, New Hampshire.
Edgar F. Oliver, 8, State of Maine having been
Alfred Finley, 6, New Orleans.
Sarah Mason, 62 Kentucky.
D. N Ykill, 38, New York.
Wm Groening, —, Germany.
Jane C. Nelson, 30, New York.
Rachel Davis, 50, Dublin.
John Richardson, 50, Philadelphia.
Ellen M. Barker, 11, Philadelphia.
Harvey Davidson, —.
M Davidson, 30.
Fred Wygel 27, Indiana.
Esther Sinclair, 32, England.
Isaac Sharp, 54.
J. Fridich, 31, Germany.
John B Dawson, 26, Arkansas.
Wm Evans, 25, England.
Catherine Maldon, 35, Ireland.
Frederick Strohmeyer, 28, Germany.
Bernard Schatz, 27, Germany.
John Peterson, 17, Sweden.
Catharine Rogushed, 50.
Jean F. Schinkel, 29, Belgium.
James Nolan, 27, Kilkenny.
Miss P. Lalaure, 20, Canada.
F. L. Clare, 28, England.
Mollie Keys, 20, Maryland.
George Vaughn, 27, Austria.
Oudwig Gnabe, 11, "
Solomon Greenspetche, 18, New York.
Julius Reichenburg, 28, Germany.
Jean Samuel, 36, Paris.
Jean Samuel, 36, France.
Lidonia Pierrefitz, 47, France.
Auguste Mayol, 34, "
Joseph Dunne, 19, "
Antonio Dachellebonne, 18, Germany.
Martin Bokeumeyer, 21, France.

EXECUTIONS IN MOBILE—*The Dog River Outrage*—Yesterday the majesty of the law was vindicated in the case of the three negroes, Charles Robinson, Jim Richardson and Tobe or Tyson Grant, who were convicted at the June term of the City Court of the crime of rape, on the persons of Mrs. and Miss Peters and their young daughter, at Dog River, some time in March last.

The prisoners were brought forth as exactly three and a half minutes after one. They were all dressed in white slips, and had their hands tied behind their backs. They appeared perfectly resigned to their fate, alongside their colored preacher singing a hymn. Two colored preachers had been with them most of the morning, engaged in praying with them for their safe. They protested their innocence in the case, and one, Ulysses Grant, said that "God had a son, and his name was Jesus, and that Jesus was crucified, and he was a liar." The others were more demonstrative in their natures, and asserted their innocence with greater vehemence. Grant was the better educated, and made fewer professions than the others. It was thought that they would make a confession towards the last, but, contrary to all expectation, they asserted their entire innocence upon the scaffold. It was the general belief, however, especially in the jail, that they died condemned anticipated a reprieve at the last moment, and consequently held out.—*Mobile Tribune, 28th.*

The Nashville Muddle.

Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 26—The Municipal muddle is still unsettled and the excitement and anxiety have been increasing rather than otherwise. Committees of prominent citizens had an interview with Gen. Thomas to-day, and one of their number in an hours colloquial with the General, stated the whole question, giving the law upon which the municipal authorities base their action In reply to the question as the General said, emphatically, he would not undertake to decide who were the proper election officers, but would certainly put down a riot should it occur. He would not further be assumed to demand and forcibly to collect the said tax from the plaintiff, have never been apportioned as required by the United States included within the Union, according to their respective numbers, as have they been levied in proportion to the census or enumeration of inhabitants required in said Constitution; and the said enforced exaction from plaintiff and for the payment whereof said levy was made is illegal and void. That said tax being thus unconstitutional, illegal and void, and the payment of sums having been obtained from the plaintiff by duress and seizure and distraint of his profits, and defendant having no right to demand the same, plaintiff alleges that defendant is indebted to him in the said sum so illegally taken from the plaintiff by assessing, levying upon the plaintiff's income, gains and profits for the year 1866, amounting to $183 65, and for the year 1867, amounting to $183 65, thereon and the proportional penalty assessed thereon and the costs of such warrants, amounting to $9 08, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of one hundred and seventy one 82-100 dollars, and that said sum is now due and owing to the plaintiff by defendant, and for which sum with interest and costs of suit plaintiff asks judgment.

Garoche & Mead, with McClernand, Broadwell & Springer, Attorneys for plaintiff.

A true copy. Attest,
F. H. H. SCHNEIDER, Clerk.

Prentiss says that Sickles with his one leg is not as lame as his late letter in defence of himself.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Recall of the Nicaraguan Minister.

Report of Commissioner of Agriculture.

Modification of the Cotton Regulations Petitioned For.

Bank Failure in New York.

Bradley, the Boston Mulatto, Excites a Riot.

Large Numbers of Negroes Arrested by the Military and Police.

Split in the Republican Party in Virginia.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

Domestic Markets.

From Southwest Pass.

Washington, Sept. 30.—Senor Don Luis Molino, Minister Plenipotentiary for Nicaragua, presented his letters of recall to the President to-day. The parting ceremonies evidenced good feeling between the countries, and a strong personal friendship between the President and Senor Molino.

Our Consul at Demerara reports, August 31, that the yellow fever has reappeared there, principally among the seamen in the harbor.

The report of the Commissioner of Agriculture, for August and September, represents that the crops are improving, in commercial quarters in July. Corn promises a fair crop if the rains do not injure it. The army worm made its appearance in the cotton fields about the last inst., and caused considerable apprehension in some sections for the safety of the crop. Reports are coming in daily. In many of the localities are cutting badly. In many of the localities are cutting badly. In many of the localities are cutting badly