NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.
DUFOUR & LIMET, PUBLISHERS.
No. 73 Chartres street.
TERMS OF THE BEE.
Terms of Subscription—Daily, per annum, in advance, $10; half-yearly, $5; quarterly, $3.
Price of the Daily, per copy, 10 cents.
The semi-Weekly is published every Tuesday and Saturday morning, at $5 per annum, invariably in advance.
Rates of Advertising—Standard advertisements having the run of the paper, first insertion, $1 an hour opening, each subsequent insertion, 75 cents each hour.
First or Editorial Page, by special agreement, each insertion, $1 an hour.
A discretionary discount will be allowed to charitable institutions.
Legal, City Business, Auction, Steamboat, Railroad advertisements, and legals, $3 per square.
Regular advertisers, with admissible copy, shall be allowed such discount from the above standard transient rates as may be agreed upon.
In no case shall such discount exceed 25 per cent.
All Business Notices or Advertisements to be charged 10 cents not per line, each insertion.
All standard advertisements must be paid for in advance.
All advertisements not marked for any number of insertions will be published six times.
All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.
Weekly Edition.
TERMS—PER YEAR.....$6.
NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 28, 1872.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 28, 1872. 8th YEAR—Vol. XLV.—Whole—15,008

IMPERIAL TENDENCIES.

It is no violent stretch of the imagination to assume the existence of a secret conclave made up of such citizens fitted to found and build up an American Empire; that such conclave is made up chiefly of those who possess or control very large sums of money or great wealth in other forms; that it also includes those who hold exalted civil positions, many of the higher officers of the army, many of the more distinguished members of the learned professions, many others whose riches and power are comprised in their talents and acquirements, and also a considerable number of those whose pride is based upon family and lineage. We can easily conceive the rules by which such an association may be governed, and of the pledges by which its members may be sworn to secrecy and to mutual support. We can readily imagine that in this mimic and secret realm, the highest rank should be conceded to the most powerful members, and that in their assemblages they should salute one another with their various assigned titles.

But if no such association exists in America, there are not wanting proofs or symptoms of an extended and growing imperialistic disposition among magnates, millionaires and the leaders of aristocratic society. Wealth now centralizes and aggregates more than at any former epoch in the history of our country. By tacit consent, men of great wealth and exalted station help one another and work together to hinder the men of moderate estates from increasing their property.

Strengthen the Strong" is the motto of all who have succeeded. The establishment of the nabob has already a colossal fortune is eagerly patronized by all the wealthy families in a great city. If a millionaire buys a system of railroads, all the great capitalists stand ready to help him. Once within the charmed circle of the Powerful, the novice in imperialism finds help in abundance. The golden gate may sometimes open to talent and often to the holder of position, but it always opens with a ready welcome on those who come robed in enormous wealth. Property was once valued for its comfort and independence, but now it is chiefly esteemed for the position and power which it confers upon the owner in his aristocratic associations. Hence, too, there is a growing disposition among the families of the very rich to heard property and to transmit it entire from one generation to another. The ranks of aristocracy are drawn with a stringency which increases day by day. The whole of the talent and labor of the continent is absorbed in building up enormous estates, for the result of each year's labor is a substance to the masses and an increase of the greater estates of the country, a few thousands being added to the number of millionaires, while the many millions have nothing to show for their labor.

In political affairs imperial tendencies are still more marked. Assumptions of power, disregard of rules and precedents, the conversion of official authority into an element of speculation, and all abuses that result in gain are becoming so common as to cause no surprise and but little censure. Laws are made, altered or ignored to favor the wealthy and the powerful. Even the most sacred of governmental landmarks, the monuments of political liberty which the sovereign people have set up to their solemn constitutions, are treated with indifference. Money in stupendous sums is freely used to carry measures, returning to the givers a tenfold harvest. Legislation is thus perverted into a gigantic speculation and government becomes a machine for adding to the wealth of unscrupulous men.

This tendency is plainly seen in the plan to re-nominate and re-elect Gen. Grant. If he receives the nomination at Philadelphia it must be by the influence of the holders of pipes and their friends, co-operating with great capitalists, millionaires, railroad princes, and military men. The main pillars of his support promote his election, and if re-elected he and the privileged and powerful conclave will renew the work of enriching and consolidating their power. The third election of Grant might be made more certain by the second if he had the capacity to sustain himself and he might then become Emperor, but he will be always in crossing power. One by one the checks and balances of our noble system of republics would be overcome. State rights and constitutional limitations would be ignored. All power would be centralized in a mercenary and parchmentable Congress, and our perpetual Resident would wield dictatorial power. An empire would then become a matter of form only.

ST. LOUIS HOTEL ASSOCIATION.—At a meeting of the stockholders of this association, held yesterday evening, it was resolved to amend the charter by reducing the capital from $600,000 to $172,000, amount subscribed for. It was also decided by a nearly unanimous vote that the St. Louis Hotel business will be carried on under the exclusive control of the President of the association, Mr. E. P. Morton. A vote of thanks to Mr. Morton for his efficient services was carried by acclamation, and the meeting adjourned.

The Detroit *Free Press* says:

There is not a man to-day that advocates the election of Horace Greeley that is not working directly against the Democratic party, and to demoralize and break it up. The Liberals, nevertheless, as they contemptuously spurned Democrats from their Convention unless they would abandon their party and call themselves liberal Republicans, the thing which not a dozen of them would dare—are, of course, the enemies of the Democratic party. Their attitude has been a life-long hater and opponent of Democrats and Democratic principles, and the men in the Democratic party who are staking high, under any circumstances, on the candidates of themselves or their party, are laboring to destroy their party and its organization.

Mr. Greeley's motive for signing the bail-bond for the release of Jefferson Davis is thus stated in his own language:

I believed that the Republicans of this country could not afford, after he had lain two years in prison, to try, convict, and execute Jefferson Davis; still was could they afford to make the attempt and fail. Had he been executed, I believe he could would have been bloodily avenged on thousands of unoffending Unionists, especially negroes, and would have made thousands of voters for the common cause of Rebellion and Slave Despotism. Had the attempt been made, I think I should have spared no exertion to save him. I think the consequences would have been different but equally baleful.

A Washington dispatch, dated May 19th, says:

A report has been telegraphed hence to-night that Senator Sumner, Senator Schurz and Mr. Greeley, the Liberal New York Democrat, are negotiating the Cincinnati nominations, on application to the party to whom the letter was addressed. It was learned that the letter was received, but while it meets generally of political questions of the day, there is nothing in it which could be construed as indicative of assent of the action of the Cincinnati Convention. Mr. Sumner positively declined the action of the Convention, and will be governed by its decisions.

The St. John's Commandery of Knights Templars of Philadelphia are on an excursion to Boston, where they are the guests of the Bostonian Commandery of that city.

Thursday to Senator Edmunds and to Mr. Stone, Rep., of the Queens Branch, the valued public documents.

But few of the Quaker people will vote in this country against the re-election of Mr. Greeley by the Liberal Republicans.

The Boston *Globe* considers the nomination of Mr. Greeley a blunder. The *Globe* is independent.

DEBATE AND DISPUTES.—Brethren, no time like the present. Don't fail to attend. Wednesday trying for soothing children.

THE NEW STATE FUNDING ACT.

The new State funding act was approved by the Governor May 25th, nearly three months having elapsed since the adjournment of the General Assembly, and more than three months since the passage of the bill.

The act is entitled:

"An act providing for the registration and payment of State warrants and certificates of indebtedness, and creating a fund for the payment of the same, also, abolishing the "redemption of the State fund" and the free school fund and making provisions for the State to meet its obligations to the last named fund abolished; also, prescribing a fine against the State Treasurer for a failure to perform his duty, and for other purposes."

Section first makes it the duty of the State Treasurer to ascertain and classify State indebtedness and to register and number all State warrants and certificates of indebtedness issued before the beginning of 1868, and all warrants and certificates made against appropriations made since Jan. 1, 1868, or in pursuance of any law enacted before that date. These warrants and certificates must be registered and numbered in the same order as presented, and when so registered dated and numbered they become transferable by mere delivery and are payable to the bearer. Such registered warrants and certificates are payable in the same order as numbered, and if not presented the Treasurer shall reserve money for their payment. (Thus the holder of a warrant numbered 100 cannot cash it at the Treasurer's office until all preceding numbers are paid or provided for.) The books of registry are to be opened at once.

Section 2 abolishes the fund created by the act of March 10, 1867, called the "Redemption of State Debt Fund" and transfers the assets of said fund to a new fund created by the present act to be known as the "fund for the redemption of the floating debt of the State" due or created before 1872.

Section 3, in like manner abolishes the Free School Fund of 1867, and transfers its assets to the new special fund, providing for a special tax to pay to the several parishes the same annual amounts that they would have received from the Free School Fund.

Section 4 dedicates to the new special fund all back taxes and licenses unpaid at the time this act goes into effect and all moneys paid into the Treasury for the redemption of lands forfeited for non-payment of any taxes due before Jan. 1, 1872, and sections directs the Treasurer to employ such special fund exclusively for the payment of the debt for which it was created.

Section 5. Be it further enacted etc., That within ten days from the passage of this act it shall be the duty of the Auditor of Public Accounts and the State Treasurer, jointly, to advertise all the bonds transferred from the "free school fund" and the "redemption of the State debt fund" to the "fund for the redemption of the floating debt of the State, due and created or to before the thirty-first day of December, eighteen hundred and seventy-one," to be sold at some conspicuous place in the city of New Orleans, which advertisement shall be made for ten days in the official journal of New Orleans. At the time and place designated, the said Auditor and Treasurer shall offer said bonds for at public auction, from day to day, not to exceed six days for the duration of the sale, to the highest bidder, to be paid either in United States currency, in the Auditor's warrants on the State Treasurer, or in certificates of indebtedness, registered according to the requirements of this act. Said bonds shall be offered in lots of one, with the privilege to the bidder to take twenty at par; and provided, that no bids shall be received unless said bonds, if they be State bonds, shall bring sixty-five cents on the dollar, with matured interest coupons detached to the day of delivery; and if they be consolidated city bonds, eighty cents on the dollar, with matured interest coupons detached to the day of delivery. That if any such bonds be purchased, the proceeds shall be applied to the payment of the amount above specified they shall be retained in the State treasury and shall thereafter be receivable for any warrants or certificates of indebtedness registered as provided for by this act, at the rate of sixty-five cents of warrants or certificates of indebtedness, and eighty cents of bonds; if they be "State bonds," and if "consolidated city bonds" eighty cents of warrants or certificates of indebtedness registered according to the provisions of this act for one dollar in bonds; the date of registration to be observed in applications for exchange of bonds. If after sale or exchange of all the bonds it shall be found that there have been more warrants and certificates of indebtedness registered, according to the provisions of this act, than the money, money or bonds, or both, to the credit of the special fund created by the second section of this act, or if holders of registered warrants or certificates of indebtedness, then the excess of warrants and certificates of indebtedness, registered as aforesaid, shall be paid in money, or bonds, or both, as provided or to be placed to the credit of the said fund as hereinafter specified. All holders of warrants or certificates of indebtedness, registered as hereinbefore provided, who shall not present their warrants or certificates of indebtedness within ten days after the bonds to the credit of the special fund created in the second section of this act shall have been offered for sale at public auction, as hereinbefore specified, shall lose their right of preference, and the party or parties who shall present their warrants or certificates for delivery of indebtedness within the said ten days for payment, shall receive payment in the order of their registration. In money, if there shall be any to the credit of the special fund created for the purpose, or in bonds, as hereinbefore provided. A special appropriation of all the moneys and funds which shall be placed to the credit of the special fund created by the second section of this act, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby made to carry out the provisions of this act.

By section 7 the Treasurer is required to make weekly reports to the Auditor of his transactions under this act, and to give a detailed and accurate report thereof annually to the General Assembly.

Section 8. Be it further enacted, etc., That to meet any deficit which may exist in the fund to be created by the credit of the special fund created by the second section of this act shall have been exhausted, there is hereby levied a tax of one mill on the dollar of all taxable property of the State, according to the assessment of the year eighteen hundred and seventy-one, to be collected and paid into the State Treasury, as other taxes in eighteen hundred and seventy-two; and should any deficit exist on the last day of January, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, it shall be the duty of the Auditor of Public Accounts to ascertain the amount thereof, and a special tax, sufficient for the payment of such deficit, is hereby levied on all taxable property of the State, according to the assessment roll of eighteen hundred and seventy-two, to be collected and placed into the State Treasury, as other taxes in eighteen hundred and seventy-three, and the amount in each case shall be placed to the credit of the fund created by the second section of this act; provided, that there shall be allowed no compensation for the assessment for the levy herein provided for on the assessment roll of eighteen hundred and seventy-two. And said tax thus paid into the State Treasury shall be used exclusively to pay warrants or certificates of indebtedness registered according to the first section of this act, and in the order of registry except as herein provided in case of the sale of the bonds.

By section 9 it is provided that the registered warrants and certificates not exchanged for bonds shall bear six per cent. interest from date of registry to the date of exchange for bonds or payment. By section 10 the Treasurer is made punishable by a fine of $500 for violations of the provisions of this act, and liable in damages to any party injured by his failure to perform his duties, etc.

The act takes effect from and after its passage and repeals all contrary or inconsistent acts.

SUICIDE AT BILOXI.—Early Monday morning, the 13th inst., while the performances were going forward for the grand ball to be given by the Palmetto Ball Club at Biloxi, several Palmettos of the club met on the sidewalk near Mr. Harry Knapp. A difficulty took place between Mr. Jas. J. Bennett and Mr. Owen Mc. Mr. Hyacinthe Scott, a relative of Mr. Owen, proposed, honorably and kindly, to settle the difficulty without more or further ceremony. Mr. Bennett, however, was not to be so easily satisfied. Mr. Bennett, nearly overcome by the heat, fell, almost instant dead, at the feet of the jury. The jury, after hearing the testimony, returned a verdict of suicide. Mr. Bennett was a native of Ireland, and a young man of great promise. He came to this country a few years ago, and has been employed in the Custom House. He was a member of the Palmetto Club, and was highly esteemed by all who knew him. He was a member of the Knights of Pythias, and was buried with the honors of that order. He was also a member of the Fire Department, and was buried with the honors of that organization. He was a member of the Knights of Pythias, and was buried with the honors of that order. He was also a member of the Fire Department, and was buried with the honors of that organization.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The number of deaths in the city, last week, was 147—males, 83; females, 64; not stated, 2,—whites, 94; blacks, 43; mulattoes, 6; not stated, 4.

John Clark has been sent before the District Court, by Recorder Ledoux, to be tried on a charge of having picked the pockets of August Weber, at Jacob Lemse, at the Fair Grounds, last Saturday week, when the Volks-Fest was being given.

Edward Lemse, forty-five years of age, fell to the pavement yesterday, from the roof of the one-story building No. 119 Dauphine street, and was picked up wounded on the body and on one of his legs.

A burglar, who was discovered by Mr. Granger, at about two o'clock yesterday morning in his dwelling, in escaping, fired with a pistol at Mr. Granger as he was endeavoring to catch him. The fellow got off with a pocket-book containing valuable papers, but no more than eight dollars, the only proceeds of the adventure available to him.

The New Orleans National Banking Association has sued the city for $66,666, damages claimed by the plaintiff from that institution before the expiration of its contract, it is averred, the Fiscal Agency of the corporation, which has been given to the Louisiana Savings Bank.

Difficulty Between Coroner Creagh and Constable Duvern.—At about half-past two o'clock on Sunday morning, a difficulty occurred between Mr. Patrick Creagh, Coroner of the upper part of the city, and Mr. A. J. Davern, Constable of the Third Justice Court, and the quarrel which took place, at or near the residence of Mr. Linn, Clerk of the Eighth District Court, on Basin street, between Girod and Lafayette streets, resulted in Mr. Creagh receiving a stab from a knife, in the left side, between the lower rib and the hip. Mr. Creagh, Mr. Davern and Mr. Linn had been candidates for the Warmoth State Convention, which is called by the Pinchback Republican Committee to meet on the 26th inst. Tickets were printed upon which the names of the three were put on a great number of these tickets the name of Mr. Davern was erased and he was beaten, while the other two were elected. The parties were drinking together, after the election was over, and, it is understood that Mr. Creagh and Mr. Davern got into a dispute about this matter of the tickets, which ended in blows, and, as has already been stated, resulted in Mr. Creagh being stabbed by Mr. Davern. Mr. Creagh does not appear to be suffering at all from the wound, the Reporter is informed, and seems to think lightly of the matter, but the physician attending him refuses to give a certificate that he is not in danger, until sufficient time shall have elapsed to form a decided opinion on the subject. Meanwhile Mr. Davern, who is in jail, remains in custody.

Mysterious.—The body of an unknown white man, seemingly about fifty years of age, was found floating in the river, at the head of Jackson street, on Sunday afternoon. A bag of stones, insufficient to prevent the corpse from rising to the surface, was tied to the neck. The circumstance would suffice to create suspicion of a violent death, but nothing could be elicited, at the inquest held by the Coroner, to throw any light upon the matter, and it may remain a mystery forever whether the stones were attached to the body by the man himself, as a suicide, by a murderer, or by persons who merely wanted to sink the body in the water for burial. Deceased was attired in a black coat and vest, white shirt and gray pants. The Coroner's jury found a verdict of suicide, but it is merely conjectural.

Base Ball.—The "Empress" is the name of a new club lately organized in the Sixth District (Jefferson City), and is officered as follows: A. F. Michel, President; Ed. Elfert, Vice President; Chas. J. Tronard, Secretary; Jas. Henry, Treasurer; Geo. Trau, Captain first nine, and Dan'l J. Chevallay, A. F. Michel, Jas. Cassidy, Board of Directors. The Empress commenced their career successfully Sunday by defeating the Wide Awakes by a score of 22 to 19. We predict success to the Empress.

First District Court, Monday, May 27.—Charles Earle and John Gervey, convicted, without capital punishment, of the murder of Mrs. Margaret Sullivan, in her own house, which they had burglariously entered in the night to rob, were sentenced to the penitentiary for life. The announcement of the penalty, by the Judge, was a mere matter of form, as the law in such cases imposes the punishment definitely, and Earle, seemingly indifferent to the disposition of the Judge, became he had no power to add to or take from the sentence, when asked if he had anything to say, why sentence should not be passed upon him, answered by asking the Judge to get enough the matter as quickly as possible, as he did not want to hear a sermon. An appeal, for the second time, has been taken in this case, and the prisoners remain in the Parish jail until the decision of the Supreme Court shall have been rendered.

LOUISIANA INTELLIGENCE.

Democratic Meeting in the Parish of Bienville.

We take from the *Bend Times* the following report of a meeting held in the parish of Bienville for the purpose of electing delegates to the Democratic State Convention:

The Democratic Convention for the parish of Bienville met at the Court House on Monday, 18th inst., pursuant to appointment. On motion, Dr. J. C. Egan was unanimously elected to preside during the meeting, when, in an appropriate address, explained the object of the meeting, after which, on motion, J. F. Pierson was elected Secretary.

On motion of Capt. Jas. Brice, Be it resolved, etc., That the same delegates who attended the recent Convention at New Orleans, be accredited to the next Convention to be held on the 3d of June next, unless there be some who cannot attend them, those places, if there be any such, are to be filled by this Convention.

On motion of D. E. Brown, Allen Holland was appointed to fill the place of delegate D. E. Brown, who made known his inability to attend.

On motion of T. J. Butler, J. T. Boone, Esq., is appointed as a delegate to said Convention to fill the place of Gen. Henry Gray, whom the Convention learned, would probably be absent from the State.

On motion of J. H. Allen, Be it resolved that our delegates be instructed to nominate Gen. Gibson at the next meeting of the Convention.

On motion of J. F. Fleming and Justice Boles, Sr., That this Convention heartily indorse the actions of the regular Democratic State Convention held in New Orleans on the 1st of June, 1871, viz: Col. John McEnery, Col. C. H. Morrison, Capt. G. W. McCrasie, Capt. J. P. Gresley, Jno. E. Leonard, Geo. Ferguson, T. C. Stancliffe, Dan T. Head, Esq., and Dr. J. F. Beasley.

On motion it was resolved that the delegates appointed might select others to act for them by written proxy.

It was resolved, by the sense of the Convention, that the Opelousas Telegraph, of Monroe, and the Louisiana *Farmer*, of Trenton, be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

On motion, the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

C. H. MORRISON, President.
D. T. HEAD, Secretary.

BY TELEGRAPH.

To the New Orleans Bee.

Summary of the Latest Dispatches.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, May 27.—Miss Nellie Grant is the guest of President and Mme Thiers tonight.

The Assembly to-day debated on the Army bill.

Gen. Trochu, in a vigorous speech, charged Gambetta with corrupting the army, and was greeted with applause from all parts of the Chamber.

Paris, May 27.—The French Derby at Longchamps yesterday was won by Lord Lonsdale's ch. c. Revigny, beating Little Alice second, and Condor third.

London, May 27.—In the House of Commons this evening, Sir Stafford Northcote, in reply to inquiries from Mr. Sumerset, said his speech at Exeter in which he made incidental allusion to the Treaty of Washington was correct as published in the London journals. He explained when he spoke of that speech, that he understood, when at Washington, that no dangers would not be prejudicial. As a member of the Joint High Commission he deemed it his duty to defend and protect the statement, but he declined to enter into details of the negotiations, and gave notice that he should again put his opinion.

Sir George Jenkinson asked if it was true that the remaining Fenian prisoners had been released on parole.

Gladstone replied no; at which there was some laughter.

Disraeli asked whether it was true that the American Senate had adopted a supplemental article to the treaty, whether that article had been modified, what was the nature of the modification, whether Parliament would be permitted to examine it, and whether negotiations would be promoted in time for the British Legislation meet at the next session of the Board of Arbitration at Geneva?

Mr. Gladstone, in reply, first expressed his regret at the premature publication of supplement article, and intimated that the Government were to blame in the matter. In reply to Mr. Disraeli's inquiries, he said Her Majesty's Government had received no official intimation that the Senate of the United States had modified the article, and the amendments thereunto had not been received and were under the consideration of the Cabinet. The remainder of Mr. Disraeli's questions could not now be answered, because the business was not finished. It would, of course, be premature to announce the steps that would be taken by Great Britain with regard to Her part of the Geneva until negotiations with the United States had ended.

The English reply respecting the modifications of the supplement article would be dispatched by cable, and no time be lost in the matter. Mr. Bruneman repeated the question whether the amended article would be submitted to Parliament. Mr. Gladstone declined to answer without notice that question.

Judge Keogh has unseated Mr. Nolan, elected to Parliament from Galway, on the ground of undue combination and conspiracy, and has disqualified the unseated gentleman. The will report in regard to the action of Archbishop of Tuam and Bishop of Galway.

London, May 27.—The Government has determined to pardon all Fenians now in British prisons.

Disraeli announcing the passage by the United States Senate of a resolution inviting President Grant to negotiate an additional article of the treaty of Washington for the settlement of the indirect claims dispute were received here yesterday, and the effect of a favorable vote is seen in the market for American securities, which opened higher and closed firm with an advance on the prices of Saturday.

London morning journals comment at some length on the result of the Senate's deliberations.

The *Times* says: "The action of the United States Senate is important as tending to place England in the same position in regard to indirect claims. Admitting that it is hard to shield themselves from these claims, we have a stronger friend than Grant, in consulting with the Senate before acting upon the recommendation of Earl Granville, has greatly strengthened his own position."

The *Telegraph* says: "America has proved that she prefers justice to national vanity. The love of honest dealing and mutual consideration exhibited by both England and the Senate promises well for the future of the world."

The *Standard* thinks it better to accept the compromise than to risk the chances of a rejection of the Washington Treaty. The *Standard* adds: "Whatever may be the fate of the Washington treaty, the Senate must be congratulated and what it will commit England and the world."

London, May 27.—Replying to a question to-day, Mr. Gladstone said it was not true that the remaining Fenian prisoners had been released on parole.

London, May 27.—The Duke of Richmond, president of the Council, is dead. The Prince of Wales, the Marquis of Ripon, Secretary of State for India, and Mr. Chichester Fortescue, Minister to Washington, are ill.

Madrid, May 27.—The Cortes to-morrow will be prorogued.

The Republicans will join the Radicals in a motion to the Address. Rumors are current in the Chamber have convened the Office of Constitutionalists.

Prague, May 27.—Heavy and destructive rains have prevailed in this vicinity for the past few days. The waters of Moldau fell was so great as to flood the surrounding country, several villages and the growing crops have been swept away and numbers of lives have perished, but it is not stated exactly how many.

FROM HAVANA.

Havana, May 27.—The steamer Edgar, sailed for Cadiz, with the remains of the late Marquis of the Vega Armijo, who died on the 19th. The funeral procession was very elaborate, and was attended by the Spanish Consul, which, since the death of Prim, has been the only representative of Spain in Cuba and will be withdrawn shortly. The Spanish Consul left for Spain on the 25th, and will be followed by the Spanish Minister to Cuba and the Spanish Consuls.

There is a movement on foot among the citizens of Havana to demand Spain from recent outrages, and to attempt to obtain redress.

CASUALTIES AND BANKRUPTCIES.

FROM NEW YORK.

New York, May 27.—Worthington Smith, who was shot by Philadelphia and Gladstone on Saturday, died yesterday morning.

A committee of the eight hour league, with the Mayor, will wait on Governor Dix to-day to request the pardoning of Stephens, the Tompkins Square rioter, who was sentenced to ten years imprisonment for the murder of a policeman, on the occasion of the riot. The committee feels that any doubtless will grant the request, on the sentiment of the country on account of the primary meetings held for the purpose of expressing sympathy upon this subject.

New York, May 27.—Six lives were lost by the sinking of the City boat Gladiator. The victims were Capt. Gray, his brother, engineer, a deckhand of the same name, Patrick McGormick, fireman, and two other deckhands. Another engineer, Bernard Carrie, was injured, and the cook had one hand hurt.

At the time of the explosion of the boiler, the boat was 125 feet from the pier line, from which point, at the last boat were thrown a distance of 400 or 500 feet, landing on the pavement of South street. The injured seamen persons are known to have been scalded: Capt. Charles H. Bishop, Emily Hook pilot—both legs fractured; John Bishop, mate of the ship Dominion.

Jackson, Miss., May 27.—The Democratic Executive Committee of Mississippi were in session to-day and have concluded to call a State Convention to meet on the 10th of June. No colored expression was given as to what action the Convention shall take, but it is understood that the members of the committee are opposed to a Republican being put in the field by the Democrats, Gen. Allen, and consequently will support Gentry and Davis.

Angelo Mizner, an old and prominent citizen, died suddenly here to-day of paralysis.

Memphis, May 27.—John White, a colored man, who killed two men and wounded a third, in a dispute about a game of cards, on Saturday night, and escaped on Tuesday night, was arrested on Friday night, and found guilty of murder in the first degree. He will appeal to the Supreme Court.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, May 27.—SENATE.—A bill reported, for the payment of Kentucky war claims, was taken up and adopted.

John Clark has been sent before the District Court, by Recorder Ledoux, to be tried on a charge of having picked the pockets of August Weber, at Jacob Lemse, at the Fair Grounds, last Saturday week, when the Volks-Fest was being given.

Edward Lemse, forty-five years of age, fell to the pavement yesterday, from the roof of the one-story building No. 119 Dauphine street, and was picked up wounded on the body and on one of his legs.

A burglar, who was discovered by Mr. Granger, at about two o'clock yesterday morning in his dwelling, in escaping, fired with a pistol at Mr. Granger as he was endeavoring to catch him. The fellow got off with a pocket-book containing valuable papers, but no more than eight dollars, the only proceeds of the adventure available to him.

The New Orleans National Banking Association has sued the city for $66,666, damages claimed by the plaintiff from that institution before the expiration of its contract, it is averred, the Fiscal Agency of the corporation, which has been given to the Louisiana Savings Bank.

Difficulty Between Coroner Creagh and Constable Duvern.—At about half-past two o'clock on Sunday morning, a difficulty occurred between Mr. Patrick Creagh, Coroner of the upper part of the city, and Mr. A. J. Davern, Constable of the Third Justice Court, and the quarrel which took place, at or near the residence of Mr. Linn, Clerk of the Eighth District Court, on Basin street, between Girod and Lafayette streets, resulted in Mr. Creagh receiving a stab from a knife, in the left side, between the lower rib and the hip. Mr. Creagh, Mr. Davern and Mr. Linn had been candidates for the Warmoth State Convention, which is called by the Pinchback Republican Committee to meet on the 26th inst. Tickets were printed upon which the names of the three were put on a great number of these tickets the name of Mr. Davern was erased and he was beaten, while the other two were elected. The parties were drinking together, after the election was over, and, it is understood that Mr. Creagh and Mr. Davern got into a dispute about this matter of the tickets, which ended in blows, and, as has already been stated, resulted in Mr. Creagh being stabbed by Mr. Davern. Mr. Creagh does not appear to be suffering at all from the wound, the Reporter is informed, and seems to think lightly of the matter, but the physician attending him refuses to give a certificate that he is not in danger, until sufficient time shall have elapsed to form a decided opinion on the subject. Meanwhile Mr. Davern, who is in jail, remains in custody.

Mysterious.—The body of an unknown white man, seemingly about fifty years of age, was found floating in the river, at the head of Jackson street, on Sunday afternoon. A bag of stones, insufficient to prevent the corpse from rising to the surface, was tied to the neck. The circumstance would suffice to create suspicion of a violent death, but nothing could be elicited, at the inquest held by the Coroner, to throw any light upon the matter, and it may remain a mystery forever whether the stones were attached to the body by the man himself, as a suicide, by a murderer, or by persons who merely wanted to sink the body in the water for burial. Deceased was attired in a black coat and vest, white shirt and gray pants. The Coroner's jury found a verdict of suicide, but it is merely conjectural.

Base Ball—The "Empress" is the name of a new club lately organized in the Sixth District (Jefferson City), and is officered as follows: A. F. Michel, President; Ed. Elfert, Vice President; Chas. J. Tronard, Secretary; Jas. Henry, Treasurer; Geo. Trau, Captain first nine, and Dan'l J. Chevallay, A. F. Michel, Jas. Cassidy, Board of Directors. The Empress commenced their career successfully Sunday by defeating the Wide Awakes by a score of 22 to 19. We predict success to the Empress.

First District Court, Monday, May 27.—Charles Earle and John Gervey, convicted, without capital punishment, of the murder of Mrs. Margaret Sullivan, in her own house, which they had burglariously entered in the night to rob, were sentenced to the penitentiary for life. The announcement of the penalty, by the Judge, was a mere matter of form, as the law in such cases imposes the punishment definitely, and Earle, seemingly indifferent to the disposition of the Judge, became he had no power to add to or take from the sentence, when asked if he had anything to say, why sentence should not be passed upon him, answered by asking the Judge to get enough the matter as quickly as possible, as he did not want to hear a sermon. An appeal, for the second time, has been taken in this case, and the prisoners remain in the Parish jail until the decision of the Supreme Court shall have been rendered.

LOUISIANA INTELLIGENCE.

Democratic Meeting in the Parish of Bienville.

We take from the *Bend Times* the following report of a meeting held in the parish of Bienville for the purpose of electing delegates to the Democratic State Convention:

The Democratic Convention for the parish of Bienville met at the Court House on Monday, 18th inst., pursuant to appointment. On motion, Dr. J. C. Egan was unanimously elected to preside during the meeting, when, in an appropriate address, explained the object of the meeting, after which, on motion, J. F. Pierson was elected Secretary.

On motion of Capt. Jas. Brice, Be it resolved, etc., That the same delegates who attended the recent Convention at New Orleans, be accredited to the next Convention to be held on the 3d of June next, unless there be some who cannot attend them, those places, if there be any such, are to be filled by this Convention.

On motion of D. E. Brown, Allen Holland was appointed to fill the place of delegate D. E. Brown, who made known his inability to attend.

On motion of T. J. Butler, J. T. Boone, Esq., is appointed as a delegate to said Convention to fill the place of Gen. Henry Gray, whom the Convention learned, would probably be absent from the State.

On motion of J. H. Allen, Be it resolved that our delegates be instructed to nominate Gen. Gibson at the next meeting of the Convention.

On motion of J. F. Fleming and Justice Boles, Sr., That this Convention heartily indorse the actions of the regular Democratic State Convention held in New Orleans on the 1st of June, 1871, viz: Col. John McEnery, Col. C. H. Morrison, Capt. G. W. McCrasie, Capt. J. P. Gresley, Jno. E. Leonard, Geo. Ferguson, T. C. Stancliffe, Dan T. Head, Esq., and Dr. J. F. Beasley.

On motion it was resolved that the delegates appointed might select others to act for them by written proxy.

It was resolved, by the sense of the Convention, that the Opelousas Telegraph, of Monroe, and the Louisiana *Farmer*, of Trenton, be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

On motion, the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

C. H. MORRISON, President.
D. T. HEAD, Secretary.

BY TELEGRAPH.

To the New Orleans Bee.

Summary of the Latest Dispatches.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, May 27.—Miss Nellie Grant is the guest of President and Mme Thiers tonight.

The Assembly to-day debated on the Army bill.

Gen. Trochu, in a vigorous speech, charged Gambetta with corrupting the army, and was greeted with applause from all parts of the Chamber.

Paris, May 27.—The French Derby at Longchamps yesterday was won by Lord Lonsdale's ch. c. Revigny, beating Little Alice second, and Condor third.

London, May 27.—In the House of Commons this evening, Sir Stafford Northcote, in reply to inquiries from Mr. Somerset, said his speech at Exeter in which he made incidental allusion to the Treaty of Washington was correct as published in the London journals. He explained when he spoke of that speech, that he understood, when at Washington, that no dangers would not be prejudicial. As a member of the Joint High Commission he deemed it his duty to defend and protect the statement, but he declined to enter into details of the negotiations, and gave notice that he should again put his opinion.

Sir George Jenkinson asked if it was true that the remaining Fenian prisoners had been released on parole.

Gladstone replied no; at which there was some laughter.

Disraeli asked whether it was true that the American Senate had adopted a supplemental article to the treaty, whether that article had been modified, what was the nature of the modification, whether Parliament would be permitted to examine it, and whether negotiations would be promoted in time for the British Legislation meet at the next session of the Board of Arbitration at Geneva?

Mr. Gladstone, in reply, first expressed his regret at the premature publication of supplement article, and intimated that the Government were to blame in the matter. In reply to Mr. Disraeli's inquiries, he said Her Majesty's Government had received no official intimation that the Senate of the United States had modified the article, and the amendments thereunto had not been received and were under the consideration of the Cabinet. The remainder of Mr. Disraeli's questions could not now be answered, because the business was not finished. It would, of course, be premature to announce the steps that would be taken by Great Britain with regard to Her part of the Geneva until negotiations with the United States had ended.

The English reply respecting the modifications of the supplement article would be dispatched by cable, and no time be lost in the matter. Mr. Bruneman repeated the question whether the amended article would be submitted to Parliament. Mr. Gladstone declined to answer without notice that question.

Judge Keogh has unseated Mr. Nolan, elected to Parliament from Galway, on the ground of undue combination and conspiracy, and has disqualified the unseated gentleman. The will report in regard to the action of Archbishop of Tuam and Bishop of Galway.

London, May 27.—The Government has determined to pardon all Fenians now in British prisons.

Disraeli announcing the passage by the United States Senate of a resolution inviting President Grant to negotiate an additional article of the treaty of Washington for the settlement of the indirect claims dispute were received here yesterday, and the effect of a favorable vote is seen in the market for American securities, which opened higher and closed firm with an advance on the prices of Saturday.

London morning journals comment at some length on the result of the Senate's deliberations.

The *Times* says: "The action of the United States Senate is important as tending to place England in the same position in regard to indirect claims. Admitting that it is hard to shield themselves from these claims, we have a stronger friend than Grant, in consulting with the Senate before acting upon the recommendation of Earl Granville, has greatly strengthened his own position."

The *Telegraph* says: "America has proved that she prefers justice to national vanity. The love of honest dealing and mutual consideration exhibited by both England and the Senate promises well for the future of the world."

The *Standard* thinks it better to accept the compromise than to risk the chances of a rejection of the Washington Treaty. The *Standard* adds: "Whatever may be the fate of the Washington treaty, the Senate must be congratulated and what it will commit England and the world."

London, May 27.—Replying to a question to-day, Mr. Gladstone said it was not true that the remaining Fenian prisoners had been released on parole.

London, May 27.—The Duke of Richmond, president of the Council, is dead. The Prince of Wales, the Marquis of Ripon, Secretary of State for India, and Mr. Chichester Fortescue, Minister to Washington, are ill.

Madrid, May 27.—The Cortes to-morrow will be prorogued.

The Republicans will join the Radicals in a motion to the Address. Rumors are current in the Chamber have convened the Office of Constitutionalists.

Prague, May 27.—Heavy and destructive rains have prevailed in this vicinity for the past few days. The waters of Moldau fell was so great as to flood the surrounding country, several villages and the growing crops have been swept away and numbers of lives have perished, but it is not stated exactly how many.

FROM HAVANA.

Havana, May 27.—The steamer Edgar, sailed for Cadiz, with the remains of the late Marquis of the Vega Armijo, who died on the 19th. The funeral procession was very elaborate, and was attended by the Spanish Consul, which, since the death of Prim, has been the only representative of Spain in Cuba and will be withdrawn shortly. The Spanish Consul left for Spain on the 25th, and will be followed by the Spanish Minister to Cuba and the Spanish Consuls.

There is a movement on foot among the citizens of Havana to demand Spain from recent outrages, and to attempt to obtain redress.

CASUALTIES AND BANKRUPTCIES.

FROM NEW YORK.

New York, May 27.—Worthington Smith, who was shot by Philadelphia and Gladstone on Saturday, died yesterday morning.

A committee of the eight hour league, with the May